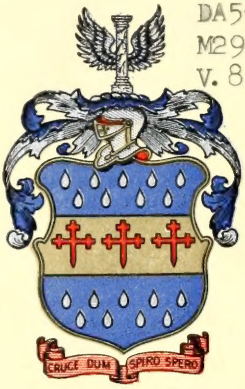
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Dar.
DA50
M29
V. 8



Darlington Memorial Library

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
University of Pittsburgh Library System

http://www.archive.org/details/navalmilitaryhis08mant

THE

NAVAL AND MILITARY

HISTORY

OF THE

WARS OF ENGLAND;

FROM THE ROMAN INVASION TO THE TERMINATION OF THE LATE WAR.

INCLUDING THE

WARS of SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

IN WHICH IS GIVEN,

An accurate and lively Deſcription of the SIEGES, BATTLES, BOMBARDMENTS, SEA-ENGAGEMENTS, EXPEDITIONS, and extenſive CONQUESTS, of the BRITISH ARMS, in all Quarters of the Globe.

WITH A VARIETY OF

Intereſting and extraordinary ANECDOTES of Military Skill and Intrepidity, heroic Adventures, brilliant Exploits, Martial Atchievements, and memorable Actions, of the BRITISH WARRIORS.

CALCULATED

To inſpire the Riſing Generation with MAGNANIMITY and VIRTUE, and to IMPRESS on their MINDS the generous ARDOUR and NOBLE EMULATION of their ANCESTORS.

By the late THOMAS MANTE, Eſq.

AUTHOR OF MILITARY TACTICS, AND MAJOR OF BRIGADE UNDER GENERAL SIR GUY CARLETON.

CONTINUED TO THE END OF THE LATE WAR, BY AN ABLE AND IMPARTIAL HAND.

ORNAMENTED WITH ELEGANT COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME THE EIGHTH.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY RODEN AND LEWIS, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND SOLD BY CHAMPANTE AND WHITROW, JEWRY-STREET, ALDGATE; AND AT THE BRITISH DIRECTORY OFFICE, AVE-MARIA-LANE, ST. PAUL'S.

Nav
IA50
M29
v.8

THE

NAVAL AND MILITARY

HISTORY

OF THE

WARS OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE YEAR 1794 TO THE PEACE OF 1802.

THE Britiſh parliament aſſembled on the 21ſt of January 1794. In the ſpeech from the throne his majeſty called the attention of the two houſes to the iſſue of the war, "on which," he obſerved, "depended the ſupport of our conſtitution, laws, religion, and the ſecurity of all civil ſociety—to the advantages which had attended our arms both at land and ſea—and the expectation of ultimate ſucceſs, as the operations of our enemies were alone derived from an arbitrary ſyſtem, which enabled them unjuſtly to diſpoſe of the lives and properties of the people, which muſt neceſſarily induce internal diſcontent and confuſion." His majeſty proceeded to ſtate "the impoſſibility of making peace upon the only grounds on which it ought to be concluded, the permanent ſafety of the country, and the tranquillity of all other nations." He noticed "the treaties and conventions into which he had entered for this object with foreign powers"—and mentioned "the general loyalty which prevailed amongſt all ranks notwith-

ſtanding the continued efforts to miſlead and ſeduce the people." The addreſs to the commons was, as uſual, more brief. His majeſty "doubted not of their readineſs to provide for all exigencies—lamented the neceſſity of additional burdens, and noticed the favourable ſtate of the revenue." Both houſes were reminded of the reaſons ſo often urged for commencing the war, and were earneſtly exhorted to continue their exertions againſt the enemy.

Though miniſters had been ſo confident of the ſubjugation of France, as in the courſe of laſt ſeſſion to have declared the expectations of an uninterrupted march to Paris, the face of the public affairs had now undergone ſuch a melancholy change, that at this time they appeared to have ſerious apprehenſions for the ſafety of England. In order, therefore, to provide for the internal defence of the kingdom, Mr. Pitt, on the 6th of March, introduced to the houſe a motion for an augmentation of the militia. As this application was ſaid to be founded on the dread of a French invaſion, it met with the entire concurrence of all ſides of the houſe. The miniſter, not contented with the vaſt alliances he had already formed, was ſtill willing to ſtrengthen the combination by employing every needy and deſperate adventurer in the cruſade againſt France. With this view, he brought forward a bill to enable his majeſty to employ ſubjects of France on the continent of Europe, in the French Weſt-India iſlands, in Guernſey, Jerſey, and other places. This meaſure was oppoſed by ſeveral gentlemen of the minority, upon the grounds of its being inhuman, dangerous, and unconſtitutional—becauſe their numbers were to be unlimited—becauſe they were to be allowed to land in the iſland of Great Britain as a place of rendezvous for health, exerciſe, &c. —and becauſe, in the caſe of defeat or capture, it expoſed the unhappy objects themſelves to certain and cruel death. The bill was ſtrongly conteſted in all its ſtages, but paſſed at laſt by a great majority.

The

The next buſineſs which engaged the attention of parliament, was a motion reſpecting ſinecure places and penſions, introduced by Mr. Harriſon on the 8th of April. In Mr Harriſon's ſpeech on this occaſion, he ſaid, "he did not deſire to deprive gentlemen of the rewards due to their preſent or former ſervices, but he thought that thoſe who had neither of theſe claims ought, in the preſent exigencies of this country, to contribute largely. Sinecure places and penſions were, he thought, fair objects of reſource, at a time when every other which the country could procure appeared neceſſary. At ſuch a time there was a peculiar propriety in the ſervants of the crown, who enjoyed large emoluments, giving an example of promptitude to ſerve the ſtate. It would make the poor more cheerfully bear their burden; it would ſhew them they were in earneſt when they talked of the calamity of the war, and be the beſt proof of their willingneſs to put an end to it. This bill was, he ſaid, not intended to touch any perſon below two hundred pounds per annum. Out of the net produce of an efficient place amounting to four hundred pounds a year, he propoſed that one fourth ſhould be appropriated to the public ſervice. Out of the ſinecure places and penſions of four hundred pounds a year and upwards, he propoſed to appropriate to the public one half, and the whole of any ſinecure place held by a perſon who had another, and efficient place under government. Of theſe however he excepted the judges, the ſpeakers of both houſes of parliament, ambaſſadors, and officers of the army and navy. He quoted, as a precedent, the motion of Admiral Ruſſel in 1691, for relinquiſhing a part of every ſalary, in which the houſe had then been willing to concur. He was averſe to mention any thing relative to another kingdom, but he deſired gentlemen to recollect, that it was the luxury and reſiſtance to reform in the higher orders, which produced all the

the miſeries of France. He concluded by moving for a bill to appropriate certain parts of ſalaries, &c. to the uſe of the public during the continuance of the war."

Mr. Burke treated the motion as a jeſt, and conſidered "the propoſition as a flagrant invaſion of the rights and properties of individuals, rights which were as ſacred as that of any landed property. He compared the preſent meaſure to thoſe which had occaſioned the ruin of France. He conſidered the emoluments of office as abſolutely neceſſary for the ſupport of its dignity, and thought the ſalaries of the ſervants of the crown were far from adequate to their ſervices. If the poor were only to be relieved in this way, then *let them ſubmit to the will of God.* He proteſted againſt the impropriety of conſidering the fluctuating circumſtances of manufactures and commerce, as a ground of imputation on the executive government. Money, he ſaid, was not the proper means of relieving diſtreſſed manufacturers; to give them money would be to make them idle; if they chanced by misfortune to fall into poverty or diſtreſs, *their ſole relief muſt be from Heaven.* This motion, he aſſerted, was contrary to the wiſhes of the nation, and could only confirm the ſeditious opinion of the Jacobins, that a greater ſum was paid by the people of this country for their government than it was worth." On a diviſion, there appeared for the motion 50, againſt it 119.

Whatever reluctance miniſters might have to relinquiſh any part of their own ſalaries, their whole conduct during the proſecution of this moſt unfortunate war proves, that they were ſufficiently prodigal in ſquandering the money of the public. An extraordinary inſtance of this ſort occurred in April, and was occaſioned by the defection of the King of Pruſſia from the general confederacy. That monarch, with a mixture of fraud, meanneſs, and perfidy, unparal-

leled

leled in modern hiſtory, now abandoned the war as a principal, and transferred the burden on England, which he had involved in the conteſt. There being no poſſible chance of ſecuring his future ſervices but by purchaſe, a meſſage was delivered from the king to the commons on the 28th of April, importing that he had concluded a treaty with the King of Pruſſia, a copy of which he had ordered to be laid before the houſe. By the firſt article of this famous treaty between the King of Pruſſia, the King of Great Britain, and the States General of the united provinces, his Pruſſian majeſty engaged to furniſh an army which ſhould be compoſed of 62,400 men, to be under a Pruſſian commander; to act moſt ſuitably to the intereſt of the maritime powers; to arrive at the place of their deſtination on the 24th of May 1794, or ſooner if poſſible; and to be completely provided with field pieces and carriages, and alſo with tents and all military equipments neceſſary for taking the field. The treaty was made to laſt only one year, and the following payments were to be made to his Pruſſian majeſty, viz. 300,000l. for ſtarting, and 100,000l. for returning to the Pruſſian territories; 50,000l. ſubſidy to be paid monthly; and another monthly payment of one pound twelve ſhillings per man, for the bread and forage of this mercenary army. The whole payment therefore for eight months and a half, amounted to about the ſum of 1,675,000l. ſterling: of this ſum Holland bound herſelf by a ſeparate treaty to pay 400,000l. as her quota part of the whole ſubſidy. By this extravagant treaty, each Pruſſian ſoldier was hired at the exorbitant rate of more than two ſhillings per day, though it is well known, that in the armies of the great Frederic, the maintenance of a Pruſſian ſcarcely exceeded the fourth part of that of a Britiſh ſoldier.

The next ſubject which engaged parliamentary attention, was not only the moſt important which occurred

curred in the courſe of the ſeſſion, but led to the immediate introduction of a bill for ſuſpending the habeas corpus act. This was the diſcovery of a plot and extenſive conſpiracy againſt the king and conſtitution. The buſineſs was announced to the houſe on the 12th of May, with the ſolemnity of the following royal meſſage:—"His majeſty having received information that the ſeditious practices which have been for ſome time carried on by certain ſocieties in London, in correſpondence with ſocieties in other parts of the country, have lately been purſued with increaſed activity and boldneſs, and have been avowedly directed to the object of aſſembling a pretended general convention of the people, in contempt and defiance of the authority of parliament, and on principles ſubverſive of the exiſting laws and conſtitution, and directly tending to the introduction of that ſyſtem of anarchy and confuſion which has fatally prevailed in France, has given directions for ſeizing the books and papers of the ſaid ſocieties in London, which have been ſeized accordingly: and theſe books and papers appearing to contain matter of the greateſt importance to the public intereſt, his majeſty has given orders for laying them before the houſe of commons: and his majeſty recommends it to the houſe to conſider the ſame, and to take ſuch meaſures thereupon as may appear to be neceſſary for effectually guarding againſt the further proſecution of theſe dangerous deſigns, and for preſerving to his majeſty's ſubjects the enjoyment of the bleſſings derived to them by the conſtitution happily eſtabliſhed in theſe kingdoms." On the ſame day Mr. Hardy, the ſecretary of the London Correſponding Society, and Mr. Adams, the ſecretary of the Society for Conſtitutional Information, were taken into cuſtody and examined before the privy council; and a few days after ſeveral of the leading members of theſe ſocieties were alſo taken into cuſtody.

On

On the above annunciation to the houſe, a ſecret committee was immediately formed, and in two days this committee produced a voluminous report. Mr. Pitt, who brought it up, ſtated, "that it had appeared to the committee that a plan had been digeſted and acted upon, and was then in forwardneſs for its execution, the object of which was to aſſemble a pretended convention of the people for the purpoſes of aſſuming the character of a general repreſentation of the nation, ſuperſeding the repreſentative capacity of the houſe, and arrogating the legiſlative power of the nation at large. It would be for the houſe to conſider, whether they were impreſſed with ſimilar opinions. If they were, he could not entertain a doubt of their concluding, that not one moment was to be loſt in arming the executive power with ſuch additional means as ſhould effectually prevent the execution of ſuch a plan. It had, he ſaid, been uſual in time of danger to enact a temporary ſuſpenſion of the *habeas corpus* law. The temporary ſacrifice of that law might be, on certain occaſions, as neceſſary to the ſupport of the conſtitution, as the maintenance of its principles was at others. It had been ſuſpended when the conſtitution and liberty of the country were moſt guarded and reſpected; and ſuch a ſuſpenſion was more particularly called for at this criſis, when attempts were made to diſſeminate principles dangerous to that conſtitution, for the preſervation of which the law had been made." Mr. Pitt concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, empowering his majeſty to ſecure and detain all perſons ſuſpected of deſigns againſt his crown and government, &c.

Mr. Fox obſerved, "that after having liſtened with the utmoſt attention to the report, and in vain expecting ſomething which might call for the interference of the houſe, he had never been more ſurpriſed than to hear that the worthy framers of the report ſhould recommend ſo ſudden, ſo violent, ſo

alarming a remedy as that now propoſed—a propoſal grounded upon facts notorious for years. He was aſtoniſhed that the committees ſhould ſo ſolemnly call the attention of the houſe to facts publiſhed in every newſpaper, and notorious to every one; and after a long hiſtory of theſe proceedings, call upon the houſe for its immediate conſideration of the probable effects of ſuch events, and of the neceſſity of putting an end, by the moſt violent means, to what had ſo long been ſuffered to paſs in ſilence.

Through the whole courſe of the buſineſs theſe men had wiſhed for a parliamentary reform. The convention at Edinburgh, which had been noticed in all its proceedings publiſhed in the newſpapers, had uniformly ſtated their deſign to be not to oppoſe the power of government, but to ſeek redreſs of grievances. Was the miniſter prepared to ſay ſuch conventions were ſeditious? He did not know that the miniſter was ever a member of one, but for his own part he certainly was in the year 1780; and if that was illegal they carried on their proceedings with great imprudence; they held a public correſpondence with ſocieties in Yorkſhire and other places; they preſented the reſult of their labours to the houſe, which refuſed to recogniſe them as delegates, but allowed their right to petition as individuals, and received their petition. Such a convention as that ſtated by the miniſter was, he ſaid, perfectly ridiculous; the idea of thoſe perſons aſſuming the authority of government was ſo contemptible, that bedlam was the only proper receptacle for them. Were a hundred of theſe perſons to iſſue the orders of government, would they find a hundred to obey them? Suppoſing, however, this convention aſſembled by Meſſrs. Hardy and Adams, and that they had the views aſcribed to them, he would then ſay the meaſure now propoſed was a greater evil than the one it was intended to remedy. Let the houſe conſider the extent

tent of the meaſure, which was no leſs than giving to the executive authority abſolute power over the perſonal liberty of every individual in the kingdom. Every man who talked freely, every man, who, like him, from his heart deteſted the war, would be in the hands and at the mercy of miniſters. For his own part, he thought the bill would ſurrender the perſonal freedom of every man to the caprice of the miniſter." The bill however ſoon paſſed.

As an introduction to the trials of thoſe perſons committed on a charge of treaſonable practices in London, it will be neceſſary to mention the ſtate-trials which took place in other parts of the kingdom. At the ſpring Lancaſter aſſizes, 1794, Mr. Thomas Walker, a manufacturer of Mancheſter, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defeating certain meaſures of the miniſter, which were ſuppoſed injurious to the manufacturers of Lancaſhire, and who had always been a ſtrenuous advocate for a parliamentary reform, was indicted for conſpiring with nine other perſons, to overturn the conſtitution by force of arms, and to aſſiſt the French in caſe of invaſion. The principal evidence againſt the priſoner was a ſpy of the name of Dunn, who was afterwards convicted of perjury, and who confeſſed that he had been hired for the purpoſe by certain perſons. His evidence on this trial was ſo contradictory and abſurd, that the proſecution was even abandoned by the counſel for the crown. Mr. Walker was honorably acquitted without being put upon his defence, and the witneſs committed to take his trial for perjury.

The next ſtate-trials were thoſe of Robert Watt and David Downie at Edinburgh, which took a very different turn from the laſt, and terminated in the conviction of both. On the 3d of September Watt was tried, and found guilty of high treaſon. The principal charge in the indictment related to a plan which it appeared the priſoner had committed to

paper, and communicated to ſeveral perſons, and particularly to Downie, for ſeizing the caſtle of Edinburgh, the exciſe office, and the bank; alſo for ſeizing the perſons of the lord juſtice clerk, the lords of juſticiary and ſeſſion, and the provoſt of Edinburgh; and for procuring and giving orders for arms to effect theſe purpoſes. But the moſt curious circumſtance in the trial was the priſoner's defence. By the teſtimony of the lord advocate of Scotland, and by letters from Mr. Secretary Dundas, it was proved that the priſoner had carried on a confidential correſpondence with Mr. Dundas, and actually been retained as a ſpy in the ſervice of government, and had received money for his ſervices. The priſoner's counſel with much ability and eloquence, availed himſelf of this plea in favour of his unhappy client; but ſo little did any thing urged on this head weigh with the jury, that in five minutes they returned into court with a verdict of guilty. The crime of Downie appears to have conſiſted rather in being a ſilent auditor of the plans of Watt, than in any active meaſures he had taken in the proceeding. The only thing material proved againſt him was, his having paid a bill for fifteen pikes, which had been made to the order of Watt. So little ſatisfied, indeed, were the jury with the verdict of guilty which they brought in, that "on account of certain circumſtances" they unanimouſly recommended the priſoner to mercy; and he received his majeſty's pardon.

On the 10th of September, 1794, a ſpecial commiſſion was iſſued for the priſoners confined on a charge of high treaſon in the Tower of London; and on the 2d of October it was opened at the ſeſſions-houſe, Clerkenwell, by the Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre, in an elaborate charge to the grand jury; and in the courſe of their proceedings the jury found a bill of indictment againſt Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke,

Tooke, I. A. Bonney, Stewart Kydd, Jeremiah Joyce, Thomas Wardell, Thomas Holcroft, John Richter, Matthew Moore, John Thelwall, Richard Hodſon, and John Baxter. John Martin, attorney, was afterwards indicted in a ſeparate bill.

The trial of Hardy began on the 8th of October.—Mr. Wood opened the proceedings. He ſtated that this was an indictment preferred againſt Thomas Hardy, the priſoner at the bar, for maliciouſly and traitorouſly conſpiring with John Horne Tooke, &c. to ſtir, move, and excite, inſurrection, rebellion, and war, againſt our ſovereign lord the king, within this kingdom; and to depoſe our ſaid lord the king from the royal ſtate, title, power, and government, of this kingdom; and to bring and put our ſaid lord the king to death. Mr. Wood ſtated nine overt acts of this ſpecies of high treaſon. When he had finiſhed, Sir John Scott, the attorney-general, in a ſpeech of nine hours, went into a very minute detail of the grounds of theſe proſecutions for high treaſon. The counſel for the proſecution then proceeded to produce their evidence, which conſiſted of papers that had been found in the cuſtody of different perſons, and ſeized under the warrant of the ſecretary of ſtate. The 29th, 30th, and 31ſt, of October, were employed in the production of evidence for the crown, both documentary and oral; which latter took up great part of the morning of November the 1ſt. This being finiſhed, Mr. Erſkine, in behalf of the priſoner, addreſſed the jury for the ſpace of ſix hours in a ſtyle of impreſſive eloquence that tranſcends deſcription. The remainder of the day was occupied in the examination of the witneſſes for the priſoner; all of whom, who had known his manner of life, gave him a moſt excellent character—ſtating, that he was an honeſt, quiet, inoffenſive, man; and that his object in connecting himſelf with theſe ſocieties, was merely to procure a parliamentary reform, by all peaceable

and

and lawful means, and on no account whatever by a subversion of the constitution. The court adjourned at half past twelve November the 1st, being Sunday morning, till the Monday following, when the evidence for the prisoner being finished, Mr. Gibbs addressed the jury in his favour, and was followed by the solicitor-general in reply. On the same day Lord Chief Justice Eyre began his summing up, which he did not finish till the succeeding morning. The jury then retired, and after being absent for upwards of two hours, returned, and delivered their verdict—NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Hardy was acquitted on the 5th of November, his trial having lasted eight days; and on Monday, the 17th, John Horne Tooke was put upon his trial. The same introductory forms having been gone through as in the trial of Hardy, some difficulties arose concerning the identifying of the hand writing of Mr. Tooke; upon which, to save time, he offered voluntarily himself to identify his own writing wherever it appeared, adding, "I protest I have never done an act—I protest I never have had a sentiment—I protest I never had a thought of any important political nature, which, taken fairly, I have the smallest degree of disposition not now to admit. —I am anxious that my life and character should go together, and I wish to admit all that I have said, done, or written."—The lord president observed, that he wished the evidence to take its course: "I do not think," said his lordship, "that any prisoner is quite cognizant to take upon himself to admit evidence that may be adduced against him."—Some other altercations took place in the early stages of the trial; but the whole was soon converted into such a scene of pleasantry and good humour, as never, perhaps, occurred in a trial for a capital offence. It appeared on evidence that the minister had been more than usually terrified by a letter from Mr. Joyce

to

to Mr. Tooke, which had been intercepted, and which was in ſubſtance as follows—"Dear citizen, This morning Citizen Hardy was taken away by an order from the ſecretary of ſtate's office. They ſeized every thing they could lay hands on.—Query, Is it poſſible to get ready by Thurſday?—yours—J. JOYCE."—The query, it appeared from the evidence, related merely to an extract which Mr. Tooke was to have made from the red book of the places and emoluments derived from the public by Mr. Pitt and his family, and which was to have been publiſhed in the newſpapers. Immediately on the intercepting of this letter, it appeared a ſtrong body of light horſe was ordered to Wimbledon, and warrants were iſſued for the apprehenſion of Mr. Tooke and Mr. Joyce. On this and other parts of the charge the priſoner exerciſed his wit and raillery with ſuch effect, that the judges themſelves could not help joining in the ridicule. From various other evidence it appeared that Mr. Tooke was a man of ſuch moderate principles, that ſome of his majeſty's miniſters went much farther than he did on the ſubject of a parliamentary reform; that it had even been reported in the ſocieties that he was penſioned by miniſtry; and that in a converſation with Major Cartwright on the topic of a reform, Mr. Tooke made uſe of the remarkable expreſſion—"You would go to Windſor, but I ſhould chooſe to ſtop at Hounſlow."

On the part of the priſoner, a number of witneſſes of high rank and connected with adminiſtration were examined; among theſe were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Camden, Mr. Beaufoy, and Mr. Pitt. They all appeared to have drunk moſt copiouſly of the Lethean ſtream; and Mr. Pitt, in particular, ſeemed literally to have forgotten all that he had ever attempted in the cauſe of reform. He poſitively denied his ever having been in any way concerned with a ſociety or convention of delegates for procuring a parliamentary

mentary reform, till Mr. Sheridan had in his evidence eſtabliſhed the fact, that ſuch a ſociety had exiſted publicly in 1780, that he belonged to it as a delegate for Weſtminſter, that their meetings were notorious, that among other places they had met at the Duke of Richmond's; here Mr. Pitt begged leave to correct his evidence, and confeſſed that he was preſent at ſome meetings held at the Duke of Richmond's, where there were delegates from different counties.—Mr. Gibbs as counſel for the priſoner, inſiſted, that the witneſſes for the crown had given a complete verdict of acquittal.—The attorney-general made an ingenious reply; but the caſe was ſo clear, that the jury did not retire above ſix minutes, before they returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

After the acquittal of Mr. Tooke, which took place on the 22d of November, the attorney-general declined any further proſecution of the remaining members of the Conſtitutional Society; and on Monday December the firſt, a jury being impanelled *pro forma*, Meſſrs. Bonney, Joyce, Kydd, and Holcroft, were acquitted and diſcharged.—The trial of Mr. Thelwall commenced on the ſame day. The charge was opened with great ability by Mr. Serjeant Adair; but no new evidence was adduced on the trial, except ſome intemperate expreſſions at the various meetings at Chalk Farm, his lecture-room, &c. which were ſupported only by the teſtimony of the ſpies, Lynam and Taylor, whoſe evidence was afterwards rendered nugatory by that of two other witneſſes. The priſoner was defended by Meſſrs. Erſkine and Gibbs with their uſual ability, and this jury alſo brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The other proſecutions were abandoned by the crown lawyers, and thoſe who had been indicted were liberated from confinement.

The campaign of 1794, upon which we are now entering, far ſurpaſſed in carnage and devaſtation, that of

of 1793. The amazing and unexampled efforts, the numerous and brilliant achievements, of the French, in this period, have been the terror of Europe and the wonder of the world. In reviewing the operations of their armies, a diſtinguiſhed Britiſh ſtateſman gives the following ſummary account of their exertions—"twenty-three ſieges ſucceſsfully conducted—ſix pitched battles deciſively won—two thouſand eight hundred and three pieces of cannon taken—ſix thouſand of the beſt troops in Europe compelled to ſurrender priſoners of war—one hundred and forty-four towns and cities captured, amongſt which are many of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Europe." Such is the outline of a campaign, the detail of which will be peruſed by every feeling and intelligent reader with a mixture of pity and aſtoniſhment; and which, from the ſcenes of miſery and horror it exhibited, calls loudly upon European governments to abandon the barbarous trade of war, and to adopt a pacific ſyſtem for the regulation of national concerns, and the adjuſtment of national differences.

The year 1793 cloſed with the defeat and diſperſion of the inſurgents in La Vendée. By the report of Carriere, preſented to the convention in February, 1794, in his return from the rebellious departments, it appears that "there had been ſixteen diſtricts in full revolt, and that the inhabitants of the whole country between the Loire and the ſea, from Painbœuf to Saumur, a ſpace of more than forty ſquare miles, were in arms. The royaliſts were divided into ſeveral columns. Whenever they wanted reinforcements, they ſounded the alarm bell and ſet the mills going, whoſe ſails ſerved for ſignals, and immediately a large force was collected. In the month of Auguſt, the royaliſts had one hundred and fifty thouſand men in arms, but the victories of Mortaigne and Chollet were ſo fatal to them, that the reporter had paſſed over fourteen leagues of country entirely co-

vered with their dead bodies." They however were ſtill far from being ſubdued. The foreſts, mountains, and all thoſe natural receſſes with which that romantic country abounds, ſtill afforded them variety of ſhelter. The party which had eſcaped to the iſle of Noirmoutier, failed in making that reſolute ſtand which their deſperate ſituation required. Though the town was remarkably well ſituated for defence, yet the royaliſts ſurrendered at deſcretion on the 3d of January, even before the republicans had come within reach of their batteries. In the reduction of the iſland, five hundred royaliſts were killed and twelve hundred taken priſoners; fifty pieces of cannon, eight hundred ſtand of arms, and thirty thouſand pounds of powder, alſo fell into the hands of the republicans. The moſt dreadful executions ſucceeded the defeat of the royaliſts. At Nantz, on the 15th of February, five hundred of them were ſhot. The trials were of the moſt ſummary kind. The guillotine was conſidered as an inſtrument of too ſlow an operation, and numbers of them were diſpatched with grape-ſhot diſcharged from artillery, and others confined within barges which were ſcuttled and ſunk. Such was the melancholy fate of theſe unfortunate royaliſts.

The French at this period had no fewer than ſeven hundred and eighty thouſand effective men in the field, and this force was diſtributed as follows:

The army of the North	220,000
The united armies of the Rhine and Moſelle	280,000
The army of the Alps	60,000
The army of the Eaſtern Pyrenees	80,000
The army of the South	60,000
The army of the Weſt	80,000
	780,000

On the other hand, without reckoning the forces of Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, or Naples, we had the following ſtatement of the combined forces brought into

into the field to act againſt the French in the North and on the Rhine:

Army under Cobourg	140,000
Ditto under the Duke of York	40,000
The Dutch army	20,000
Auſtrian army on the Rhine	60,000
Pruſſian ditto	64,000
Troops of the Empire	20,000
Emigrant corps under the Princeof Condé	12,000
	356,000

On the 5th of March, 1794, the Duke of York arrived on the continent to take the command of the Britiſh army; on the 17th, he proceeded with General Clairfait to Valenciennes, where a council of war was held with the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, after which the generals returned to their reſpective headquarters.

Towards the latter end of March the French made their appearance in Weſt Flanders; and on the 29th of that month they attacked the Auſtrian out-poſts at Cateau, Beauvais, and Soleſmes, in the vicinity of Landrecy. The poſts were carried, but a large body of Auſtrian cavalry coming up, the French were obliged to retreat with the loſs, it is ſaid in the London Gazette, of five hundred men. The Auſtrians, according to the ſame authority, loſt one hundred and twenty. About the ſame period, a party of the French having ſucceeded in ſurpriſing the Heſſian poſts at Tenbreuil, between Werwick and Ypres, got in the rear of the Hanoverian pickets, and cut them off. Upon the appearance however of a conſiderable body of troops approaching from Menin, the French, who had effected the object they had in view, haſtily retreated acroſs the Lys, carrying with them three officers, and one hundred and forty-three other priſoners. Though as yet the combined army had ſuffered little

from the dangers of war, they experienced, even at this early period of the campaign, the no leſs fatal ravages of diſeaſe. The general return of the ſick and wounded, in the Auſtrian army in Brabant alone at this time, was twenty-three thouſand men.

On the 16th of April, the combined army was reviewed by the emperor on the heights above Cateau; and on the following day proceeded in eight columns to inveſt Landrecy, a ſmall but well-fortified town in the province of Hainault. The firſt column, compoſed of Auſtrian and Dutch troops under Prince Chriſtian of Heſſe Darmſtadt, advanced upon the village of Catillon, which was forced after ſome reſiſtance. The ſecond, under Lieutenant-general Alvintzy, forced the French entrenchments at Mazinguer, Oiſy, and Nouvion, and took poſſeſſion of the whole foreſt of Nouvion. The third column, led on by the emperor and Prince of Cobourg, after carrying the villages of Ribouville and Waſſigny, detached forward the advanced guards, which took poſſeſſion of the heights called Grand and Petit Blocus. The fourth and fifth columns were entruſted to the Duke of York; the firſt was under his own immediate direction, the latter commanded by Sir William Erſkine. The objects of theſe columns were the redoubts and village of Vaux, and the ſtrong entrenchments of the French in the wood called Bois de Bouhain. As the poſition of the French army was evidently ſtrong, the duke determined if poſſible to turn their right, and for that purpoſe ordered the whole column to move forwards under the cover of the high ground, leaving only ſufficient cavalry to occupy their attention. The fire of the republicans was at firſt ſevere; but finding the poſition no longer tenable againſt the ſuperior force of the Britiſh, they retreated as ſoon as the latter approached to a cloſe engagement. A part of them were cut off in their retreat through the wood, and

and the remainder continued to retire through the village of Bouhain to the main army. Sir William Erſkine was equally ſucceſsful with the other column. The ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth, columns, under the Hereditary Prince of Orange, were not engaged, being only a corps of obſervation on the ſide of Cambray. On the morning of the 18th, the Prince of Orange's advanced guard was attacked by a ſmall party of French, who however were eaſily repulſed.

In conſequence of theſe ſucceſſes the ſiege of Landrecy was immediately formed, under the direction of the Hereditary Prince of Orange. From this period little of conſequence occurred till the twenty-firſt, except the reduction of an entrenched camp, and a redoubt at the village of Eloques by that prince. On the 21ſt the French attacked two detachments of the Prince of Cobourg's advanced guard at Blocus and Nouvion. At the former, by the aid of the Duke of York with five battalions of Auſtrians and Sir Robert Laurie's brigade of Britiſh cavalry, they were repulſed; but at the latter they ſucceeded in forcing General Alvintzy to retreat. At the ſame time the Duke of York received information from General Wurmb, who commanded a detached party at Denain, that he had been vigorouſly attacked by the French on the 19th of the month.

While ſuch were the movements of the allies, the French had aſſembled conſiderable force at the camp of Cæſar, in the vicinity of Cambray. On the 23d the Duke of York diſpatched General Otto with a detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre them in this poſition; but finding the enemy in great force, and ſtrongly poſted at the village of Villers en Couche, General Otto ſent back for a reinforcement, which was immediately detached: it conſiſted of two ſquadrons of the Zetchwitz cuiraſſiers, Major-general Manſel's brigade of heavy cavalry, and the 11th regiment of light dragoons. As they could not arrive

rive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place ſoon after day-break. He then ordered two ſquadrons of huſſars and two ſquadrons of the 15th regiment of light dragoons to charge the enemy, which they did with the greateſt ſucceſs: and, finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without heſitation, and broke them likewiſe. Had they been properly ſupported, the entire deſtruction of the enemy muſt have been the conſequence; but, by ſome miſtake, General Manſel's brigade did not arrive in time for that purpoſe. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat, in great confuſion, into Cambrai, with the loſs of twelve hundred men killed in the field, and three pieces of cannon. The gallantry diſplayed by theſe troops, but particularly by the 15th regiment of light dragoons, does them the higheſt honour; and, conſidering the danger of their ſituation when left without ſupport, the loſs they experienced is not conſiderable. The only officer wounded was Captain Aylett, of the 15th regiment.

A medal was afterwards preſented by the Emperor of Germany to the officers of the 15th regiment, accompanied by the following atteſtation: "The 15th light dragoons charged the enemy on the 24th of April, 1794, who were in great force at Villers en Couche, routed, and ſabred a great many; and by this conduct reſcued his imperial majeſty from the danger that menaced his perſon, who, being on the road from Valenciennes to Catillon, was cut off by the patroles of the enemy, as his majeſty on that day was returning from Bruſſels to the army, and the enemy had already paſſed the river Selle. The courageous conduct of this regiment, animated by its brave officers, is ſo much the more meritorious, as the main column of the allied army did not arrive to its ſupport; but this gallant regiment, abandoned to itſelf, relied on its

its own valour, attacked the enemy, ſo much ſtronger, and whoſe bravery alone prevented the melancholy conſequences above ſtated; and not content with that, they took from the enemy, who were ſo much more numerous, three pieces of cannon.—MERFELD, Major-gen.—*Names of the officers.* Major William Aylett; Captains Rob. Pocklington and Edward Michael Ryan; Lieutenants Thomas Cranby Calcraft, William Keir, and Thomas Burrel Blunt; Cornets Edward G. Butler and Robert Wilſon.

On the 26th the Duke of York was attacked on all ſides by the French, who however were repulſed after a ſevere conflict, with the loſs of their General Chapuy, who was taken priſoner with three hundred and fifty officers and privates, and twenty-two pieces of cannon. On the ſame day, General Count Kingſki and Major-general Bellegarde, after having repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter from Priſches, purſued them as far as day-light would permit, in the direction of Capelle, and took twenty-two pieces of cannon: ſo that we were already in poſſeſſion of fifty-ſeven pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy that day.

The following are the particulars of this day's buſineſs, from the diſpatches of his R. H. Duke of York:

"It appears that the attack of the enemy was intended to be general, along the whole frontier, from Treves to the ſea.

"The corps, which attacked that under my command, conſiſted of a column of eight and twenty thouſand men, and ſeventy-nine pieces of cannon, which marched out of Cambrai the preceding night at twelve, and a ſmaller one, which moved forwards by the way of Prémont and Marets. The enemy formed their line at day break in the morning, and under favour of a fog advanced to the attack of the villages in my front, which, being occupied by light troops only, they poſſeſſed themſelves of without much reſiſtance; and advancing formed their attack upon the village

of

of Troiſville, into which they had actually entered, but were diſlodged again by the well-directed fire of grape ſhot from two Britiſh ſix-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Congreve.

" Their movements being now plainly ſeen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, I determined to detach the cavalry of the right wing, conſiſting of the Auſtrian cuiraſſier-regiment of Zetchwitz, of the blues, 1ſt, 3d, 5th, dragoon guards, and royals, under the command of Lieutenant-general Otto, and to turn them on that flank; whilſt, by a ſevere cannonade from our front, I endeavoured to divert their attention from this movement. Some light troops likewiſe were directed to turn, if poſſible, their right flank; but having received a very ſevere fire from a wood, which they imprudently approached too near, they were obliged to retire. They however immediately rallied, and, after driving the enemy back, took from them two pieces of cannon. General Otto completely ſucceeded in his movements. The enemy were attacked in their flank and rear, and, although they at firſt attempted to reſiſt, they were ſoon thrown into confuſion, and the ſlaughter was immenſe. Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a very great quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands. Lieutenant-general Chapuy, who commanded this corps, with three hundred and fifty officers and privates, were taken.

" While this was paſſing on the right, we were not leſs fortunate on our left. The cavalry of the left wing having moved forwards, to obſerve the enemy's column, which was advancing from Prémont and Marets, the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two ſquadrons of Archduke Ferdinand's huſſars, under the command of Major Stephanitz, attacked their advanced guard with ſo much ſpirit and impetuoſity, as to defeat them completely. Twelve hundred men were left dead on this part of the field; ten pieces

pieces of cannon, and eleven tumbrils filled with ammunition, were taken."

This action has generally been called the *battle of Landrecies*, which town surrendered to the duke on the 30th. The whole of the siege, after the opening of the trenches, lasted scarcely ten days; yet the bombardment was so severe, that not more than three houses were left standing. Two hundred of the inhabitants and one thousand two hundred of the garrison lost their lives. The remainder of the garrison, which surrendered prisoners of war, consisted of 4,400 men.

At one point of attack the French were however successful; at the post of Moucron, General Clairfait, with some battalions of Austrians, had joined the Hanoverians, and was waiting only for six battalions of Austrian infantry to commence offensive operations. The vigilance and activity of General Pichegru defeated the design of the Austrian commander. On the 29th of April the French general attacked the post, which he carried after an obstinate conflict. The town of Courtray was taken by the French at the same time, and by this event Menin, being deprived of every hope of succour, fell also into their hands; the garrison, consisting of four battalions of Hanoverians and four companies of loyal emigrants, forced their way through the victorious army, and made good their retreat to Ingelmunster, but with considerable loss, as they were continually harassed during the whole of their march.

On the side of Treves, the French army of the Moselle was also successful. Early in March, this army received orders to advance from Longwy near Arlon, in order to cut off the communication of the counties of Treves and Luxemburg with those of Liege and Namur. This movement was ably executed by General Jourdan. On the 17th of April, when the grand attack was made by the French along

the whole line, the Auſtrian General Beaulieu was completely defeated. The conflict, according to the account of General Jourdan, laſted for two days, and the loſs of the Auſtrians muſt have been very conſiderable. Arlon fell into the hands of the republicans, but being untenable, was ſoon after abandoned. The French obtained alſo ſome advantages over General Melas, near the Moſelle and the Saer.

The beginning of May was diſtinguiſhed by ſome ſevere but indeciſive actions.—On the fourth of that month, the French attacked a ſmall party at Rouſſalaer under Colonel Linſinghen, but after a bloody conflict were repulſed with the loſs of two hundred men.—On the 10th, the Duke of York was aſſailed near Tournay by the French forces in different columns to the amount of thirty thouſand men. The attack began at day-break, when the French attempted to turn the right flank of the combined army; but were driven back by the Auſtrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was poſted in a wood to cover the army on that ſide. The French then directed their efforts againſt the duke's centre, upon which they advanced under a heavy cannonade with aſtoniſhing reſolution. An opportunity however ſoon preſented itſelf of attacking them in their right flank, when they were compelled to retreat. In this engagement the French are computed to have loſt three thouſand men.—On the Sunday following, General Clairfait, who in the courſe of the preceding night had croſſed the Heule, was again attacked by the French. The Auſtrian general is ſaid to have repulſed the aſſailants, and driven them back into the town of Courtray; but in what manner this is to be reconciled with his precipitate retreat, firſt acroſs the Heule, and afterwards behind the river Mandel, it is impoſſible to conceive. But this war, among many curious phenomena, repeatedly exhibited the victorious commander of the combined forces flying before the diſcomfited republicans.

licans. General Clairfait, however, it is allowed by all, ſuffered greatly in this engagement; and, being cloſely purſued, found himſelf under a neceſſity of continuing his march to Thieldt, where at length he was enabled to take a poſition to cover Ghent, Bruges, and Oſtend.

It was nearly about this period that the French army of the North croſſed the Sambre, and, according to their own account, ſeized the town of Binche. Gen. Kaunitz was compelled to retreat, and to take a poſition between Rouveroy and Binche, in order to cover Mons. With that impetuoſity, which has diſtinguiſhed their whole military career, the French ſoon preſſed forward to diſlodge him from this ſituation. They attacked him on the 14th of May; the conflict was long and bloody; but the French were completely repulſed, and obliged to recroſs the Sambre with the computed loſs of five thouſand men and ſome pieces of cannon.

From this unexpected ſucceſs, the emperor was perſuaded that he had perfectly ſecured that part of the country. He determined therefore to march without delay to the aſſiſtance of the Duke of York, who ſtill retained his poſition at Tournay. Here the grand attack upon the French lines, which was at once to clear Flanders of the invading republicans, was concerted; and the army under Clairfait was ordered to co-operate with the forces under the emperor and the Duke of York.

By ſome unaccountable treachery on the part of the allies, the French in Liſle were made acquainted with the whole plan in ſufficient time to take effectual meaſures to diſconcert it. On the night of the 16th the allied army moved forward in five columns; two of which on the left were to force the paſſages of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the French poſts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns. Theſe columns however forced the paſſages ſo late, and were ſo fatigued with

their march, that they were unable to accompliſh the remainder of the propoſed plan. The column on the right under General Baſche was equally unfortunate; for, finding the French at Moucron in much greater numbers than he had expected, the general was obliged to relinquiſh his object, and retreat to his former poſition at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-general Otto was however more ſucceſsful with his column; he drove the French from Waterloo, and puſhed forward to Turcoing. The column under the Duke of York was alſo ſucceſsful in its firſt movements. After a ſhort cannonade, his royal highneſs forced the enemy to evacuate Lannoy, and proceeded to Roubaix. This poſt alſo, after conſiderable reſiſtance, was forced: but having received no intelligence of the two columns on his right and left, he did not think it prudent to advance further. Having acquainted the emperor with his intentions, the neceſſity of co-operating with General Clairfait induced his imperial majeſty to order the Britiſh forces to proceed to the attack of Mouveaux. The French entrenchments here were carried by Lieutenant-general Abercrombie, after an obſtinate conteſt, and the day of the 17th concluded with ſome proſpect of ſucceſs to the allies. But a ſad reverſe ſoon ſucceeded. Early on the morning of the 18th, the French attacked the poſt at Turcoing, where Colonel Devay commanded; and the duke diſpatched two battalions of Auſtrians to make a diverſion in that part, with expreſs orders to fall back on the main army if hard preſſed; but by ſome miſtake theſe battalions joined Colonel Devay at Turcoing. From this circumſtance an opening was left on the right of the Duke of York's corps, of which the French commander immediately availed himſelf. At this inſtant a column of fifteen thouſand men appeared advancing from Liſle; and another corps having now forced General Otto's poſition near Waterloo, attacked the

Britiſh

Britiſh in the rear. The few troops that remained with his royal highneſs ſoon gave way, nor was it poſſible to rally them; the duke himſelf was obliged to fly, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, and join General Otto, with whom, from the diſaſtrous ſtate of his own army, he was obliged to remain. After this ſeparation, the very difficult taſk of extricating the Britiſh forces devolved upon Generals Abercrombie and Fox; which critical duty they performed with great firmneſs and addreſs.

It has been ſaid, that the allies on this occaſion did not act with that vigour and ſpirit which was expected; but the Auſtrian official details ſeem to caſt a principal ſhare of the blame on the Hanoverians, who, they aſſert, were the firſt to retreat. They created the greateſt confuſion; for their cavalry not only deſtroyed the foot, but threw the whole army into ſuch diſorder, that they became a helpleſs prey to the purſuing enemy. Of the loſs of the allies there was no authentic return, but one account ſtates it at three thouſand; and it muſt have been very great, ſince the Britiſh troops alone loſt upwards of one thouſand men, and forty-three pieces of cannon. Two columns of the imperial troops, which were brought up by the emperor and the Prince of Cobourg, were alſo obliged to retreat with loſs. The army of General Clairfait, being ſtill ſeparated by the Lys, was unable to cooperate.

This unfortunate engagement may be ſaid to have decided the fate of the Netherlands. Conſternation and terror ſpread a panic over the whole face of the country. In this deſperate ſtate of their affairs, the allied forces collected as ſoon as their diſperſed condition would admit, and reſumed their former poſitions near Marquain, Templuive, and Leers; while the emperor in vain endeavoured to cheer the drooping ſpirits of his ſubjects by proclamations. Fortunately for the allies, the impetuoſity of the French ſoon afforded

forded a more ſubſtantial ſubject of conſolation, and convinced the trembling multitude that they were not invincible. On the 22d they renewed the attack, and a force eſtimated at 100,000 men was brought againſt the right wing of the combined army, with the intention of forcing the paſſage of the Scheld, and inveſting Tournay. They at firſt ſucceeded in driving in the out-poſts; but a reinforcement being ſent, under the command of General Fox, the ſkill and intrepidity of that officer enabled the allies to maintain their poſition. The conflict continued from five in the morning till nine at night; an inſtance almoſt unprecedented in the annals of modern war. The French, finding it impracticable to accompliſh their object, withdrew their forces during the night, and fell back upon Liſle. They are reported to have ſuſtained the incredible loſs of nearly twelve thouſand men and ſeven pieces of cannon; an account which, however, the Duke of York does not give as authentic. The loſs of the Britiſh was little more than one hundred; but of that of the allies we have, as uſual, no account. The French were commanded in this action by General Pichegru, whoſe arrangements were made with ſuch judgment, that though the attack was unſucceſsful, both the wings and the rear of his army being covered by a wood, they could neither be turned nor aſſailed by cavalry.

About the ſame period in which theſe deſperate conflicts took place, another partial ſucceſs occurred in favour of the allies. General Beaulieu made an excurſion into the duchy of Bouillon, defeated a conſiderable body of French ſtationed in that canton, took the town by ſtorm, which was delivered up to be pillaged, on the plea of the inhabitants having fired upon the Auſtrian ſoldiers. About twelve hundred French are ſaid to have been killed on this occaſion; three hundred priſoners were taken, and ſix pieces of cannon. Another victory was obtained on the 24th by General Kaunitz over the French, who had again croſſed the Sambre,

Sambre, and taken a poſition with their left to Rouveroy, and their right to Fontaine l'Evêque. As General Kaunitz had advanced upon the French by ſurpriſe, they were obliged to abandon their cannon, amounting to fifty pieces; the French are alſo ſaid to have loſt two thouſand men in killed and wounded, beſides three thouſand priſoners. The loſs of the Auſtrians was ſtated to be inconſiderable.

Marſhal Mollendorf, on the ſame day, ſurpriſed the French in their entrenchments at Keyſerſlautern, and defeated them with conſiderable loſs. The force of the French conſiſted of about twelve thouſand men. They were poſted behind the defiles of Otterbach, Hagelſbach, and the Lauter. The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and entrenchments; ſeveral dykes had been cut, and the bridges were every where deſtroyed; while three ſtrong poſitions were prepared, to facilitate their retreat in caſe of accidents. The loſs of the French amounted to one thouſand killed, more than two thouſand priſoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. After the engagement, Marſhal Mollendorf eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Winnweiller, and the Prince of Hohenloe Ingelfingen took poſſeſſion of Neuſtadt.

The ſucceſs, on the part of the combined powers was again of ſhort duration; for, while General Beaulieu was amuſing himſelf with his incurſion into Bouillon, the duchy of Luxemburg was invaded by General Jourdan, with a force of forty thouſand men, who obtained immediate poſſeſſion of Arlon. General Beaulieu was therefore obliged at once to abandon his conqueſts by a precipitate retreat, and to fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur.

Encouraged by this ſucceſs, the French prepared to inveſt Charleroi, having already cut off the communication between that place and Bruſſels. They were, however, attacked on the 3d of June by the hereditary Prince of Orange, who compelled them to raiſe

raiſe the ſiege and recroſs the Sambre with conſiderable loſs. In the courſe of a few days, they again recroſſed the river to the amount of ſixty thouſand men. On the 14th they deſtroyed a ſtrong redoubt erected by the beſieged, on which they placed much dependence. But on the 16th, the Prince of Orange again attacked and defeated the French army which had taken up a poſition near Jeſſelies, in order to cover the ſiege of Charleroi, before which they had begun to open trenches. The enemy's loſs was computed at about ſeven thouſand men, as well as twenty-two pieces of cannon, thirty-five ammunition waggons, and a conſiderable number of horſes and baggage. They retreated once more acroſs the Sambre.

Still, however, the danger to which Charleroi, as well as Bruſſels itſelf, was expoſed, determined the Prince of Cobourg to make one grand effort for its relief. In compliance, therefore, with the requeſt of the Prince of Orange and General Beaulieu, he marched with the greateſt part of the combined army, leaving only the Britiſh and Hanoverians with the Duke of York at Tournay. On the 21ſt he reached Ath; and on the 24th effected a junction with the Prince of Orange and General Beaulieu at Nivelles.

The main body of the French army, under Jourdan, was poſted at this time at Templeuve, Goſſelies, and Fleurus. Although there was great reaſon to ſuſpect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy, yet, as no certain intelligence could poſſibly be procured, the attack, which had been determined on for its relief became neceſſary, to prevent the fate of ſo important a place as Charleroi from being left to chance. In conſequence, the army marched on the 25th in five columns, and early on the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's entrenched poſition between Lambuſart, Eſpinies, and Goſſelies. The attack, which was executed with great reſolution, was at firſt ſucceſsful; and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected

protected by ſtrong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived at the principal heights on this ſide the Sambre. The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extenſive line of redoubts, into which they had brought an immenſe number of cannon.—Notwithſtanding theſe obſtacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's poſition with fixed bayonets. But the ſurrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to reinforce themſelves with the beſieging army, and thus to bring the greateſt part of their force againſt our left wing, this advantage, added to thoſe of their ſituation and of the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulſe our attack. The troops nevertheleſs formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns; and would have renewed the attack with the ſame reſolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the report of priſoners and by ſeveral other circumſtances, determined our general officers not to expoſe their brave troops any farther. They halted to remove the wounded, and to give the infantry time to reſt; and then began to retreat, which was effected with the greateſt order, as far as Halle, thirty miles from the field of battle. The French did not fail to take advantage of their victory; they puſhed on to Bruſſels without loſs of time, and forced the Prince of Cobourg to retreat from Halle, leaving Bruſſels to its fate.

In the mean time, Ypres, which is conſidered as the key of Weſt Flanders, was beſieged by thirty thouſand French, ſupported by a covering army twenty-four thouſand ſtrong. The great importance of this place induced General Clairfait to hazard the whole corps under his command for its relief. On the 13th of June he attacked the French. He drove them from their firſt poſition, but quickly experienced a melancholy reverſe of fortune. In the courſe

of five days this intrepid officer was thrice defeated in attempting to raiſe the ſiege, and was at laſt compelled to retire in great confuſion to Ghent, where he had the mortification to find the communication between that place and Oudenarde entirely cut off. Ypres ſurrendered, after a moſt gallant defence, to the French general Moreau, on the 17th of June, and the garriſon were allowed very honourable terms.

The defeat of Clairfait was attended with the worſt conſequences to the allies. General Walmoden found himſelf no longer able with his ſmall force to maintain his poſition at Bruges: the magiſtrates of that place, therefore, on the 24th, opened their gates to the French, and ſigned a formal ſubmiſſion to the armies and ſovereignty of the republic; and, in the mean time, the Hanoverian general fell back to Landmark, and united his corps to the right flank of Clairfait's army. The retreat of the Auſtrian general rendered alſo the Duke of York's poſition at Tournay, which, ſince the defeat of the Prince of Cobourg, had always been extremely hazardous, no longer tenable. His royal highneſs, therefore, on the 24th of June, marched to Renaix, in order to ſupport Oudenarde, which was already inveſted, leaving only a ſmall garriſon for the defence of Tournay.

Theſe events ſo deeply affected the emperor, that he left the army, deſpairing of ſucceſs. The force of the allies, which in the beginning of the campaign had amounted to 187,000 men, was now reduced to leſs than half that number. It was in vain the emperor iſſued repeated proclamations, calling on his ſubjects in the Netherlands to riſe in a maſs. They anſwered him with fair but deluſive profeſſions, while their conduct evinced a ſtrong attachment to the cauſe of the French.

The French arms were alſo ſucceſsful on the ſide of Spain. In the beginning of February 1794, a battle was fought near St. Jean de Luz, which terminated in

favour of the French; three regiments were diſperſed or taken priſoners, and the Iriſh regiment of Ultona was cut to pieces. On the 5th, a ſimilar victory was obtained near the ſame place.—In the eaſtern Pyrenees the armies were not in motion ſo early in the campaign. In the month of April the Spaniards were compelled to evacuate Boulon, and the camp of Ceret. The city of Urgel ſoon after ſurrendered to General Dagobert; but as the citadel was ſtill in a condition of defence, and the Spaniards had broken down the bridge which communicated with the town, the general retired to Puycerda to wait for reinforcements, where he was killed by a cannon ball. He was ſucceeded at firſt by General Doppet, and afterwards by General Dugommier. On the 1ſt of May a conſiderable victory was gained by the French near Ceret: two hundred pieces of cannon were taken, with the Spaniſh camps, magazines, equipage, and two thouſand priſoners. About the ſame period the main army of the Spaniards was totally defeated near Collioure, and the whole of the baggage and artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors; ſuch was the ſenſe which the convention entertained of the importance of this victory, that they decreed that a column ſhould be erected near the ſpot with the following inſcription. "Here ſeven thouſand Spaniards laid down their arms before the republicans." On the 23d of May St. Elmo was evacuated by the Spaniards, and Port Vendies capitulated to General Dugommier.

In Italy, to adopt the ſingular and inflated ſtyle of Barrere, "victory was alſo in a ſtate of permanence." Early in April, the poſt and city of Oneglia, in Piedmont, ſubmitted to the French arms. This ſucceſs was immediately followed by a conſiderable victory, in which five hundred of the allies, the greater part Auſtrians, were killed. Ormea on the Tanaro, and the county of Nava, immediately ſubmitted; ſo that

the whole communication between Turin and the ſea, except through neutral countries, appears to have been cut off. Immenſe magazines, a ſuperb manufactory of cloth, and large quantities of proviſions, cannon, and ammunition, fell at the ſame time into the hands of the invaders. In the beginning of May, Dumerlion, the proviſional commander in chief of the army of Italy, poſſeſſed himſelf of the forts of Saorgio, Belvedere, Rocabiliere, and St. Martin. The allies were alſo obliged to abandon their famous camps of Fouche and Raous. On this occaſion the French took ſixty pieces of cannon, and an immenſe quantity of proviſions, with two thouſand priſoners. The loſs of the Piedmonteſe in killed is alſo ſaid to have been very conſiderable. The French loſt ſixty in killed, and had about twenty five wounded. This was immediately ſucceeded by another victory, in which Durmerlion drove the enemy, amounting to eight thouſand, from their intrenchments near the village of Tende, took two hundred priſoners, and a great quantity of military ſtores.

About the middle of May, Dumas, commander in chief of the army of the Alps, obtained a moſt deciſive victory at Mount Cenis. On this celebrated mountain the Sardinians had doubled their forces; and on this account the French general, who ſeems to have acted with great ability, formed a ſyſtem of vigorous diverſion, extended over all the line. On the night of the 10th, the fort Mirabouk was attacked by Caire, commander of the chaſſeurs; and the garriſon capitulated, leaving twenty pieces of cannon, and a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and ſtores. At the moment of taking fort Mirabouk, the general himſelf proceeded, with three thouſand men, to the rich vallies of Bordonack; all the poſts were forced, and the French ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing themſelves at Oux. The general next proceeded acroſs the precipices of Gollibier, in order to reach to Maurienne, and execute

immediately

GENERAL SIR CHARLES GREY.

Published as the Act directs May 20 1794.

immediately the attack upon Mount Cenis. From Lenebourg they aſcended the mountain, and amidſt volumes of fire, they carried all the redoubts with fixed bayonets. The left column, under General Bagdelaune, made their way over frightful precipices, and turned the enemy. The junction of the columns was no ſooner effected, than the Piedmonteſe abandoned their well appointed and numerous train of artillery, their equipage, and magazines. The French purſued them with unabated ardor for three leagues beyond Mount Cenis. The carnage was great, near nine hundred priſoners were taken; and yet the loſs of the French is ſaid to have amounted only to eight killed and thirty wounded.

The ſucceſs of the French on the continent of Europe was in ſome degree counterbalanced by the diſmemberment of their foreign poſſeſſions; ſince in the courſe of the ſummer almoſt the whole of their Weſt-India iſlands were taken by the Engliſh. Early in the year 1794 the Britiſh fleet, under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey, rendezvouſed in Carliſle Bay at Barbadoes, from whence they ſailed on the 3d of February to the attack of Martinico.

Martinico was without exception the richeſt, beſt planted, and ſtrongeſt, of all the French Caribbee iſlands; and its fertility is unqueſtioned by its very great production of ſugar, ginger, and tobacco, the laſt of an extraordinary quality. It is in 61° W. lon. 14° 30′ N. lat. The land is not only rich and fruitful, but alſo improved with the utmoſt induſtry, and with extraordinary ſkill. The ſea coaſt and harbours were excellently well fortified, and the ſeveral forts had conſtantly ſtrong garriſons of regular troops from France. The principal commodity at preſent raiſed in the Caribbee iſlands is ſugar, whereas formerly it was tobacco. M. de Poincy was the firſt who taught the art of raiſing the ſugar-cane, and curing the juice of it. Beſides ſugar they raiſe alſo a great deal of indigo. They alſo cultivate cocoa to great advantage, and draw conſiderable

ſiderable profit from ginger, caſſia, and pimento, which is what we call Jamaica pepper, or all-ſpice, of which they export conſiderable quantities. They likewiſe manufacture rocou, for the uſe of dyers, and ſend home variety of medicinal gums, and wet ſweet-meats of ſeveral kinds; together with valuable woods for dying, inlaying, and cabinet-work.

In Martinico it is computed that they make, one year with another, ten thouſand hogſheads of ſugar, each of about ſix hundred weight; in Guadaloupe, about four thouſand hogſheads; and in the other iſlands, about one thouſand hogſheads all together. The French employed in this trade annually between two and three hundred ſhips, from the burden of one hundred to three hundred tons. The time in which they ſailed from France is between September and February, that they might avoid as much as poſſible the hurricanes, and arrive at a fit ſeaſon for completing their cargoes.

The iſland is ſixteen leagues in length and forty-five in circumference, leaving out the capes, ſome of which extend two or three leagues into the ſea. It is very uneven, and interſected in all parts by a number of hillocks; which are moſtly of a conical form. Three mountains riſe above theſe ſmaller eminences. The higheſt bears the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods with which it is covered continually attract the clouds, which occaſions noxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inacceſſible; while the two others are in moſt parts cultivated. From theſe mountains iſſue the many ſprings that water the iſland. Theſe waters, which flow in gentle ſtreams, are changed into torrents on the ſlighteſt ſtorm. Their qualities are derived from the ſoil over which they flow. In ſome places they are excellent, in others ſo bad that the inhabitants are obliged to drink the water they have collected during the rainy ſeaſon.

Of all the French ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, Martinico was moſt happily ſituated with regard to the winds

winds which prevailed in thoſe ſeas. Its harbours poſſeſs the ineſtimable advantage of affording a certain ſhelter from the hurricanes which annoy theſe latitudes. The harbour of Fort Royal is one of the beſt in all the windward iſlands; and ſo celebrated for its ſafety, that, when it was open to the Dutch, their ſhipmaſters had orders from the republic to take ſhelter there in June, July, and Auguſt, the three months in which the hurricanes are moſt frequent.

Before the 16th of March, the whole iſland was in our poſſeſſion, except Fort Bourbon and Royal; and theſe ſurrendered on the 23d, at four in the afternoon of which day, his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, major general of his majeſty's forces, took poſſeſſion of both gates with the firſt and third battalions of grenadiers, and the firſt and third light infantry. The navy acquitted themſelves with their uſual gallantry. Lieutenant Bowen of the Boyne, who had commanded the night-guard and gun-boats for a conſiderable time, perceiving a favourable moment, puſhed into the Careenage with the rowing-boats of the guard, boarded the Bieuvenu French frigate, and brought off the captain, lieutenant, and about twenty men, who were onboard her, under a ſmart fire of grape-ſhot and muſquetry from the ramparts and parapet of the fort. The ſucceſs of this gallant action determined the general and admiral to attempt the fort and town of Fort Royal by aſſault, and Sir J. Jarvis directed forty ſcaling ladders to be made of bamboo and ſmall ſtretched cordage, from twenty to thirty-ſix feet long, and ordered the Aſia and Zebra to be held in readineſs to enter the Careenage, in order to batter the fort and to cover the flat-boats, barges, and pinnaces, under the command of Commodore Thompſon, ſupported by Captains Nugent and Rieu, while the grenadiers and light infantry from the camp at Soururie advanced with field-pieces along the ſide of the hill under Fort Bourbon, towards the bridge, over the canal, at the back of Fort Royal. This combination ſucceeded in every

par-

part except the entrance of the Aſia, which failed for the want of preciſion in the ancient lieutenant of the port, Monſieur de Tourelles, who had undertaken to pilot the Aſia. Captain Faulknor obſerving that ſhip baffled in her attempts, and the Zebra having been under a ſhower of grape-ſhot for a length of time, (which he, his officers and ſloop's company ſtood with a firmneſs not to be deſcribed,) he determined to undertake the ſervice alone, and he executed it with matchleſs intrepidity and conduct, running the Zebra cloſe to the wall of the fort, and, leaping over-board at the head of his ſloop's company, aſſailed and took this important poſt before the boats could get on-ſhore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characteriſes Engliſh ſeamen in the face of an enemy. The land-forces, commanded by that excellent officer Colonel Symes, critically advancing with equal ardour, forced and entered the town triumphantly, hoiſting the Britiſh colours, and changing the name to *Fort Edward*.

Immediately after this, General Rochambeau, who commanded in Fort Bourbon ſent his aid-de-camp with a flag, offering to ſurrender on capitulation, and the terms were finally adjuſted and agreed to on the 22d, by three commiſſioners on each ſide, the ratifications thereof being ſigned by the commanders in chief on the 23d, and the garriſon, amounting to nine hundred men, marched out priſoners of war, laying down their arms on the parade of Fort Royal, and were embarked for France immediately. His majeſty's troops, having marched in, ſtruck the French and hoiſted the Britiſh colours, and changed the name from Bourbon to that of *Fort George*.

The gallant defence made by General Rochambeau and his garriſon was ſtrongly manifeſted on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was ſcarce an inch of ground untouched by our ſhot and ſhells; and it is but juſtice to ſay that it does them the higheſt honour.

The

The quantity of ſtores taken at this place being ſuppoſed more than ſufficient for the capture of the remaining French Weſt-India iſlands, a great quantity of ammunition that was going to be immediately ſent from this country for that purpoſe was ſtopped. Major Grey, who brought the diſpatches from thence was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The number of veſſels captured at Martinico was one hundred and thirty-five; ſeventy-one of which were at St. Pierre, and fifty-four at Fort Royal. Moſt of them were loaded with the produce of the iſland, and were of great value. At Fort Royal Bay, there were five thouſand hogſheads of clayed ſugar, and above thirty ſquare-rigged veſſels. And at St. Pierre, about half that quantity of ſugar, and double the number of ſmaller veſſels. The whole property was eſtimated at a million and a half ſterling.

About the ſame period, cape Tyburon in St. Domingo was reduced by Colonel Whitlock, and a conſiderable quantity of ordnance and ſtores taken. Several pariſhes in the ſame iſland ſubmittedal ſo to Commodore Ford. Shortly afterwards the poſt of L'Acul, ſix miles from Leſgane, which was garriſoned by about ſix hundred men, was taken by ſtorm by Colonel Whitlock. The French convention, it is well known uniformly aſſerted, that the conqueſts of Britain were chiefly effected by the agency of gold. However falſe and abſurd this aſſertion may appear in a general view, yet it muſt be confeſſed that the following letter of Colonel Whitlock to the French general Lavaux, proves at leaſt that the charge is not entirely deſtitute of foundation. The letter is dated the 9th of February, in which the colonel thus expreſſes himſelf: —"I now, therefore, in the name of his Britannic majeſty, do hereby offer to you ſafe protection, on condition that you ſhall firſt deliver the town and forts of Port de Paix and its dependencies into the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh government. I further add,

that as a reward for the confidence which I demand of you in the name of the government which I ſerve, the ſum of five thouſand crowns Tournois ſhall be paid you in perſon, or depoſited in the bank of England, payable to your order, on your delivering the town of Port de Paix, with the forts, artillery, ammunition, proviſions, &c. without any damage or devaſtation having been committed upon them, into the hands of the officer whom I ſhall appoint to receive them, as alſo the ſhips of war that may be in the ſame port."

The anſwer of Lavaux reflects the higheſt honour on his character; that part of it which relates to the above propoſal is expreſſed in the following terms:—"Permit me now to complain to yourſelf of the indignity you have offered me, in thinking me ſo vile, ſo flagitious, ſo baſe, as not to reſent an offer of five thouſand crowns. In this you have wronged yourſelf. I am a general; hitherto I have been worthy to command the army. You have endeavoured to diſhonour me in the eyes of my comrades; this is an offence between you and me, for which you owe me ſatisfaction; I demand it in the name of honour, which muſt exiſt among all nations: therefore, previous to any general action, I offer you ſingle combat till either of us falls, leaving to you the choice of arms either on foot or horſeback; then, if victorious, I ſhall have proved myſelf worthy to command republicans. If I fall gloriouſly, the republican army will have another leader ſtill more formidable, and every individual in the army will imitate my example. Your quality of enemy, in the name of your nation, did not give you a right to offer me a perſonal inſult; as a private perſon, I aſk ſatisfaction for an injury done me by an individual. I muſt tell you, that the Engliſh papers you ſend me are not conformable to the news we receive from France. Our two nations have often made war with each other, but always with equal weapons: ceaſe then to attack us by tenders of money. Let us be equally generous; let us contend in honourable hoſtility; and

let

let us ſcorn the arts of ſeduction. The enemy made priſoner of war with arms in his hands commands reſpect, as he merits eſteem. The univerſe has its eyes upon us; the univerſe will ſay there ſtill exiſt men who prefer death to diſhonour; we ſhall ſerve as examples to all military men, and your country itſelf will teſtify its approbation. We have always before our eyes the proverb which ſays, the treaſon pleaſes us well, but the traitor is deteſted."

To the uncommen activity of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis their brilliant ſucceſſes muſt be chiefly aſcribed. They ſcarcely afforded time to their enemies to put themſelves upon their guard; and before the conqueſt of one iſland, according to all common calculation, could well be accompliſhed, they appeared in full force at another. The reduction of Martinico was no ſooner effected, than without the loſs of a moment the troops, ordnance, &c. were re-embarked; and the fine iſland of St. Lucia was completely ſubjected to the dominion of Great Britain on the 4th of April. Every neceſſary matter being previouſly concerted and arranged with the admiral, they effected three different landings with little reſiſtance, and no loſs, viz. Major-general Dundas's diviſion, conſiſting of the 3d battalion of light infantry under Lieutenant-colonel Cloſe, and conducted by Captain Kelly and Lord Garlies of the navy, at Ance Du Cap; and the 2d light infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel Blundell, conducted by Commodore Thomſon, at Ance Du Choc, who were ordered to join, taking the enemy's batteries in reverſe, and to occupy a near poſition for the purpoſe of inveſting the works of Morne Fortunée, on the ſide of Carenage, which was executed with the uſual ſpirit and ability of that major-general and the flank battalions. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward's diviſion, the 1ſt and 3d grenadiers, diſembarked at Mariot des Roſeaux, immediately under the admiral's own direction, aſſiſted by

Captain Hervey, and immediately proceeded to co-operate with Major-general Dundas, to inveſt Morne Fortunée. Lieutenant-colonel Coote, with the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, did not diſembark till ſeven o'clock the ſame evening from the Boyne, and landed at Ance de la Tocque, proceeded to and took the four-gun battery of Ciceron, inveſting Morne Fortunée on that ſide, and at the ſame time covering Cul de Sac or Barrington-bay for our ſhipping, which anchored there next morning, the 2d inſtant. The 2d grenadiers, and Colonel Sir Charles Gordon's brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43d, regiments,) were kept in reſerve on-board ſhip. About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 2d inſt. Lieutenant-colonel Coote, with four light companies, ſtormed a redoubt and two batteries by my order, cloſe to the enemy's principal works on the Morne, killed two officers and near thirty men, made one priſoner, and releaſed one Britiſh ſailor from captivity, ſpiking ſix pieces of cannon.

When his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward had hoiſted the Britiſh colours on Morne Fortunée, the name of it was changed to *Fort Charlotte*; and the entire conqueſt of this iſland effected without the loſs of a man, although there had been a good deal of cannonading from the enemy's batteries and works.

After leaving Colonel Sir Charles Gordon to command at St. Lucia, the indefatigable General Grey re-embarked with the troops on the very day when the conqueſt of the iſland was achieved, and returned on the 5th of April to Martinico. Here on the 6th and 7th, he ſhifted the troops from the king's ſhips to the tranſports, took on-board the ordnance, ſtores, and proviſion, sand ſailed on the morning of the 8th. Four ſhips, viz. the Quebec, Captain Rogers, the Blanche, Captain Faulkner, the Ceres, Captain Incledon, and the Roſe, Captain Scott, were detached to attack the ſmall iſlands called the Saints, which they executed with great gallantry and ſpirit, and carried them

them all early in the morning without loſs. The Boyne, the admiral's ſhip, on-board of which was the commander in chief, and the Veteran, anchored off Point-a-Pe're in Gaudaloupe on the morning of the 10th, and ſome more of the fleet in the courſe of the afternoon. Without waiting, however, for the arrival of all the troops, the Britiſh general made a landing at Goſier-bay at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th. The landing was covered by Lord Garlies in the Winchelſea, who placed his ſhip ſo cloſe to the batteries on ſhore, that the ſoldiers could not ſtand to their guns, and the batteries were ſoon ſilenced: in effecting this ſervice his lordſhip was ſlightly wounded. At five in the morning of the 12th, Sir Charles Grey carried by ſtorm a ſtrong poſt, which was called Fort Fleur d'Epée, the name of which they then changed to *Fort Charlotte:* the troops being ordered not to fire, but to execute every thing with the bayonet. This ſucceſs ſerved to put them in immediate poſſeſſion of Grande Terre, which was followed on the 12th by the ſurrender of Baſſeterre by a capitulation, which included the whole iſland of Guadaloupe, with Marie Galante, Deſirada, and all the dependencies of that government. The terms were the ſame as thoſe granted to General Rochambeau at Martinico. It is ſtated that the French loſt 232 killed, wounded, and priſoners, at Fort Fleur d'Epée: the loſs of the Engliſh at the ſame place was about 80; and at Baſſeterre only 11. After theſe glorious ſucceſſes, Sir Charles Grey returned to Martinico, leaving General Dundas to command at Guadaloupe.

The progreſs of the Britiſh arms in the Mediterranean was not ſo rapid as in the Weſt Indies: yet, on the whole, ſince the evacuation of Toulon, they may be conſidered as ſucceſsful. After leaving Toulon, Lord Hood cruiſed for ſome time off Hieres bay; and early in the month of February proceeded to Corſica, which was in a ſtate of revolt againſt the authority

rity of the convention. The tower and garriſon of Mortella ſurrendered on the 10th of that month: the tower of Torneli was abandoned by the republicans on the 17th; and in two days after they evacuated St. Florenza, and retreated to Baſtia, to which place Lord Hood ſoon followed them. The number of perſons capable of bearing arms in Baſtia originally amounted to no more than three thouſand men. The fortifications were not in the beſt ſtate, and the garriſon but indifferently provided; yet they made a moſt gallant defence againſt the united efforts of the Britiſh fleet and army, joined by a conſiderable corps of Corſicans, which Paoli had collected and diſpatched thither; and reſiſted till the 19th of May, when Lord Hood, "in conſideration of the gallant defence made by the garriſon of Baſtia, and from principles of humanity," offered honourable terms to the commandant Gentili, which in the ſituation of the garriſon it would have been deſperation to reject. In conſequence of this negociation, the garriſon on the 24th marched out with the honours of war, and Baſtia was taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh. The loſs of the French has not been aſcertained on this occaſion; that of the Engliſh was not conſiderable. In conſequence of this ſucceſs, the whole iſland ſubmitted to the Britiſh arms, except the town of Calvi, which reſiſted under the gallant Caſabianca till the 10th of Auguſt, when it ſurrendered on terms of capitulation. Thus the kingdom of Corſica was annexed to the Britiſh crown.

On the 23d of April a detachment of Rear-admiral Macbride's ſquadron, under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, conſiſting of the following frigates: Flora of 36 guns, Captain Warren; Arethuſa, 38, Captain Edward Pellew; Concorde, 36, Captain Strachan; La Nymphe, 36, Captain G. Murray; Melampus, 36, Captain T. Wells; being then cruiſing off Cancale-bay, they diſcovered four ſail of ſhips of war coming out from thence, on which a ſignal was made

made for a general chace, which the French diſcovered, and with great intrepidity drew up in a line of battle, and prepared immediately for action, which commenced about half paſt ſix o'clock; but the French, finding they were likely to be overpowered, crowded ſail and endeavoured to eſcape, on which a running-fight took place, and continued until three P. M. at which time the French frigate l'Engageante, mounting 38 guns, was captured off the Iſle de Bas, and towed into Plymouth by the Nymphe and Concorde frigates, to the latter of whom ſhe ſtruck, but not until her maſts were carried by the board, and the frigates were yard-arm and yard-arm, and the Frenchmen abſolutely driven from their quarters. Monſ. Le Garthe, her commander, was killed by the ſecond broadſide from the Concorde. The number of killed and wounded on-board the l'Engageante amounted to about forty; the Concorde had only one boy killed and five wounded; among the latter was Sir R. Strachan, her commander, who was wounded in the face by a ſplinter. Sir Richard Strachan behaved moſt gallantly during the whole action. He firſt ran the Concorde along-ſide La Babet, of 24 guns, and then kept up ſo tremendous a firing, that the Frenchmen preſently hauled down their colours: he did not take poſſeſſion, but left her to be boarded by ſome of the frigates a-ſtern, and then made ſail to get up with l'Engageante, and prevent her from making her eſcape: he ſoon got along-ſide her, and, by his excellent manœuvring and keeping up a well-directed fire, he preſently had the good fortune to ſee the Frenchmen's maſts go one by one over the ſide, and the colours hauled down.

Sir J. B. Warren in the Flora engaged two other ſhips of the ſquadron for nearly three hours, when the Pomone and Babet ſtruck: he then made the ſignal for thoſe who were coming up to purſue and engage the reſt, as from the ſituation of his ſhip, having led

the line into action, ſhe was incapable of continuing the purſuit. Captain Warren owns himſelf much indebted to Sir Edward Pellew in the Arethuſa, who was ſecond aſtern, and to the other officers and ſhips, who exerted themſelves in engaging and purſuing the enemy.

It is generally allowed, that during the whole of the action the French fought with the moſt determined bravery; and ſuch was their madneſs after their capture, that they concerted a ſcheme to carry off the l'Engageante, notwithſtanding ſhe was an entire wreck.

Theſe frigates were a detachment of the Cherbourg-ſquadron, which had done ſo much injury to the trade of this kingdom ſince the commencement of hoſtilities; and it is reported that l'Engageante alone had taken fifty-ſix prizes. The Engliſh had 5 killed in all, and 13 wounded.—The French had 150 killed and wounded.

That the military force of Britain is inadequate to the maintenance of a conteſt on the continent of Europe, with ſo populous, enterpriſing, and warlike, a nation as France, is a truth clear to demonſtration. It is alſo, however, a truth equally clear, that Britain poſſeſſes, and muſt for many years to come continue to poſſeſs, a decided ſuperiority over France at ſea. The French are, indeed, ſo ſenſible of their inability, as a maritime power, to contend with Britain, that during the courſe of the war, they chiefly directed their naval efforts to harraſs the commerce of England by cruiſers and ſmall ſquadrons detached to intercept our trade. Though in this line of naval hoſtilities they had been eminently ſucceſsful, yet they were obliged, in the month of May, to depart from their favourite ſyſtem, in order to protect a large convoy which was hourly expected from America, conveying home the principal produce of the Weſt-India iſlands. Accordingly the Breſt fleet, to the amount of twenty-ſix ſail of the line, ventured to ſea, under the command

of

of Real-admiral Villaret Joyeuſe with the repreſentative of the people Jean Bon St. André.

As the Engliſh admiral, Lord Howe, was not uninformed of the expected convoy, he had proceeded to ſea from St. Helen's Road, on the 2d of May, with thirty-two ſail of the line, beſides frigates, thirty-eight Eaſt-India ſhips, and other merchant veſſels. On the 4th, off the Lizard, Admiral G. Montague, with ſix ſail of the line, was diſpatched to convoy the India ſhips, and others, to their deſtination; while with the remaining twenty-ſix ſail, and frigates, Lord Howe ſtood for the French coaſt, and made Uſhant the next day; he then ſtood away to the ſouthward, as far as the latitude of forty-ſix degrees. After being beat about a conſiderable time, with baffling winds, chacing ſome ſhips, and re-capturing two Britiſh, from the Mediterranean, Lord Howe ſtood to the the northward, ſaw them into the latitude of ſafety, and made Uſhant again on the 20th. On the evening of this day, the admiral ſpoke to an Engliſh frigate, the Venus, which brought him intelligence. He bore away directly to the weſtward, and next morning at four o'clock hove to, captured ten ſail of merchant-ſhips which fell in our way, and which we ſuppoſed to be part of the convoy mentioned. A ſignal was made for deſtroying the prizes; accordingly one was ſcuttled, and nine burned. They ſtill continued a weſterly courſe, as the wind would permit, till the morning of the 25th, meeting ſome of the enemy's ſhips, and ſtill ſetting them on fire. On this morning early fell in with a French ſhip of the line, l'Audacieuſe, with a ſloop of ſixteen guns, and a ſhip of twenty guns. The two laſt they burned, but the firſt got away by the dint of good ſailing, after ſeveral hours chace. We found that the greateſt part of the ſhips which we had deſtroyed, and which amounted to about eighteen ſail, had been a Newfoundland convoy under Captain Trowbridge,

of the Caſtor, which had juſt before been taken by a French ſquadron.

Early in the morning of the 28th of May, the French fleet was diſcovered by the advanced frigates far diſtant on the weather-bow of the Engliſh admiral. They came down for ſome time in looſe order, as if unapprized that they had the Britiſh fleet in view. After hawling to the wind when they came nearer, they were ſome hours before they could regularly form in order of battle, and this circumſtance afforded time for the detached part of the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Rear-admiral Paſley, to be placed advantageouſly for effecting an impreſſion on their rear; and in the mean time the whole of the Engliſh fleet was making a nearer approach. In the report of Jean Bon St. André, he obſerves, that while the two fleets continued manœuvering, one of the ſhips, Le Revolutionnaire, from motives not underſtood by the reſt of the fleet, ſlackened her ſails on the approach of the Engliſh; and Admiral Paſley taking advantage of this circumſtance, led on his diviſion, and attacked this veſſel. In the conflict the Britiſh rear-admiral had his topmaſt diſabled. Aſſiſtance was therefore immediately ordered; and Lord Hugh Seymour, of the Leviathan, puſhed up alſo to attack the Revolutionnaire, and was ſupported by Captain Parker of the Audacious. The captain of the Revolutionnaire was killed, and the veſſel greatly damaged. The Engliſh accounts add, that ſhe ſtruck to the Audacious. Night, however, put an end to the conflict; and in the morning a French ſhip fell in with the Revolutionnaire, and towed her into Rochfort. The two fleets continued within ſight of each other the whole night, and on the morning of the 29th Lord Howe gave the ſignal for the fleet to tack, with an intention of making ſome further impreſſion on the rear of the French. On this manœuvre the French alſo wore from van to rear, and continued edging down in a line to engage the

van

van of the Britiſh. Lord Howe then made the ſignal for paſſing through the enemy's line, and a very ſevere action commenced. The Cæſar, the leading ſhip of the Britiſh van, however, not keeping to the wind, the movement of paſſing through the French line appeared likely to fail of its intended effect. The Queen Charlotte, therefore, (the admiral's ſhip,) was immediately tacked, and, followed by the Bellerophon and Leviathan, paſſed through the action between the fifth and ſixth ſhips of the French line. The admiral then put about again, in preparation for renewing the attack, but the reſt of the Britiſh fleet being at this time paſſing to leeward, and without the ſternmoſt ſhips of the French line, the latter wore again to the eaſtward in ſucceſſion to ſuccour their diſabled ſhips in the rear. Having ſucceeded in that operation, the French wore round again, and ſtood away in order of battle on the larboard tack, followed by the Britiſh fleet in the ſame order.

The fleets then remained ſeparate a few miles, in view at times on the intermiſſion of a thick fog which laſted for the greater part of the two following days. Having, in the courſe of the above manœuvres, obtained the weather-gage of the French, on the *firſt of June* an opportunity preſented itſelf for bringing them to cloſe action, which the Britiſh commander determined to improve, and the ſhips bore up together for that purpoſe, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning. The French fleet conſiſted of twenty-eight ſhips of the line, having been joined by the ſquadron that had captured the Caſtor, Capt. Trowbridge, and his convoy. The Engliſh force was only twenty-five, the Audacious having parted company after the engagement with the Revolutionnaire.

A cloſe and deſperate engagement enſued, and both fleets exhibited prodigies of valour. All advantages of ſkill and diſcipline, however, were on the ſide of the Engliſh ſeamen. Earl Howe broke the French

line in a noble manner, engaging ſeveral of their ſhips as he paſſed them. He puſhed for the French admiral's ſhip, whoſe ſecond, ſeing his intention, made ſail to cloſe in with Earl Howe. The Royal Charlotte ſteered between the two ſhips, the boom of the ſecond French admiral paſſing over the ſtern of the Royal Charlotte, who poured a broadſide into both, and lay by them for near an hour. The French admiral's ſhip the Montagne, finding the fire becoming too hot, bore away, after having a number of men killed. The ſecond admiral had his main-maſt carried by the board. It was then that victory ſeemed our own. The French line was broken in three places, and three of their ſhips bore away, ſix were diſmaſted, and one ſunk. The French ſoon after gave way in every quarter. The Marlborough was for ſome time jammed in between two of the enemy's ſhips, one of which ſhe completely diſmaſted, and obliged the other to ſheer off.

The Brunſwick, Captain Harvey, ſuſtained a moſt tremendous conflict; being ſingly engaged for a conſiderable time with three ſeventy-fours. One of theſe, le Vengeur, ſhe ſent to the bottom. Another, conceiving her much weakened from her exertion, determined to board, and manned her yards and ſhrouds, with a view of running up along-ſide, and flinging in all her crew at once. She, obſerving this, with the greateſt intrepidity and coolneſs, reſerved a whole broadſide, and waited her approach. The enemy now drew near, and in one diſcharge brought every maſt by the board, and ſcattered her crew like ſo many mice upon the ocean. The other ſeventy-four yet remained, and now attempted to cloſe with the Brunſwick, harraſſed and enfeebled by her amazing efforts. At this moment the Ramillies, commanded by Captain Harvey's brother, came up, and, running in between the Brunſwick and the Frenchman, took the enemy's fire, and relieved the gallant ſhip. So cloſely was ſhe at times engaged, that ſhe

was

was unable to haul up her lower-deck port-lids, and was therefore obliged to fire through them. Nine were, in consequence, torn from her side; and, the last broadside she gave, every muzzle of her lower deckers touched the copper of the enemy's bottom.

The sinking of the Vengeur was one of the most awful sights ever beheld. This ship and the Brunswick, by some means, got on board each other. The Brunswick lost her mizen-mast before she got clear; but left her enemy a wreck of horrible ruin. She carried her yards and masts, every one, away; tore her decks and sides to pieces, and left her sinking. She went to the bottom at about a quarter past six, and was seen sinking fast, but gradually. After the loss of her mizen-mast, main-top-mast, and rigging cut to pieces, the French hoisted an English jack, and called for quarter; but the Brunswick, having all her boats shot to pieces, could not board the enemy, and was obliged to let her go down, and 320 men perished.

The most obstinate contest, however, was between the Defence, of seventy-four guns, Capt. J. Gambier, and the Jacobin, of seventy-four guns. They were in close action for upwards of three hours, at the expiration of which time the Jacobin went to the bottom with 700 men, and the Defence was become so totally unmanageable, as to be obliged to be towed out of the line by the Phaeton frigate. The Jacobin lay without masts or helm, and wearing round by the force of the water, which rapidly entering her shot-holes, and running over her galleries, she quickly sunk. Yet so invincible was the spirit of her crew, that they actually fought their upper-deck guns when the water was running in at the lower-deck ports. It seems that they had previously agreed never to strike, and had nailed their colours to the staff, which were flying when she went down. Those on the upper-deck, even to a man, refused to be taken into a cutter;

cutter; and, when the water had gained the place they ſtood upon, they took off their hats and gave three cheers, univerſally crying out, *Vive la republique! Vive la liberté!*—Theſe ſtriking parts of the action are repreſented in the copper-plate View of the Engagement.

The Mutius Scævola was one of the beſt-fought ſhips belonging to the French in this action. She was engaged with the Orion for five hours, during one of which the men could be picked off the guns with piſtols. The captain of the Mutius Scævola was a man of moſt undaunted courage. During the action he ran twenty of his men through their bodies, for attempting to deſert their quarters. He was eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a large red-cap ornamented round the bottom with gold fringe. He had only one arm; but whether the other was ſhot off during the action, has not been aſcertained.

Captain Trowbridge, captured in the Caſtor frigate, was on-board the Sans Pareil, ſtanding near the armcheſt with the French commander, during the whole action.—So ſevere was the ſlaughter on-board this ſhip, that her decks were totally cleared twice during the action and at laſt the ſurvivors refuſed to come up to quarters. Captain Trowbridge, ſeeing the abandoned ſtate of the ſhip, and the extreme diſtreſs of the captain's mind, entreated him to permit the colours to be ſtruck, to prevent the farther unneceſſary effuſion of blood. To this the French officer replied, that they ſhould not be ſtruck ſo long as he had life. The Royal Charlotte at this inſtant was ranging up alongſide, to pour her whole broadſide into the Sans Pareil, when Captain Trowbridge, taking up a trumpet, called out, "Is Lord Howe well?" Aſtoniſhed to hear ſuch a queſtion in Engliſh from an enemy's ſhip, Sir Roger Curtis aſked whence it came? and, on being informed, deſired to know where the Caſtor's crew were? "Here, on-board," was the reply. "Take immediate poſſeſſion then of the ſhip."

cutter; and, when the water had gained the place they ſtood upon, they took off their hats and gave three cheers, univerſally crying out, *Vive la republique! Vive la liberté!*—Theſe ſtriking parts of the action are repreſented in the copper-plate View of the Engagement.

The Mutius Scævola was one of the beſt-fought ſhips belonging to the French in this action. She was engaged with the Orion for five hours, during one of which the men could be picked off the guns with piſtols. The captain of the Mutius Scævola was a man of moſt undaunted courage. During the action he ran twenty of his men through their bodies, for attempting to deſert their quarters. He was eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a large red-cap ornamented round the bottom with gold fringe. He had only one arm; but whether the other was ſhot off during the action, has not been aſcertained.

Captain Trowbridge, captured in the Caſtor frigate, was on-board the Sans Pareil, ſtanding near the armcheſt with the French commander, during the whole action.—So ſevere was the ſlaughter on-board this ſhip, that her decks were totally cleared twice during the action and at laſt the ſurvivors refuſed to come up to quarters. Captain Trowbridge, ſeeing the abandoned ſtate of the ſhip, and the extreme diſtreſs of the captain's mind, entreated him to permit the colours to be ſtruck, to prevent the farther unneceſſary effuſion of blood. To this the French officer replied, that they ſhould not be ſtruck ſo long as he had life. The Royal Charlotte at this inſtant was ranging up alongſide, to pour her whole broadſide into the Sans Pareil, when Captain Trowbridge, taking up a trumpet, called out, "Is Lord Howe well?" Aſtoniſhed to hear ſuch a queſtion in Engliſh from an enemy's ſhip, Sir Roger Curtis aſked whence it came? and, on being informed, deſired to know where the Caſtor's crew were? "Here, on-board," was the reply. "Take immediate poſſeſſion then of the ſhip."

Chrystall delin. Harlow sculp.

A View of the Engagement & memorable Victory, obtain'd by Adm.l Earl Howe, over the French Fleet, on the 1.st of June 1794.

Published as the Act directs, Aug.t 1794.

Chrystall delin. Barlow scul.

. A View of the Engagement & memo[illegible] June, 1794

ſaid Sir Roger Curtis. "That is impoſſible," rejoined Captain Trowbridge; "for I am only a ſpectator here on my parole of honour." "You are commanded to do it by Lord Howe," ſaid Sir Roger Curtis, "to ſave the lives of his majeſty's ſeamen, as well as thoſe of the enemy." On this, Captain Trowbridge, turning to the French commander, ſaid, "You have done, ſir, every thing becoming a gallant officer; therefore permit me to ſave the ſhip and crew, by taking poſſeſſion." The French captain at length bowed aſſent; the Caſtor's crew were releaſed from under hatches, and the Britiſh colours ſoon hoiſted on-board the Sans Pareil.

In leſs than an hour after the cloſe action commenced, the French admiral, who had been engaged with the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by moſt of the ſhips in his van in a condition to carry ſail, leaving ten or twelve of his crippled or diſmaſted ſhips behind. Such, however, was the diſabled ſtate of the majority of the Britiſh fleet, that ſeveral of theſe afterwards eſcaped, and two or three, even under a ſpritſail ſingly, or a ſmaller ſail raiſed on the ſtump of a foremaſt, could not be detained. Six remained in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh admiral, and were brought ſafe into Plymouth, viz. La Juſte of eighty guns, la Sans Pareil of eighty, l'America ſeventy-four, l'Achille ſeventy-four, l'Impetüeux ſeventy-four, and Northumberland ſeventy-four; theſe, with le Vengeur and Jacobin which were ſunk, made the whole loſs of the French amount to eight ſhips of the line. The French muſt have loſt a very conſiderable number of men. The captain of la Montagne was killed, and nearly five hundred men were killed or wounded on-board the ſame ſhip. In the ſhips that were taken, ſix hundred and ninety men were killed, and five hundred and eighty wounded; three hundred and twenty periſhed in Le Vengeur and ſeven

hundred

hundred in the Jacobin!—The return of killed on-board the Engliſh fleet was 272, and 787 wounded.

Upon the whole, we may conſider this action as a fair and deciſive trial of courage and ſkill, between two contending empires; and it will ſerve to convince the world, that even againſt a ſuperior force, conducted with all the intrepidity of enthuſiaſtic temerity and zeal, the Britiſh fleet ſhall ſtill ride triumphant on the ocean, and ſhall conquer or conſign her obſtinate foe to the relentleſs boſom of the deep! This, indeed, was literally fulfilled in the preſent glorious victory. All our movements were directed by the moſt conſummate bravery, wiſdom, and experience. We attacked in the night, when it was neceſſary to attack, and our numbers were equal. We chaced and did the ſame, to a diſadvantage, in the day, when we had equal force to force. When we were much inferior, when the French, in ſimilar circumſtances, would have fled in terror, yet not deterred by numbers, our chief was bent on conqueſt; but as action could not be commenced till late, and not then dreading their flight, while ſo ſuperior in numbers, our chief was determined to have the length of a ſummer's day, to give them a total defeat, and to ſecure his prizes. To do which, more effectually, he never bound his captains in fetters;—he never tied them down to a particular place in the line, but made the ſignals for them to take the ſtations moſt convenient. And whenever the ſignal for the line was thus diſplayed on another maſt, the ſignal flew for breaking the enemy's, as well when to the windward as to the leeward. No time was, by this direct meaſure, ſpent in idle manœuvring, by which ſpace and opportunity might be, and often has been, loſt. The enemy had no leiſure left for reflection and defeating our meaſures, by taking the advantage of ſhips backing and filling, and retreating from the van to the centre, or paſſing from the rear to the van.

The

J. Chapman sc.

SIR THOS TROWBRIDGE

Published as the Act directs April 1 1802

The following is a correct list of the ships which formed the line of battle on that glorious day, the 1st of June 1794.

ENGLISH LINE OF BATTLE.

Ships Names.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cæsar	80	Capt. A. J. Molloy
Bellerophon	74	Rear-Adm. Pasley, Capt. W. Hope
Leviathan	74	Capt. Ld. Conway
Russel	74	Capt. J. W. Payne
Marlborough	74	Capt. G. Berkeley
RoyalSovereign	100	Adm. T. Graves, Capt. H. Nicholls
Defence	74	Capt. J. Gambier
Impregnable	90	Rear Ad. Caldwell, Capt G. B. Westcot
Tremendous	74	Capt. J. Pigott
Culloden	74	Capt J. Schomberg
Invincible	74	Capt. Pakenham
Barfleur	98	Rear Ad. Bowyer, Capt Collingwood
Gibraltar	80	Capt. Mackenzie
RoyalCharlotte	110	Adm. Earl Howe, Capt. Sir R. Curtis
Brunswick	74	Capt. J. Harvey
Valiant	74	Capt. T. Pringle
Orion	74	Capt. Duckworth
Queen	90	Rear-Ad. Gardner, Capt. J. Hutt
Ramillies	74	Capt. H. Harvey
Alfred	74	Capt. J. Bazeley
Royal George	110	Adm. Sir A. Hood, Capt. W. Domett
Montague	74	Capt. Montague
Majestic	74	Capt. C. Cotton
Glory	90	Capt. Elphinstone
Thunderer	74	Capt. A. Bertie

FRENCH LINE OF BATTLE.

Ships Names.	*Guns.*	*Remarks.*
America	74	Taken
Revolutionaire	110	Struck, but not taken possession [of
Gasparin	80	
Indomptable	80	
Terrible	110	
Impetueuse	74	Taken
Mutius Scævola	74	
Eole	74	
Tourville	80	
Pelletier	80	
Tyrannicide	74	
Juste	80	Taken
Jacobin	74	Sunk.
Montagne	110	Adm. Villaret Joyeuse
Achille	74	
Vengeur	74	Taken and sunk
Northumberland	74	Taken
Entreprenant	74	
Neptune	80	
Jemappe	80	
Republicain	120	
Convention	80	
Scipion	74	
Montagnard	74	
Sans Pareil	80	Taken
Temeraire	74	
Trajan	74	
Patriote	74	

The above signal victory was celebrated throughout London with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. the Park and Tower guns were fired; and the streets were splendidly illuminated for three successive nights. —At Portsmouth, and indeed all over the kingdom, similar rejoicings were made. Lord Howe was presented with the freedom of the borough of Portsmouth, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. Sir Roger Curtis in his journey to town with the above

news, was twice overturned in a poſt-chaiſe, and arrived with both his arms in ſlings.

The French were conſoled, in ſome degree, for this humiliating defeat, by the attainment of the object for which they riſked the engagement. Their American convoy, amounting to one hundred and ſixty ſail, valued at five millions ſterling, and conveying a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and naval ſtores arrived ſafe in port l'Orient a few days after the engagement.

It is now time to return to the ſtate of the war in Weſt Flanders, the theatre on which the French diſplayed their ſkill and courage to the greateſt advantage. After the battle of Fleurus, the Duke of York was compelled to quit his poſition at Tournay; General Walmoden was obliged to evacuate Bruges, and join the broken corps of Clairfait. The fate of the Netherlands, and of Weſt Flanders in particular, was no ſooner decided, than Lord Moira was diſpatched to Oſtend, with the remains of that army which was to have eſtabliſhed royalty in Brittany, and arrived only in time to aſſiſt at the evacuation of that place. The reinforcements of Lord Moria amounted to ten thouſand men, and it was the latter end of June when his lordſhip landed at Oſtend. By the capture of Ypres on the one ſide, and Bruges on the other, his ſituation was rendered peculiarly critical. The French in the mean time were advancing upon Ghent in great force, and but little expectation was entertained of General Clairfait being able to make any effectual reſiſtance in that quarter.

By the reinforcements remaining at Oſtend, the place might perhaps have been defended for ſome time; and while the Britiſh remained maſters of the ſea, the greater part of the troops might have been able to reimbark ſhould they be cloſely preſſed. On the contrary, to relieve the allies, and ſupport the Duke of York in particular, appeared to the Britiſh commander an object of more urgent importance than the

the precarious poſſeſſion of a ſingle town; and whatever movement was to be made required diſpatch, leſt the advance of the French armies might completely cut off the communication. A council of war was therefore called by Lord Moira, and it was determined immediately to evacuate Oſtend. This difficult and laborious taſk was committed to Colonel Vyſe. On the morning of the 1ſt of July, he began to embark the troops on-board the ſhipping, which lay at ſingle anchor in the harbour, and the baggage and ſtores were on-board before night. The French entered the town as the laſt detachment embarked. Three columns of infantry were admitted by the weſt gate, with two pieces of cannon, and began immediately to fire upon the Britiſh tranſports, which was anſwered by the frigates and gun-boats. The inhabitants received the French with tranſports of joy; and the republican general Van Damme immediately convoked them and deſired them to chooſe proviſional repreſentatives. The Britiſh fleet, amounting in all to one hundred and fifty ſail, took their departure for Fluſhing on the third. The Gatton Eaſt-India ſhip, laden with ordnance ſtores, unfortunately ran aground in getting out, and it was neceſſary to ſet her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the French. The wealth which was left in the place was conſiderable, as it was impoſſible, in ſo ſhort a time, to remove the whole of the ſtores; and, from the convenience of the port, the acquiſition to the French republic was important.

While Colonel Vyſe was engaged in conducting the evacuation of Oſtend, Lord Moria with his main army repaired to Malle, about four miles from Bruges, on the great cauſeway to Ghent, and ſhortly after effected a junction with General Clairfait. On the 3d of July, the Duke of York retreated from Renaix to Gramont, and the ſick were ſent to Antwerp. On the ſame day the French entered Tournay, the hand-

ful of Auſtrians and Heſſians, who had been left there by the Duke of York, having haſtily evacuated the place. The inhabitants of this town had been more attached to the Engliſh than thoſe of any other in the Netherlands; yet they received the French with every mark of feſtivity and rejoicing, and liquor was brought to regale them at the gates by which they entered. The French army entered Ghent on the ſame day, which rendered the ſituation of the Engliſh precarious, as the enemy were now nearer Antwerp by twenty miles than the Duke of York. Oudenarde was evacuated at the ſame time; and at this place the French found twenty-four pieces of artillery, beſides the magazines and ammunition. At Tournay they found twenty guns ſpiked, ten thouſand muſquet balls, a large quantity of gunpowder, two hundred rations of forage and barley, and ſeveral magazines. Near that city they alſo took fourteen barges laden with ammunition.

The beginning of July was fatal to the allies at every point. On the ſecond, Prince Cobourg was again defeated near Mons, and that place immediately ſubmitted to the French, who entered at one gate while the Auſtrians retreated through another. Prince Cobourg next attempted to make a ſtand near the foreſt of Soignes, where he intrenched himſelf ſtrongly. The French attacked the Auſtrian batteries with the bayonet, and carried them all. Cobourg is ſaid to have loſt ſeven thouſand men in this dreadful conflict. With the miſerable remains of his army, the prince ordered a retreat in the night, through Bruſſels and its environs, which he effected in good order. He had previouſly cauſed an order to be iſſued, enjoining the inhabitants, on pain of death, to confine themſelves to their houſes, to lock their doors, and even bar up their windows. Such was the melancholy ſtate in which this repreſentative of the emperor took leave of that place, which his maſter but a ſhort time before

had entered in ſplendour, pomp, and triumph. The French armies of the North, the Sambre, and the Meuſe, formed a junction at Bruſſels about the 10th of July. The magazines and ſtores which fell into the hands of the French, in the courſe of their progreſs, are beyond computation. The rich harveſt of the Netherlands was then on the ground; and contributions of corn and money were levied on the corporations and the monks.

It was expected that Nieuport would have ſurrendered immediately on the fall of Ypres; it however reſiſted till the 19th, and the brave garriſon ſuſtained a moſt ſevere bombardment during the whole ſiege, from an army of thirty thouſand men, by whom it was inveſted. A number of emigrants taken in arms at Mons and Nieuport, were put to death. The ſurrender of Ghent and Oudenarde, added to the other ſucceſſes of the French, did not permit the Duke of York long to retain his poſition at Gramont. In the morning of the fourth, he began his retreat. The line moved off about ſeven, and at four in the afternoon they arrived at the heights of Lombecke St. Catharine.

When the duke retreated from Gramont, Lord Moira's army was at Aloſt. On the 6th, his outpoſts were attacked, and the piquets being driven in, the French penetrated to the town: his lordſhip, however, arriving with a reinforcement, they were repulſed. The loſs of the Britiſh, in killed, wounded, and miſſing, was only thirty. From the moment of their quitting Oſtend, this brave army had ſuffered incredible hardſhips, as they marched without tents or baggage. From Lombecke St. Catherine's the Duke of York marched on the 5th of July towards Mechlin, and on the 8th was joined by Lord Moira's corps. On the 12th, the outpoſts occupied by the Britiſh, in front of the canal leading from Bruſſels to Antwerp, were attacked and driven into Mechlin, upon which place the French alſo fired; but on a reinforcement being

being brought up by Earl Moira, they were obliged to retreat with ſome loſs. On the 15th, however, the French renewed the attack, and ſucceeded in obliging the poſts on the left of Mechlin to abandon the canal, and retreat from the Dyke. Mechlin was immediately evacuated by the Auſtrian garriſon, and Antwerp itſelf was no longer conſidered as a ſafe retreat. On the 20th, Lord Moira took his leave of the army; and the Duke of York only continued in the vicinity of Antwerp, to give the Dutch time to put their fortifications in repair, ready for a vigorous defence. The Prince of Cobourg at this time informed the duke by letter, that he meant to have given battle to the enemy, had not the Dutch fallen back, and left his army too weak to attempt it. In the prince's letter there is a remarkable expreſſion: ſpeaking of the allies, he ſays "We ſeem to be bewitched!" an exclamation which ſtrongly marks the confuſion and want of ſyſtem prevalent in the combined armies.

The Prince of Orange, in the beginning of the month, had taken poſt at Waterloo; and here he was at firſt ſucceſsful in repelling an advanced guard of the French. He was ſoon, however, compelled to abandon this poſt, by the advance of the French armies to Bruſſels. He attempted afterwards to make a ſtand along the canal of Louvain; but the French bringing up continual reinforcements, he was obliged, with conſiderable loſs, to retreat on the 16th acroſs the Dyle, and eſtabliſhed, for a ſhort time, his head-quarters at Nyle. It was in vain that the ſtadtholder ſolicited the Dutch, by repeated proclamations, to make a levy of one man in ten throughout the united provinces. A conſiderable proportion of the people were diſaffected to his government, and the reſt were ſunk in an incorrigible torpidity.

The French generals loſt no time in advancing from Bruſſels to Louvain. Kleber proceeded on the 15th of July with one diviſion towards that city; while, to favour

favour this movement, the diviſions under Generals Lefevre, Dubois, Championet, and Morlet, advanced in front of the Dyle. At the iron mountain the unfortunate Clarfait attempted to make a ſpirited reſiſtance, but was completely defeated by General Kleber, with the loſs, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, of ſix thouſand men; while Generals Lefevre and Dubois, ſeized on the poſition of the abbey of Florival. General Kleber's advanced guard next made an attack upon Louvain, which they carried after an obſtinate reſiſtance. General Lefevre at the ſame time drove the Auſtrians as far as Tirlemont, killed an immenſe number, and made many priſoners.

It was at firſt the intention of the commanders of the combined armies to defend Namur, and to form a line of defence from that city to Antwerp; but theſe ſucceſſes of the French, and their rapid movements, totally diſconcerted this plan. Namur was abandoned by General Beaulieu on the night of the 16th, leaving behind him only two hundred men, who ſurrendered both the city and the citadel on the firſt ſummons. A large quantity of artillery was found at Namur. On the 20th, the keys of the city were preſented at the bar of the convention.

The important paſs of the Lier, where General Walmoden was poſted, was forced nearly about the ſame time; and on the 23d, the French ſent a trumpeter to Antwerp, to inform the inhabitants that they intended to viſit them on the ſucceeding morning, which they did at eleven o'clock, and took quiet poſſeſſion of that city. The allies had previouſly ſet fire to the immenſe magazines of forage there; and deſtroyed, in different kinds of ſtores, to the amount of half a million ſterling. The French commiſſioner, however, ſtated in his diſpatch, that he found undeſtroyed magazines well ſtored, eſpecially of hay, beſides thirty pieces of cannon.

The

The retreat of the Auſtrians from Louvain, left open the territory of Liege to General Jourdan, who, with the armies of the Sambre and the Meuſe, loſt no time in improving his ſucceſs, and endeavouring to preſs the enemy more cloſely towards Maeſtricht. On the 27th his advanced guard marched towards the river Jaar. The allied army before Liege reſiſted the cannonade for ſome time; but the vigour of the French charge at laſt put them to flight. The French were moſt cordially received at Liege, while the enemy retreated to the heights of the Chartreux, where they were entrenched, and in a petty ſpirit of revenge, directed their fire againſt the city. About the ſame period fort Lillo was evacuated by the allies; and on the 29th the French general Moreau took poſſeſſion of the iſland of Cadſand, where he found ſeventy pieces of cannon, a third of them braſs, with a quantity of tents, ſtores, and waggons. The garriſon of Sluys was ſummoned early in the month of July by General Almain; but the commander Vander Dugu returned an anſwer remarkable at once for its brevity and ſpirit:—"The honour," ſays he, "of defending a place like Sluys, that of commanding a brave garriſon, and the confidence they repoſe in me, are my anſwer." This brave and able officer reſiſted the torrent till the 25th of Auguſt, when honourable terms were granted. The garriſon were made priſoners, but marched out with the honours of war, "in teſtimony (ſays the French general) of the fine defence they have made."

The armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle were not inactive during theſe ſucceſſes of their brethren in arms. On the 12th of July, General Michaud attacked the Pruſſians near Edichoffin; and, to favour their operations in that quarter, advanced at the ſame time againſt the Auſtrians before Spires. The conteſt was long and bloody, and both parties claimed the victory. The French general-of-diviſion Laboiſſiere,

by

by venturing too far, was taken prisoner. On the following day the French renewed the attack on the Prussians with redoubled vigour. The battle lasted from early in the morning till nine at night. General Desaix made himself master of Freschoch and Freimersheim. At the same time a second division, under Generals Sisca and Desgranges, combined its movements to the left of the mountain with those of the other column. They attacked seven times, and at last carried by assault, amidst a terrible fire, the important posts fortified and occupied by the Prussians on Platoberg, the highest mountain in the whole territory of Deux Ponts. Nine guns, besides ammunition, waggons, horses, and a number of prisoners, were taken by the French. The Prussian general Pfau was killed in the action, and two others wounded. The remainder of the corps under the hereditary prince of Holenloe retreated at eleven o'clock at night to Edichoffen. On the 14th the French made an attack upon Tripstadt; they drove in the outposts, but the enemy was strongly entrenched upon steep and shelving mountains. Here, therefore, the contest was sharp and bloody. The French took six field pieces and two howitzers; they lost on their part three hundred men; and General Moreau says, that "the loss of the enemy, many of whom were cut to pieces in their flight, was very great indeed."

On the afternoon of the 15th, the French repeated their attack on the whole chain of posts, from Newstadt to the Rhine, along the Rebach. From two o'clock till eight the cannonading continued without intermission. The French were at length victorious, and at night all the German troops retreated with the utmost precipitation. The imperial army passed the Rhine, and the Prussians, under Prince Holenloe, retired towards Gunterblum, by way of Durcheim. Another corps of Prussians took the road of Winweiller, towards Mentz. The French are computed

to have loſt nearly four thouſand men in theſe actions. Keiſerſlautern was abandoned to the French in conſequence of theſe ſucceſſes.

The army of the Moſelle proceeded on the 5th of Auguſt, in three columns, with a promiſe to meet at Treves at the ſame hour on the ſame day. In their progreſs they encountered and forced ſeveral poſts of the allies. On the 8th they united according to compact on an immenſe plain, and immediately ſurrounded Treves on every ſide. One of the columns in the afternoon entered the city, which had been haſtily evacuated by the German troops. The magiſtrates met them in their robes at the gates, congratulated them on their ſucceſſes, declared they were happy to ſee them, and preſented them with the keys of the city.

After theſe ſucceſſes, it was not to be expected that the fortreſſes which had been conquered from the French, inſulated as the garriſons were, and deprived of every hope of ſuccour, ſhould long reſiſt. Landrecy was inveſted by General Scherer, with a diviſion of the army, in which were incorporated the national guards, and volunteers of the communes of Aveſnes, Maubeuge, and the neighbouring territory. The adventurous general, as if to ſhew his inflexible determination to carry the place without loſs of time, opened the firſt parallel at only one hundred and thirty toiſes from the works; and, in this bold manœuvre, eventually ſpared the effuſion of blood; for the garriſon, not apprehending the beſiegers to be ſo near, directed their fire in ſuch a manner, that the ſhot went a hundred toiſes over the ground on which the workmen were employed. Without firing a gun, the general ſummoned the town, and at the ſame time advertiſed the garriſon, that no capitulation would be admitted. As reſiſtance, in ſuch circumſtances, would have been inſanity, the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion on the 15th. It conſiſted of two thouſand men; and beſides ninety-one guns, which were originally mounted on the fortifications,

tifications, the French found twenty-fix others, as an additional ſecurity.

Queſnoy followed the fate of Landrecy, and the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion to General Scherer on the 15th of Auguſt. It conſiſted of three thouſand men; and a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and proviſions, was found in the fortreſs, with one hundred and nineteen Auſtrian and Dutch cannon. Valenciennes ſurrended upon capitulation on the 26th of the ſame month. The garriſon were made priſoners of war, but were to be conducted to the firſt poſt of the imperial and Dutch armies, on condition that they were not to ſerve againſt the French till regularly exchanged. Conſiderable ſtores of every kind, with two hundred pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, and three millions of florins in ſpecie, and ſix and a half millions of livres, were found in Valenciennes; one thouſand head of horned cattle, and great quantities of oats and other corn, were alſo included within the fortreſs. So earneſt indeed had the emperor been to retain this important place, that he is ſaid to have expended three millions in repairing and improving the fortifications. It is a melancholy truth, that upwards of one thouſand unhappy emigrants were ſurrendered on this occaſion to the vengeance of their enraged countrymen. Surely it would have been wiſe as well as humane conduct, while the combined powers accepted the ſervices of theſe unfortunate men in the field, to avoid including them in fortified places, were their inevitable lot, on a ſurrender, muſt be death.

The laſt of theſe four fortreſſes which was reſtored to the French, was Condé. Here the allies had formed their depôt, and the magazines and ſtores which fell into the hands of the beſiegers were immenſe. It was on the 13th of Auguſt, in the midſt of the violent altercation reſpecting the accuſation of Billaud Varennes, &c. that this intelligence was communicated to the

convention by the telegraph, as the re-capture of Quesnoy and Valenciennes had been before. The news was received a few hours after the surrender; and by the telegraph a decree of the convention was transmitted back, on the same day, changing the name of Condé for that of *Nord-Libre*. A corps of one thousand six hundred and six men formed the garrison of Condé, and surrendered prisoners of war. Besides a large quantity of provisions, there were found in the fortress one hundred and sixty one pieces of cannon; six thousand muskets, besides those of the garrison; three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder; one hundred thousand bombs, balls, and shells; one million five hundred thousand cartridges; six hundred thousand pounds of lead; one hundred and ninety-one waggons of stores, provisions, &c. The fortifications were in the most complete repair, and there were casemates for a much more numerous garrison.

The British army, after their retreat from the vicinity of Antwerp, proceeded to Breda, which it was determined to defend, and a Dutch garrison was placed there for that purpose. The right column of the English marched through Breda on the 4th of August, while the left went round it. They then took a position which had been previously marked out for them about four miles distant from the town. In this station they continued some days, at the particular request of the Prince of Orange, while he was occupied in putting Breda in a respectable state of defence. The British army at this time amounted to twenty-five thousand men. From Breda the British retreated, about the latter end of August, towards Bois-le-Duc, with little molestation, except a slight skirmish with an advanced party of the French. A Dutch garrison of seven thousand men was also left in this fortress.

In the beginning of September, the British troops were alarmed by the approach of a body of French, under General Pichegru, which the Duke of York supposed

ſuppoſed could not be leſs in number than eighty thouſand. The poſts on the Dommel, and the village of Boxtell, were attacked and forced on the 14th, by the advanced guard of the French. The duke, therefore, conſidered his ſituation as no longer ſafe, and on the 16th of September croſſed the Meuſe, and took a poſition which had been previouſly reconnoitred, about three miles from Grave. The loſs of the Britiſh only, in the attacks on the poſts behind the Dommel and at Boxtell, was ninety-one in killed, wounded, and miſſing. Of the Heſſians, who ſuffered moſt in this engagement, there was no return. The Dutch account ſtates the whole loſs of the allies at two thouſand men; and adds, that by the retreat of the Duke of York, an opening was left between Breda and Bois-le-Duc, by which an enemy, leſs daring than the French, might penetrate into Holland, by paſſing the Meuſe near Bommel. The French account ſtates, that they took two thouſand priſoners, and eight pieces of cannon, in the action at Boxtell.

After the defeat at Treves, that part of the imperial army which was under the command of the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen retreated up the Rhine in order to cover Mentz and Coblentz. This army, at the preſent period, amounted to 94.535 men, of whom about ſixty-five thouſand were the troops of the empire. The Pruſſian army added to theſe, makes the whole force of the allies acting on the Rhine in the beginning of September not leſs than 150,000. From the latter end of July to the beginning of September, the armies of the Sambre and the Meuſe do not appear to have been engaged in any very important enterpriſe; but the rapid advances of General Jourdan afterwards amply compenſated for this pauſe. In the neighbourhood of Liege the Auſtrians were ſtrongly entrenched. On the right of the river Aywaille, the banks of which were defended by remarkably ſteep rocks, a corps of eighteen thouſad men under General Latour occupied

pied two ſtrongly fortified camps. On the 18th, the French in four columns attacked the whole line from the Aywaille to Emeux. All the paſſages were forced with the bayonet, and the camp taken at full charge. The Auſtrians left two thouſand men dead on the field of battle, and ſeveral of their battalions were reduced to one hundred and fifty men. Seven hundred priſoners, twenty-ſix pieces of large cannon, one hundred horſes, and forty ammunition waggons, were taken, as well as the general's own carriage, his ſecretary, and papers. The remnant of Latour's army was completely routed and diſperſed; and in the night the camp of the Chartreux was haſtily abandoned. The Auſtrian account mentions, in addition to theſe particulars, that the whole left wing of their army was deſtroyed on this occaſion. Three new-raiſed companies of the Archduke Charles were entirely cut to pieces, or made priſoners. The regiment of Beaulieu loſt all its officers and moſt of its men. The emperor's own regiment of horſe was cut to pieces; and Murray's regiment of infantry loſt nine hundred men. Previous to the action, the French launched a balloon with two ſkilful engineers, who threw down ſucceſſive notes deſcribing the ſituation of the enemy; and to this precaution the Auſtrians, in a great meaſure, aſcribe the ſucceſs of the French.

General Clairfait, who was poſted between Liege and Maeſtricht, was no ſooner informed of the defeat of Latour, than he diſpatched eighteen battalions to ſupport the left wing; and by this reinforcement Latour was enabled during the night of the 18th to rally the fugitives. On the following day, however, the French attacked him again with their uſual impetuoſity, and forced him to retreat to Hervé with the loſs of all his artillery. The corps de reſerve under General Dalton, which was driven by the French to Aix-la-Chapelle, fled in ſuch confuſion from that place to Cologne, that the roads were covered with the fugitive

tive cavalry, and they were not able to rally till the third day. General Clairfait was in conſequence obliged to retreat as far as Juliers; and on the 21ſt the French entered Aix-la-Chapelle. An action took place in the mean time (on the 20th) between a diviſion of the French army and the rear guard of the Auſtrians at Clermont, which is chiefly deſerving of notice, to ſhew the amazing variation in official accounts. General Clairfait eſtimates the loſs of the French at two thouſand, and their own at that of thirty killed and three hundred wounded: and, on the contrary, the French commiſſioner Gillet, ſtates the loſs of the Auſtrians at eight hundred, and that of the French at only nine killed and twelve wounded. It appears from the former account that the French were repulſed.

General Clairfait was not long permitted to enjoy in tranquillity his poſition near Juliers, which he had taken with his accuſtomed judgment and military ſkill. On the 29th the French advanced from Aix la-Chapelle, croſſed the Roer, and attacked all the Auſtrian general's extenſive poſts from Ruremonde to Juliers and Duren. The conflict laſted the whole of the 29th and 30th of September, and was renewed on the 1ſt and 2d of October. The battle was fierce and obſtinate on both ſides. On the 3d, however, General Clairfait, unable any longer to reſiſt, and having loſt at leaſt ten thouſand men, took advantage of a fog, which roſe early in the morning, to make a precipitate retreat. In the courſe of the conteſt the French ſoldiers aſſaulted the mountain of Merzenich four times ſucceſſively. The works on the mountain were uncommonly ſtrong, and defended by twenty-four pounders. Though repulſed in each aſſault, they ſtill returned to the charge with renewed vigour, and at length obtained poſſeſſion of the mountain. Several Auſtrian regiments ſuffered moſt ſeverely, and three battalions of Hulans were utterly annihilated. The

city of Juliers immediately ſurrendered at diſcretion. The arſenal was well provided, there being found ſixty pieces of cannon, and fifty thouſand pounds of gunpowder. The retreat of the Auſtrian general was made in haſte and confuſion, and the French purſued ſo cloſely, that an immenſe number was loſt in the flight. The French ſtate them at between four and five thouſand, including ſeven hundred priſoners. The Dutch account eſtimates the whole loſs of the allies in the actions, and the retreat, at thirteen thouſand men.

General Clairfait made but a ſhort halt at Cologne, and ſoon after croſſed the Rhine. He was purſued by the French to the very banks of the Rhine; and, as the rear of the imperial forces croſſed the river, they were inſulted by the French ſoldiers calling out to them, and aſking *if that was the road to Paris?* An alluſion to the childiſh gaſconade of ſome young members of the Britiſh parliament. The French entered Cologne on the 6th of October. The magiſtrates had previouſly ſent four deputies to the French general to deprecate the admiſſion of light troops within the walls; the requeſt was granted, and he entered at the head of only four thouſand men. The French conducted themſelves in a moſt honourable manner. Very few of the inhabitants left the place; the perſons and property of all who remained were in the moſt perfect ſecurity; and the ſecular clergy were permitted the free exerciſe of their functions. Such was the change of ſyſtem after the fall of the ferocious Robeſpierre. Venlo and Nuys ſubmitted in conſequence of theſe victories, and a great number of loaded veſſels on the rivers fell into the hands of the conquerors. On the morning of the 7th, fifty French chaſſeurs entered Bonn, and they were followed on the ſame evening by three thouſand more.

The committee of public ſafety had tranſmitted to General Jourdan a wiſh that he would ſend ſome troops

troops againſt Coblentz, which was particularly obnoxious to the French, from its having been the firſt reſort of the emigrants. Before this city the allies had been for two months laborioufly erecting very ſtrong redoubts. About the middle of October the French commander detached General Marceau thither with his diviſion. On the 22d he arrived at Andernach, where he met the enemy's huſſars, charged them vigoroufly, killed ſeveral, and took fifty priſoners, with the loſs of only three men on his own part. General Marceau arrived on the following day before Coblentz. The redoubts were carried by aſſault by the infantry, and turned by the cavalry, and the Auſtrians retreated with precipitation acroſs the Rhine. "This important acquiſition did not coſt the republic one drop of blood," according to the German gazette of Cologne.

While the armies of the Sambre and the Meuſe were making this near approach to Mentz, the army of the Rhine was victorioufly advancing to the ſame point from the other ſide. On the 17th of October, Frankendal ſubmitted to the French, and on the following day they entered in triumph the epiſcopal city of Worms. The army of the Moſelle about the ſame period took poſſeſſion of Bingen; and from this time Mentz may be conſidered as in a ſtate of ſiege. General Pichegru, it is ſaid, had demanded of the convention, that they would reinforce his army to two hundred thouſand men, with which force he pledged himſelf to ſubjugate Holland before the cloſe of the campaign.

The exertions of that able and indefatigable commander were however not inconſiderable, even previous to his receiving the expected reinforcement. It has been already ſtated, that after the retreat from Boxtell, the Duke of York took a poſition near Grave. His retreat from the former place, where he occupied a moſt advantageous poſition, was attributed to the failure of the Auſtrians, who had promiſed to

ſtrengthen the communication between the Britiſh and their own poſts at Waert towards Helmont, and to guard a paſs of importance between the moraſs of Peel and the Meuſe. His royal highneſs was again compelled to change his poſition by the Auſtrians having abandoned the Roer, and leaving his left wing unprotected; and in the beginning of October, after throwing a regiment into Grave, he encamped under the walls of Nimeguen. In the mean time the French directed their principal force againſt Bois-le-Duc; but previous to the reduction of this place, fort Crevecœur on the Meuſe ſurrendered to Delmas, a general of diviſion, on the 27th of September. The garriſon marched out with the honours of war, and were permitted to retire into the United Provinces upon condition of not ſerving till individually exchanged. The poſſeſſion of this fort rendered the French maſters of the inundation, and it was always conſidered as one of the principal keys of Bois-le-Duc. The garriſon conſiſted of five hundred men; and there were found in the fortreſs twenty-nine pieces of cannon, one thouſand muſkets, and thirty thouſand pounds of powder. Bois-le-Duc followed the fate of Crevecœur on the 10th of October, and the event was announced to the convention by the telegraph on the ſame day. Similar conditions as at the latter place were allowed to the garriſon, which conſiſted of two thouſand five hundred men. The French took alſo in this place one hundred and forty-ſix pieces of cannon, one hundred and ſeven of which were braſs; one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds of powder, and nine thouſand fuſees.

After the capture of this place, General Pichegru demanded leave to retire from the command for a ſhort time, in conſequence of a cutaneous diſeaſe reſulting from exceſſive fatigue. It is remarked in the diſpatch of the French commiſſioners, "that it is in the power of few generals to ſay what he can, that he commanded during

during two active campaigns, without being once beaten." The convention acceded to his wish, and appointed, as his successor for the time, General Moreau, the conqueror of Ypres, Nieuport, Sluys, and Cadsand. It does not appear, however, that General Pichegru immediately quitted the army after the taking of Bois-le-Duc; as in a dispatch dated from Posthick, October 20th, he mentions the action of the 19th between the Meuse and the Waal as a skirmish. The Duke of York's account of this action is more detailed. He says, that on the morning of the above day the French attacked the whole of the advanced posts on his right wing in great force; and that the post on the left of the thirty-seventh regiment, which was occupied by a detachment of Rohan hussars, being forced, Major Hope, who command the thirty-seventh, was obliged to retreat upon the dyke along the Waal, which he continued for some time without being much annoyed. "Unfortunately however, (adds his royal highness) a strong body of the enemy's hussars being mistaken for the crops of Rohan, the regiment allowed them to come on unmolested, when the hussars immediately attacked, and the narrowness of the dyke, which on every other occasion must have afforded a security to the infantry, in this instance acted against them, as they were driven off it by the enemy's charge." It was said that the whole of the thirty-seventh regiment, except the major and about fifty men, was cut to pieces. General Pichegru in his dispatch states, that they had taken four pieces of cannon and six hundred prisoners, exclusive of sixty-nine emigrants. He also mentions that three hundred of the latter had been cut to pieces. All the prisoners who were taken by the English agreed in the intelligence, that the French had brought over on this occasion thirty thousand men: and the British commander received a report, at the same time, that a very considerable body had passed the Meuse between Ru-

remonde and Venlo, and were advancing on his left flank. Thus circumſtanced, his royal highneſs determined to paſs the Waal, and to take up the different cantonments, which had been marked out for the defence of that river, leaving General Walmoden with a corps to cover the town of Nimeguen.

Little of importance paſſed in this quarter till the beginning of November, except an attack which was made on the 27th of October by the French on the Britiſh out-poſts in front of Nimeguen, which were driven in with ſome loſs, and a new poſition taken to the left of the town. On the 4th of November a ſortie was made in the night from Nimeguen by order of Count Walmoden, and conducted by General de Burgh. The troops employed in the ſortie were about three thouſand Britiſh, Hanoverians, and Dutch; and their object was to deſtroy the batteries newly erected to annoy the city. By what means the French were informed of this intention is not aſcertained; but it is certain they knew of it, and were accordingly prepared. The reſiſtance was proportionably obſtinate; and a terrible carnage enſued on both ſides. The loſs of the French is ſtated by the Duke of York at five hundred; that of the Britiſh and Hanoverians (excluſive of the Dutch) at two hundred and ten. The brave General de Burgh was among the wounded.

This ſortie had the effect of checking the operations of the French till the morning of the 6th, when they opened two batteries upon the bridge of boats, and one on the town. The effect of the former, which very eaſily ſunk two of the boats, determined his royal highneſs to withdraw every thing from the troops poſted in the town, beyond what was barely neceſſary for its defence; and the bridge having been repaired, all the artillery of the reſerve, with the Britiſh, Hanoverian, and Heſſian, battalions, marched out in the night, leaving picquets under the command of General de Burgh

Burgh to the amount of two thouſand five hundred men, who with the Dutch forces were judged ſufficient to maintain the place till the Auſtrian movements could be determined. This partial evacuation was however no more than a prelude to the total abandonment of the town, which took place on the following night. The Britiſh and Hanoverians effected their retreat in tolerable order; but before the Dutch battalions, who covered the retreat, could reach the bridge, they found that it had been with too much precipitation ſet on fire. They then attempted to paſs the great flying bridge; but when they got upon it, it ſwung round towards the city, either from the ropes being cut by the French artillery, or from ſome error on the part of the troops on the right ſide of the Waal, who fired in the dark on this bridge, ſuppoſing it to be in the poſſeſſion of the enemy; and the Dutch troops either periſhed or were taken priſoners by the French, who had forced their way into Nimeguen. Phillippine on the Scheldt, and Sas-de-Gand, both ſurrendered to different diviſions of the French army, under General Michaud, on the 23d of October. Both garriſons were made priſoners of war, but were permitted to retire to Holland, and not to bear arms till exchanged.

The ſiege of Maeſtricht was formed by the French ſoon after the defeat of the Auſtrian general Latour. On the 22d of September they croſſed the Meuſe near the town, and blocked it up on the ſide of Wyk. On the 26th the town was formally ſummoned by General Kleber, who commanded the beſieging army. On the morning of the 28th a detachment of Auſtrian cavalry made a ſortie, and took one piece of cannon; and on the 6th of October they made a ſecond ſimiliar attempt, but were repulſed. The French having begun to break ground and conſtruct batteries on the mountains of St. Peter, under the guns of the fort, a third ſortie was attempted on the 9th, which partly ſucceeded;

ſucceeded; but in leſs than two days the batteries were re-eſtabliſhed on the mountain of St. Peter, as well as other formidable works on the Limberg, over againſt that mountain. On the 20th, the French park of artillery was increaſed by thirty pieces of heavy cannon. On the 23d, they completed their firſt parallel, and commenced the ſecond. The town was again ſummoned on the 30th; and the trumpeter had hardly departed from the gate on his return, when the beſiegers began to pour a moſt dreadful ſhower of ſhot and ſhells from all their works, with which they had ſurrounded the place. This fire laſted the whole of the night. Such were the deſtructive effects of this tremendous aſſault, that ſcarcely a place of ſafety was left in the whole circuit of the city: a number of public and private buildings were demoliſhed; and the groans of the wounded inhabitants and ſoldiers reſounded in every quarter. Three days were paſſed in this diſtreſſing ſituation; when the governor, moved by the entreaties of the magiſtrates and the people, entered into a negociation with General Kleber, and the city capitulated on the 4th of November. The garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war, not to ſerve till regularly exchanged. About two hundred of the garriſon and inhabitants were killed or wounded during the bombardment; more than two thouſand buildings were either entirely deſtroyed or greatly damaged: twelve thouſand bombs, balls, and ſhells, had been thrown into the town, and ſome of the firſt weighed two hundred weight. It was the intention of the French commander to have attempted a general ſtorm on the 4th; which the garriſon, conſiſting of 5,600 Auſtrians, and 1,500 Dutch troops, would probably not have been able to reſiſt.

The fate of Holland was now determined. The French, however, waited for the ſetting in of the froſt, in order to complete the total reduction of that country; and it is highly probable, that they delayed on purpoſe their grand irruption, leſt in the alarm the Dutch

Dutch ſhips of war might be carried out of the Texel, and the other ports, preſuming that the intenſeneſs of the froſt would, as the caſe really happened, completely block them up. In this interval, the inhabitants of the United Provinces appeared to rouſe from their torpor, and to open their eyes to the gulf, which their infatuated rulers had hitherto endeavoured to conceal from their view. Negotiation, which might have prevented the calamities they had already ſuffered, and the danger of being left wholly at the mercy or generoſity of the conquerors, was eagerly caught at as a laſt reſource.

The ſtates of Frieſland were the firſt to feel their alarming ſituation, and to ſee, what they ought to have ſeen long before, the neceſſity of peace. About the beginning of October, they reſolved to break with England, a power which they ſaid dragged them into the war, but was no longer able to protect them againſt the common enemy, with whom policy therefore ſuggeſted the making of the beſt terms they could.

In ſome other provinces the popular party were equally active; and ſeveral reſolutions, hoſtile to the ſtadtholder and his government, were paſſed. This weak prince betrayed at once his fears and impotence by a proclamation againſt memorials or petitions upon public ſubjects, and againſt all popular meetings on any occaſion. There cannot be a worſe omen for the adminiſtration of a country, than when ſuch arbitrary and abſurd efforts are uſed to ſupport a tottering fabric. The proclamation was treated by the people with contempt; and a bold and energetic petition was preſented in November to the magiſtrates of Amſterdam by ſome of its moſt reſpectable inhabitants, ſtating, that the ſudden and unexpected appearance of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and the Duke of York, in that city, could have no other object than to influence the deliberations of their high mightineſſes; to induce them to conſent to the admiſſion

miſſion of Engliſh troops, and to perform the grand inundation by opening the ſurrounding ſluices. The petition concluded in deprecating theſe pernicious meaſures, and demanding a categorical anſwer reſpecting the intention to admit foreign troops. The gentlemen who preſented this petition were ordered under arreſt, but did not remain long in confinement. Their ſpeedy releaſe from priſon was marked with triumph; and the magiſtrates, in excuſe for ſo flagrant an attack on the rights and liberties of the people, pretended that the arreſt had been made at the requeſt of the Britiſh miniſter.

Pichegru, ſtill adhering to his judicious plan of ſeeming tardineſs and irreſolution, made no advances whatever for above a month after the reduction of Maeſtricht. He knew very well that his opponents could not derive any advantage from his apparent inactivity. They were ſcarcely able to ſtand on the defenſive, much leſs to annoy him by any offenſive operations. A dreadful ſickneſs and mortality prevailed at this time in the allied army. To the unhealthineſs of the climate was added the want of every comfort, and almoſt of every neceſſary of life. Either from the neglect of their commiſſaries, or from a deficiency in their ſupplies, even the hoſpitals were unprovided with wine, medicines, and attendants. The ſoldiers had neither clothing to ſhield them from the inclemencies of the ſeaſon, nor even ſhoes to enable them to perform the rapid marches which the ſervice required. Theſe hardſhips, aggravated by the ſudden changes of the weather at this diſaſtrous period, produced a fatal putrid fever: in the Britiſh corps only, it was not uncommon, while they were ſtationed at Arnheim, to bury from twenty to thirty in a day; and few of thoſe who entered the hoſpitals ever returned to their regiments. The French army on the contrary enjoyed the united advantages of health, eaſe, ſecurity, and abundance. Detachments were occaſionally ſent in boats and on rafts acroſs the Waal, rather

rather for the purpoſe of exerciſing the men upon the river, and of making experimental attacks upon the allies, than with any ſerious hopes of ſucceſs from ſuch enterpriſes.

But the froſt ſetting in with unuſual rigour about the middle of December, opened a new field to the adventurous ſpirit of the republicans. In the courſe of a week the Maeſe and the Waal were both frozen over; and on the 27th a ſtrong column of French croſſed the Maeſe near the village of Driel. They, indeed, attacked the allied army for an extent of above twelve leagues, from Nimeguen to beyond the river Necker; and, according to the report of General Pichegru, "were, as uſual, victorious in every quarter." The right wing, extending from Nimeguen to Fort St. André, was employed in watching the movements of the allies; while the centre made themſelves maſters of the Bommel-waert and of Langſtraal, and the left forced the lines of Breda. In this one day they gained 120 pieces of artillery, 1600 priſoners, two pair of colours, and 300 horſes. Notwithſtanding this ſucceſs, the French were driven back again acroſs the river, in three days after, with the loſs of a conſiderable number of men, and four pieces of artillery, by an impetuous and well conducted onſet of the Britiſh troops, co-operating with a body of Heſſians, and a party of the emigrant huſſars.

But Pichegru had taken his meaſures too effectually to be long obſtructed by the expiring exertions of a brave, but reduced, army. Even on the very day that he received this laſt check, another of his detachments took poſſeſſion of the fortreſs of Grave, after a long and obſtinate reſiſtance. General Bons defended it, according to his promiſe, till his laſt ſhot was expended. The whole town was reduced to a heap of aſhes: the garriſon were made priſoners of war; the terms granted were very honourable to the humanity of the conquerors, particularly with reſpect to the ſti-

pulation in favour of the ſick and wounded; and in anſwer to a demand of the citizens, that their property ſhould be unmoleſted without regard to political opinions, it was pointedly replied, "The French make a duty of reſpecting both property and opinions." This anſwer was not more generous than politic, as it prepared the Dutch to receive them every where with open arms.

Pichegru did not make his grand movement till the 10th of January, 1795, when the main body of his forces, to the amount it was ſaid of ſixty or ſeventy thouſand men, croſſed the Waal at different points, and made a general attack on General Walmoden's poſition, between Nimeguen and Arnheim. The allies were defeated in every quarter; and before they had time to rally, or even to make any neceſſary preparations for flight, their remaining poſts between the Waal and the Rhine were attacked with irreſiſtible fury. It is a very extraordinary circumſtance that our gazettes ſhould have repreſented the French as repulſed in this inſtance, ſince the only proof they afford of it is, that the allies made uſe of the darkneſs and ſtillneſs of midnight to commence a precipitate retreat from the Dutch frontiers.

After this deciſive blow, neither the troops nor the inhabitants of the United Provinces made any attempt to ſtop the progreſs of the victorious army. In vain had the ſtadtholder iſſued manifeſtoes, proclamations, and exhortations to the Dutch peaſantry, conjuring them to riſe in a maſs for the defence of his country: he had rendered his government too odious and contemptible to expect aſſiſtance from a ſuffering people. It was with no ſmall difficulty that he and his family effected their eſcape in bye-boats to England, about the middle of January, 1795. The tricoloured flag was ſoon diſplayed, and the tree of liberty was planted in every province. The towns and fortreſſes not only threw open their gates, but ſent deputations

deputations of their citizens to thank the French for breaking their chains.

Amid the crowded incidents of the eventful year 1794, we ought not to omit the invaſion and conqueſt of Corſica, though the place remained not very long in our hands.

No ſooner were the Engliſh forced to evacuate Toulon, (ſee vol. vii. p. 377.) than the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean conceived the idea of annexing Corſica to the crown of England. He was incited to this undertaking by a variety of reaſons. In the firſt place, the poſſeſſion of it would prevent the French from ſupplying their great naval arſenal in that quarter with ſhip-timber; and in the next, the ſituation of its ports, particularly that of St. Fiorenzo, could afford, at any time, an excellent aſylum to the Britiſh fleet.

Circumſtances were alſo peculiarly favourable. Paſcal Paoli, who after the retreat of king Theodore, and the transfer of Corſica to Louis XV. had ſtruggled for ſeveral years to render that iſland independent, was diſcontented with the late revolution in France, although permitted by its leaders to return to his native country, and enjoy his patrimony in tranquillity. After ſubſcribing the civic oath, he had accordingly repaired to Baſtia, and been nominated ſucceſſively mayor of that place, commandant of the national guard, and preſident of the department. But notwithſtanding the republican zeal profeſſed by this celebrated man, it ſoon became evident that he endeavoured to convert the immenſe influence which he poſſeſſed over the minds of his countrymen, to his own advantage; and the failure of an expedition againſt Sardinia, (vol. vii. p. 420.) as well as the revival of projects ſuppoſed to be dictated by ambition and the love of glory, were at length aſcribed to this celebrated chief.

The convention, impreſſed with theſe notions, ſum-

moned him to its bar, and on his refusal to appear there, proclaimed him a traitor. On this, no longer concealing his projects, he immediately convoked a *consulta*, or popular assembly, by which he was elected generalissimo; but being conscious from former experience that he was incapable of contending alone with France, he kept up a secret correspondence with the English, and successfully held out the allurements of a petty sovereignty, to a prince already possessed of ample dominions.

Lord Hood, who had been but lately foiled in a naval expedition fitted out against this very island, wisely determined to make himself well acquainted with the strength and resources of the party which had declared for Paoli, before he embarked seriously in an undertaking of such magnitude. He therefore dispatched two field-officers to Corsica, and on their report, which was extremely encouraging, he resolved to repair thither in person; more especially as he learned at the same time, that the French had already embarked eight thousand troops at Nice, for the purpose of securing possession of the island.

The vice-admiral accordingly sailed from the bay of Hieres, Jan. 24, 1794, accompanied by a fleet of sixty sail, with two thousand two hundred of the unfortunate Toulonese on-board; but a storm having ensued, it was several days before they could reach the object of their destination. At length Commodore Linzee anchored in the bay to the westward of Mortella Point; the troops were landed the same evening under Lieutenant-general Dundas, and possession taken of a height that overlooked the tower of Mortella.

The general and commodore being both of opinion that this important post ought to be taken immediately, with a view of securing the anchorage, the Fortitude and Juno were accordingly placed in their proper stations, and a combined attack took place both by sea and land, on the 8th of February. Notwithstanding the garrison consisted of no more than thirty-three men,

men, the defence was so obstinate, that the ships were obliged to withdraw after a severe and well-directed fire of two hours and a half, during which several hot shot were lodged in the side of the Fortitude.

But what could not be effected by the navy, was at length achieved by the land-forces, who occupied an eminence that commanded the place, and established a battery consisting of one eighteen, two nine-pounders, and a carronade, within one hundred and fifty yards of it. The enemy however still held out: this partly proceeded from the form of the tower, which was round, and partly from its being arched over and rendered bomb-proof. It also in some measure set an assault at defiance; for it was not only provided with loop-holes, commanding the ground below, but it could be alone entered by a narrow aperture in the wall, through which the garrison ascended, by means of a ladder, afterwards secured within. The besieged, consisting of a single officer and thirty-two men, with only two eighteen-pounders, one of the carriages of which was broken, at length, on the 10th, surrendered, in consequence of the bass belonging to the tunny fishery, which constituted its chief defence, being set fire to.

In the mean time Lieutenant-colonel Moore had been detached with two regiments, a small howitzer, and a six-pounder, which were dragged seven or eight miles, through a desert and mountainous country, destitute of roads, on purpose to obtain possession of the town of Fornelli; but it was soon found that it could not be taken with light artillery. However, on examining the mountains that skirted the western part of the gulph and overlooked the enemy's posts, an attack on this side appeared likely to prove successful, provided heavy cannon could be carried thither. This operation was cheerfully undertaken by the officers of the navy; and after four days' incessant labour, four eighteen pounders, a large howitzer, and a ten-inch

inch mortar, were hauled over rocks and precipices, to an eminence elevated at leaſt ſeven hundred feet above the level of the ſea. By the 16th of February, one battery, conſiſting of three pieces of artillery, was conſtructed ſo as to enfilade the *redoubt of the convention*, mounted with twenty-one pieces of heavy ordnance, and conſidered as a key to the whole, while a ſecond took it in reverſe: another eighteen-pounder was brought up next day, to prevent two French frigates in the bay from obſtructing the attack; at the ſame time a body of Corſicans, to the number of twelve hundred, aſſembled by General Paoli, occupied the advanced poſts and covered the flanks. In the courſe of that very evening, Lieutenant-colonel Moore led one column againſt the advanced point of the redoubt; Lieutenant-colonel Wauchope marched with another towards the centre, while Captain Stewart with a third entered on the left, and carrying the works with the bayonet, drove the enemy down a ſteep hill in their rear. The complete ſucceſs of this meaſure was partly owing to the gallantry of the troops and men who gave the aſſault, partly to a falſe attack on the part of the iſlanders, and partly to a judicious fire of the batteries, which diſtracted the attention of the enemy, of whom, ten officers and ſixty men were made priſoners, and one hundred killed and wounded, out of five hundred and fifty who occupied the work.

The heights of Fornelli might ſtill have been defended, but the town and batteries, on which an unſucceſsful attack had been made in the courſe of the laſt year by one of our flying ſquadrons, were now abandoned; the two frigates, both of which were fated to be deſtroyed ſoon after, were hauled off, and the neighbouring town was abandoned.

The Engliſh were now maſters of the gulph, fortreſs, and town, of St. Fiorenzo; and it was the opinion of the admiral, that Baſtia, whither the French had retreated,

J. Chapman Sc.

ADMIRAL LORD NELSON.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1.st 1798.

treated, ought to be immediately attacked. Notwithſtanding Major-general Dundas did not deem it prudent to join in this undertaking, Lord Hood made the neceſſary diſpoſitions; and, as the capture of the tower of Mortella is to be ſolely attributed to the land-forces, ſo the glory of reducing this town entirely appertains to the navy, and the troops ſerving on-board of it. Lieutenant-colonel Vilettes having landed with a body of men who had hitherto acted in the capacity of marines, and Captain (now Lord) Nelſon with a detachment of ſeamen, batteries were opened and the place ſummoned on the 4th of April, while the mouth of the harbour was guarded ſo as to intercept the arrival of ſupplies to the beſieged, the ſhips being moored in form of a creſcent, gun-boats and armed launches occupying the intervals. General Gentili, a Corſican, who commanded in the town, where there was a garriſon of 300 men, made a gallant defence; but after a ſiege of thirty-three days, during which the Engliſh officers both by ſea and land diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly, articles of capitulation were agreed to, the place was reſigned to a detachment of Britiſh troops, and the French, who had ſtipulated that the Corſicans ſhould not be permitted to enter the place to witneſs the ſurrender, were ſent to Toulon.

As Calvi was the only town now belonging to the enemy, it was determined to obtain poſſeſſion of it alſo: and while the Britiſh admiral was cruizing to intercept a ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line, from Toulon, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for its relief, which he ſoon after forced to ſeek protection under the batteries of St. Honora, St. Margaretta, and Cape Garoupe, Captain Nelſon proceeded with the troops from Baſtia, and effected a landing at Port Agra, on the 19th of June; in the courſe of the ſame day the army, now conſiderably reinforced, and commanded by the Hon. Lieutenant-general Stuart, encamped in a ſtrong poſition

ſition upon the Serra del Cappucine, three miles diſtant from the town. The works being very ſtrong, and the approaches difficult, it was determined to adopt rapid and forward movements inſtead of regular approaches; the ſeamen and ſoldiers were accordingly employed in making roads, dragging cannon to the tops of precipices, and collecting military ſtores, for the purpoſe of erecting two mortar and four-gun batteries, againſt Mollinocheſco, ſituated on a ſteep rock, and the ſtone ſtar-fort Mozello; the latter of which, by a ſudden march, and the united exertions of the whole army, was to be attacked by batteries erected within ſeven hundred and fifty yards of its walls.

In the mean time Lord Hood, having left Admiral Hotham to blockade the French in the road of Gourjean, returned to Corſica, to aſſiſt in the reduction of Calvi; and not only kept cloſe off that port, to relieve the wants of the beſiegers every morning, but landed ſeven of the lower-deck guns of the Victory, on purpoſe to make an impreſſion on the enemy's works.

At length the French were obliged to evacuate the Mollinocheſco, and withdraw the ſhipping under the protection of the town; at which period, July 18, a breach appearing practicable on the weſt ſide of the Mozello, Lieutenant-colonel Moore and Major Brereton advanced with unloaded arms, and ſtormed the place, regardleſs of the fire of muſquetry and the burſting of ſhells; while Lieutenant-colonel Wemys, with the royal Iriſh regiment and two pieces of cannon, under the direction of Lieutenant Lemoine of the royal artillery, carried the enemy's battery on the left, and forced the trenches without firing a ſhot.

Caſa-Bianca, a general of diviſion in the French ſervice and a native of the iſland, now propoſed a truce of twenty-five days; but this being deemed inadmiſſible, the navy and army united their efforts, and in the courſe of nine days more, additional batteries

of

of thirteen heavy guns, four mortars, and three howitzers, were opened within ſix hundred yards of the town; in conſequence of which the enemy's fire being nearly ſilenced, after a cannonade and bombardment of eighteen hours, and a ſiege of fifty-one days, the garriſon conſented to an honourable capitulation, by which the Engliſh obtained complete poſſeſſion of, and the French were expelled from, the iſland, on the 10th of Auguſt, 1794. Soon after this, a general *conſulta* was aſſembled at Corte, and General Paoli being elected preſident, the repreſentatives of the nation voted the union of Corſica with the Britiſh crown, which was cheerfully accepted on the part of the viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto. The conſtitution preſented to the Corſicans contained many admirable proviſions in behalf of their national liberty, and privileges highly advantageous in their nature were readily conferred on theſe new ſubjects.

The following ſhips were taken in the harbour of Calvi:—La Melpomene, of 40 guns; Mignonne, 28; Auguſte and Providence, two brigs, four each; and Ca-ira, a gun-boat, three guns.

On the ſide of Spain, the French arms were even more ſucceſsful at the concluſion than at the commencement of this memorable campaign. The army of the eaſtern Pyrenees, under the command of General Doppet, proceeded from Puycerda on the 14th of June 1794, to Campredon, where, after carrying Tonges and Ribes, the general eſtabliſhed his headquarters on the 17th. He advanced to Ripell on the 21ſt, where the Spaniards had a manufactory of arms, a large quantity of which the general added to his military ſtores. During this time the ſiege of Bellegarde continued to be cloſely preſſed. A bold attempt was made on the 13th of Auguſt, by the Count de l'Union, for the relief of that place. He had been reinforced by ſeveral foreign battalions lately arrived from Africa, whoſe impetuoſity obliged the French at firſt to

give way. They, however, ſoon rallied, regained the heights from which they had at firſt been diſlodged, and the Spaniards were completely defeated, leaving two thouſand five hundred dead on the field of battle. The French General Mirabel, a brave and active officer, was killed in this action; and the French loſt beſides one hundred and eighty-ſeven killed, and ſix hundred wounded. Bellegarde, being thus deprived of every chance of relief, ſubmitted to General Dugommier on the twentieth of the following month. The garriſon conſiſted of ſix thouſand men. On the day after its ſurrender, the Count de l'Union made another ſpirited attempt to diſlodge the French, but was completely repulſed with the loſs of ſix hundred men, and four pieces of cannon. It does not appear that the Spaniſh commander, when he made this attempt, was conſcious that the town was in poſſeſſion of the French.

General Dugommier concluded his mortal career by a ſignal victory which he obtained over the Spaniards and emigrants at Spouilles. The ſlaughter of the emigrants was dreadful, but one thouſand Spaniards and Portugueſe obtained quarter by ſurrendering priſoners of war. The French took a large quantity of cannon, and tents and camp equipage for twelve thouſand men. Dugommier was killed by a ſhell upon the black mountain, which he had aſcended the better to direct the military operations. His death was ſeverely revenged on the 20th of the ſame month, when his great opponent, the Count de l'Union, was killed, with three other Spaniſh generals, near St. Fernando de Figueres. For the defence of this poſt the Spaniards had ſpent ſix months in erecting from eighty to one hundred batteries, mounted with heavy cannon. Their force amounted to forty thouſand men, ſtrongly entrenched; and yet they were put to flight, and the batteries carried by the French, in the ſpace of three hours. The fort of St. Fernando de

Figueres

Figueres was then attacked, and ſurrendered on the third day. The garriſon, amounting to 9107 men, were made priſoners of war. The French found in the fort one hundred and ſeventy-one pieces of cannon, and five thouſand ſtand of arms; they alſo took twelve founderies for cannon, and an immenſe quantity of ammunition. The towns of Aſcoita and Aſpetea ſoon after ſubmitted; and, in the courſe of a few days, another victory was announced to the convention, in which five hundred priſoners, one braſs cannon (the only one remaining in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards), and the military cheſt, were taken.

As the poſt of Roſas, ſituated eight leagues to the north-eaſt of Gironne, in the province of Catalonia, and on the borders of the Mediterranean, was conſidered as an object of great importance, the whole force of the army of the eaſtern Pyrenees was directed towards its reduction before the cloſe of the year. The poſſeſſion of the fort of Boreton, which commanded the bay of Roſas, and kept the naval force in check, was however, an indiſpenſible preliminary; and this was taken with great gallantry by the republican troops. After this, the ſiege of Roſas commenced in form, and the firſt parallel was opened before the gates; but the operations were interrupted by an unuſual flood from the fall of rain, and the melting of the ſnow; and twenty-three days elapſed before the beſiegers could derive advantages from the works they had erected. It was at firſt intended to open a ſecond parallel; but this was found to be impracticable, and the neceſſity of the caſe induced the French general to adopt a new mode of attack. A little hill, which overhung the city, was favourable to the deſigns of the beſiegers; and ſuch engineers as the French are, were not likely to overlook ſo obvious an advantage. On the night of the 30th of December, 1794, the order was given, and a battery of eighteen twenty-four pounders was begun and com-

pleted. On the morning of the third of January, 1795, the beſiegers began to batter in breach; but the firſt ſhot was hardly fired before the volunteers ſolicited permiſſion to mount. The wall was already damaged, and the garriſon embraced the opportunity afforded by the darkneſs of the night, to embark on board the fleet which was at anchor in the bay. Five hundred and forty men, who remained in the garriſon, ſurrendered at diſcretion: and the diſquietude of the inhabitants was ſoon removed by the order and diſcipline maintained by the conquerors.

The army of the Weſtern Pyrenees was not leſs ſucceſsful. In the latter end of July, 1794, the redoubt of Mary Louiſa, the camp of St. Jean de Luz, and the fort of St. Barbe, were ſtormed and carried in one day, by the French general of diviſion Delaforde. Great numbers of the Spaniards were killed, and three hundred and twenty priſoners taken, with ſeven pieces of cannon, two hundred tents, and great quantities of ammunition and ſmall arms. The villages of Bera and Leſſaca were alſo taken at the ſame time, in which were abundant granaries for the ſupply of the army.

Theſe, however, formed but the prelude to a ſtill greater victory; for on the firſt of Auguſt, fifteen thouſand Spaniards, poſted near the mountain of Kaya, fled before a body of ſix thouſand French. By this retreat, immenſe magazines, two thouſand muſkets, ſix ſtand of colours, two hundred cannon and howitzers, tents for twenty-five thouſand men, and two thouſand priſoners, among whom were two entire regiments, who grounded their arms, fell into the hands of the conquerors. On the evening of the ſame day Fontarabia, which guards the entrance of Spain, and which coſt the Duke of Berwick eight thouſand men, was taken almoſt inſtantaneouſly by a detachment of the French army. On the following day a ſingle diviſion, commanded by General Moncey, ſeized

ſeized on the port of the paſſage. On the 3d, St. Sebaſtian was inveſted, and capitulated on the ſucceeding morning. The garriſon, conſiſting of two thouſand men, ſurrendered priſoners of war. More than one hundred and eighty pieces of braſs cannon were taken, with conſiderable magazines and ſtores; and after the reduction of theſe places, two Spaniſh ſhips, laden with powder and ball, wine and cod-fiſh, entered the port of the paſſage.

On the day that General Moncey advanced againſt St. Sebaſtian, another diviſion, under Generals Fregeville and Laborde, proceeded againſt the Spaniſh poſts at Ernani; but, diſheartened by their repeated defeats, the Spaniards fled on the firſt approach of the French. After theſe victories, the French extended their advanced poſts to the gates of Toloſa.

In the beginning of September the Spaniards again attempted to rally; but, according to the French diſpatches, ſix thouſand of them were repulſed by an advanced guard of ſix hundred men. At the ſame time it is to be remarked, that one hundred and fifty of the Waloon guards deſerted to the French; ſo that the victory is perhaps more to be attributed to the diſaffection of the Spaniſh troops than to the valour of their opponents.

In the beginning of the ſucceeding month the Spaniards encountered another ſignal defeat. A line of poſts had been eſtabliſhed upwards of forty leagues in extent. The French, however, did not wait to be attacked, but aſſailed theſe poſts in twelve different points at once. The Spaniards were entrenched on the heights, and well fortified: but all their intrenchments near Beddaditz, Cubeg, Villaneuva, &c. were carried with the bayonet, and the works deſtroyed which they had laboured upwards of a year to erect. It was the intention of the French general to ſurround the whole Spaniſh army; but one of columns which was to have co-operated, arrived a day too

late,

late, and the Spaniards, favoured by a thick fog, were enabled to retreat to Sangonella, with the loſs of two thouſand five hundred killed, and an equal number of priſoners.

Admidſt theſe accumulated diſtreſſes, it was expected that the cabinet of Spain would be prudent enough to propoſe a negociation for peace; and at one time it was ſaid that ſome progreſs had been made towards this deſirable object. An infatuation, however, appeared to poſſeſs that weak and diſſipated court. Attempts were made in vain to excite the people to riſe in a maſs, and conſiderable efforts were employed to provide reſources. One meaſure of this cabinet proved at leaſt their ſincerity in the ſupport of the war, ſince they voluntarily ſubmitted to tax themſelves. In the month of September a tax of twenty five per cent. was laid, at the *deſire of the placemen themſelves*, upon all places, ſalaries, and penſions whatever. A large ſum was levied at the ſame time on the opulent clergy; and it was determined, "that no miniſter, perſon or perſons of any claſs or condition whatever, ſhould receive *more than one ſalary*, though they might poſſeſs various employments under the government." Theſe ſelf-denying ordinances were truly honourable to the grandees of Spain, who, inſtead of battening on the ſpoils of their country, were the firſt to bear a part in the public diſtreſs. See p. 5.

The experiment of raiſing the people in a maſs, was made by the King of Sardinia in Piedmont, in the month of July; but in ſuch a manner as fully juſtifies the King of Pruſſia's cenſure of this abſurd mode of warfare in a regular government, where the people are not actuated by a ſtrong enthuſiaſm. Nothing elſe can put ſo vaſt a machine in motion; for if the enthuſiaſm of war does not enter into the heart from the enthuſiaſm of liberty, little good can be expected from the exertions of a mixed, undiciplined, and perhaps diſaffected, multitude. It is the free ſpirit of the people

people only that must give effect to such daring projects, though the genius of the ruling power may certainly regulate the energy on which success must ultimately depend. This was precisely the case in France, where every faculty both of soul and body was called forth into action; and where the whole country was taught, that their sole occupation and passion ought to be arms, because their only good and blessing was liberty. But the King of Sardinia could not infuse that spirit into a mass of slaves. Ten thousand of his raw recruits were dispersed by a few French battalions. On the 14th of September the Piedmontese were again defeated with considerable slaughter by the army of the Alps. In the same month a grand plan was formed for attacking the French posts in the vicinity of Genoa, and afterwards, it is said, Genoa itself. The French anticipated this plan, carried the Austrian and Sardinian posts with the bayonet, pursued them to Alexandria, and forced them to evacuate Le Caise with considerable loss. The war on the part of the Austrians and Sardinians was defensive during the following months; and in some inconsiderable attacks they were so fortunate as to repulse the French.

A remarkable change took place in the state of affairs in the West Indies before the close of the year, to the disadvantage of Britain. The force originally sent out under Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, was comparatively small, considering the magnitude of the undertaking; and the diseases so fatal to European constitutions in that climate, made dreadful havoc among the soldiers in the course of the summer, and greatly reduced their numbers. That accomplished officer, Major-general Dundas, fell among other victims of this unfriendly climate, and died at Guadaloupe of a fever, after a few days illness, early in June. "In him (says Sir Charles Grey) his majesty and his country lose one of their best and bravest officers,

officers, and a moſt worthy man. I too feel ſincerely the loſs of ſo able an aſſiſtant on this arduous ſervice."

This irreparable loſs was immediately followed by other diſaſtrous circumſtances; for, on the 3d of June, a French ſquadron, conſiſting of two fifty-gun ſhips, one of forty, one frigate, and five tranſports, appeared off the iſland, and manifeſted an intention of attacking fort Fleur d'Epée. It appears that Colonel Drummond, who commanded there, at firſt miſtook with reſpect to the number of invaders, whom he ſuppoſed not to exceed three hundred men. He therefore acceded to the earneſt ſolicitation of the royaliſts, and diſpatched a party of them, under the command of Captain Mac Dowal, in hope of ſurpriſing the republicans at the firſt poſt where they had eſtabliſhed themſelves near the village of Gozier. On the firſt fire, however, the royaliſts fled and diſperſed, and only a few returned to the fort. On the 5th, the French landed thirteen boats crowded with men, and on the following day attacked fort Fleur d'Epée, which they carried by ſtorm; and the Engliſh garriſon retreated with conſiderable loſs to Fort Louis. This poſt, however, not being conſidered as tenable, was alſo evacuated; and Colonel Drummond, with the ſhattered remains of his garriſon, retired to Baſſeterre.

The French commiſſioner, Victor Hugues, a man of uncommon enterpriſe and daring courage, and who acted both in a military and political capacity, loſt no time in making the neceſſary arrangements both to defend himſelf in caſe of attack, and to reduce the Engliſh who remained on the iſland. Conformably to the famous degree of the convention, he declared the negroes free, and equipped with clothing and with arms a ſtrong body of theſe, and ſuch of the mulattoes as appeared well affected to the French cauſe.

Sir Charles Grey, on the other hand, was equally active.

active. He failed from St. Kitts with all the troops he could collect on a ſhort notice, and landed on the 19th of June at Guadaloupe, under cover of the Engliſh fleet. Unfortunately the force of the Britiſh general was inadequate to a conteſt with the numerous bands of negroes and mulattoes which Hugues had collected. The gallantry of the Britiſh troops procured them a temporary ſucceſs in ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes; but as nothing concluſive was effected, and the rainy ſeaſon already ſet in, the general determined to make one grand effort to put an immediate end to the campaign. On the 2d of July, therefore, he diſpatched Brigadier Symes with three battalions of grenadiers and light infantry, and a battalion of ſeamen, to attack the town of Point-à-Petre before day light, and to take it by ſurpriſe. By accident or deſign, the Britiſh troops were miſled by the guides, and entered the town in a part where they were moſt expoſed to the fire of the French, and where it was impoſſible to ſcale the walls of the fort. After ſuffering greatly from round and grape ſhot, as well as by a continued fire from the houſes, a retreat became unavoidable, and was not effected without conſiderable loſs. General Symes was wounded; Lieutenant-colonel Gomm, and Captain Robertſon of the navy, were both killed, with ſeveral other officers, and nearly ſix hundred men were killed, wounded, and miſſing, in this unfortunate attempt. The Britiſh general after this took meaſures for the defence of Baſſeterre, and re-embarked the remainder of the troops during the enſuing night. Baſſeterre made a long and gallant reſiſtance, but was compelled at laſt to ſurrender. Fort Matilda held out till the 10th of December, when the French having received a re-inforcement of three thouſand men, it was judged prudent entirely to evacuate the fort and iſland. The Britiſh troops were brought away with the loſs of ſixteen killed and ſeventy-five wounded.

On the 25th of the ſame month, the fort of Tiberon in St. Domingo was attacked by three armed veſſels from Aux Cayes. Having landed their artillery, they mounted one eighteen-pounder, one of nine, two pieces of four, and one of two, and commenced a briſk and well-directed cannonade. The King George armed veſſel was blown up by the fire from the French battery: the guns on the lower battery of the fort were diſmounted and ſilenced. The efforts of the French were then all directed againſt the fort itſelf, which, after a ſevere conteſt, was evacuated by the Britiſh forces on the 29th. The loſs of the garriſon in killed and wounded was conſiderable. In addition to theſe mortifications, a French ſquadron of one ſhip of the line, two frigates, and two ſloops, deſtroyed, in the courſe of the ſame winter, all the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, and took a number of merchant ſhips, with an immenſe quantity of plunder. Thus terminated this eventful campaign, which exhibits ſuch an unparalleled number of ſieges, battles, and conqueſts, as to form a new epoch in military hiſtory.

The campaign of 1794 may be conſidered as the moſt brilliant which had ever occured in the annals of France; and that of 1795 promiſed to equal if not ſurpaſs it, in point of intereſt and glory. Holland was now wreſted from the coalition by force of arms, and Pruſſia by treaty; many of the petty German ſtates had ſued for forgiveneſs and oblivion, while the neutral powers were eager to acknowledge the authority, and ſolicit the alliance, of the republic. But the pacification of La Vendée, (ſigned in March 1795,) which had ſo long occupied the armies and exhauſted the reſources of France, ſeemed to conſtitute the chief incident in this ſtate drama; and it now began to be vaunted, that a nation which had laid combined Europe proſtrate would be more than a match for two of its ſtates.

Every

Every idea of peace was, however, treated with the moſt ſupercilious contempt by the Britiſh miniſtry; and hopes were ſtill entertained and propagated, that a nation "not only on the brink but in the very gulph of bankruptcy" would ſoon be ſubjugated. "Indemnity for the paſt and ſecurity for the future" began to be the cry; and the matchleſs eloquence and enormous expenditure of the premier threatened alike to protract the conteſt.

As the head of the houſe of Brandenburg had withdrawn from the league, the cabinet of England, juſtly alarmed at the idea of being left to contend alone againſt France, was under the neceſſity of liſtening to the demands of Auſtria, which had already received an advance of 250,000l. ſterling in the courſe of the former campaign. A convention was accordingly ſigned at Vienna, in which, the King of Great Britain engages to propoſe to his parliament to guarantee the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends on the ſum of 4,600,000l. ſterling, to be raiſed on account of the Emperor of Germany. In return for this, it was ſtipulated on the part of his imperial majeſty, "that he ſhall employ in his different armies, in the enſuing campaign, a number of troops, which ſhall amount at leaſt to two hundred thouſand effective men;" and theſe were to act againſt the common enemy, according to the diſpoſitions agreed upon in a ſecret article.

As the ſeaſon for taking the field now approached, the French convention began to regulate the poſition and the command of the troops. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe was accordingly confided to Jourdan; that of the North to Moreau; and that of the Rhine and Moſelle to Pichegru; who, in caſe of a junction, was to act as generaliſſimo. The armies of the Alps and Italy were united under Kellermann; the army of the Eaſtern Pyrenées was to be led by General Scherer, and that of the Weſtern by Mar-

ceau; while Conclaux was to command a body of troops in the neighbourhood of the insurgent departments, and Hoche to be entrusted with the direction of the joint armies of the coasts of Brest and Cherbourg.

The campaign commenced on the side of Flanders, with a most important conquest. The French determined to obtain possession of Luxemburg, without which they were unable to secure the possession of the Austrian Netherlands. This fortress, which had been formerly taken by the same nation, and restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, was now deemed nearly impregnable. Aware that its reduction was extremely difficult, and that it would be easier subdued by famine than the sword, the republican generals had cut off all supplies, and left a numerous garrison to subsist entirely on its own magazines. It was now regularly invested, and notwithstanding the Field-marshal Bender, a veteran general, commanded in the place, yet he found himself under the necessity of capitulating, June 7, 1795, as there was not the most distant prospect of being relieved.

The blockade of Mentz was the first operation that took place on the frontiers of Germany. The defence of that place, formerly entrusted to the troops of the house of Brandenburg, had now devolved upon the emperor; and his majesty was pleased to select Marshal Clairfait, as the most able officer to whom he could confide the command of the troops collected for that purpose. This general, who had been driven at the latter end of last campaign across the Rhine, being now placed at the head of the Austrian army, as well as that of the empire, returned to the charge, and, nothing dismayed by his recent defeats, attacked and routed the French who were posted upon the heights of Mornbach, after which he occupied that advantageous position with his own forces.

Notwithstanding this, Germany was soon after menaced

menaced with a new invaſion, and Mentz with a new ſiege, by two of the greateſt commanders in the ſervice of the republic. After a conſiderable time had elapſed in preparation, a large portion of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe ſuddenly croſſed the Rhine, October 6, in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorff. That city was immediately ſummoned, and, having refuſed to ſurrender, was taken by aſſault, the Auſtrian garriſon having previouſly retired. The duchy of Berg was alſo overrun; a large quantity of ammunition and artillery belonging to the enemy fell into the hands of the invaders, and the imperialiſts retiring on every ſide, Mentz was again inveſted.

No ſooner had Pichegru received intelligence of theſe exploits, than he alſo croſſed the Rhine with his army, advanced againſt Manheim, and obtained poſſeſſion of that important city, with a degree of facility ſo diſproportionate to the ſtrength of the place, that it was evident he muſt have been favoured by the good wiſhes at leaſt of the inhabitants. On this, General Wurmſer, who was advancing by rapid marches to its relief, endeavoured to form a junction with Marſhal Clairfait, but he was overtaken and defeated by a detachment of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle. The French, however, were ſurpriſed and overcome in their turn; and in conſequence of thoſe ſudden reverſes, ſo common in all wars, but more eſpecially during the preſent, the fortune of the campaign, from being highly diſaſtrous, became at length eminently propitious to the imperial arms.

Pichegru being no longer able to ſecond the efforts of Jourdan, the latter was under the neceſſity of raiſing the ſiege of Mentz, and retreating before the victorious Auſtrians to Duſſeldorff, where he repaſſed the Rhine; while the former fell back upon Manheim, and after leaving a conſiderable garriſon in that place, and ſuſtaining a number of ſanguinary attacks, was happy to eſcape acroſs that river alſo.

Clairfait,

Clairfait, not unmindful of the great object of the campaign, appearing before Mentz, attacked and carried the entrenched camp which the French had endeavoured to render inexpugnable by the labours of eleven months. General Schaal, who occupied this ſtrong poſition on the retreat of Jourdan, with fifty-two battalians of infantry and five regiments of cavalry, was obliged to retire, and leave one hundred and ſix pieces of cannon, two hundred ammunition waggons, and about two thouſand priſoners, among whom were two generals, in the hands of the aſſailants.

Notwithſtanding the diſaſters ſuſtained by the French army, the garriſon of Manheim, conſiſting of about nine thouſand men, contrived to make a ſtout reſiſtance. The imperialiſts at length obtained poſſeſſion of an entrenched hill called the Gulyenberg by aſſault, as well as the Necker fort; but although they were driven from the latter, they perſevered with unabating ardour, and after a long ſiege obliged this important city to capitulate on the 23d of November.

Clairfait and Wurmſer croſſed the Rhine in purſuit of the French; and having formed a junction, reſumed poſſeſſion of the Palatinate, reconquered many of the acquiſitions of the French, and even threatened to retake Luxemburg. On this, Pichegru and Jourdan, after receiving the neceſſary reinforcements, marched to encounter the triumphant enemy. The former carried the town of Kreutznach twice by ſtorm in the courſe of one day; but he was obliged at length to evacuate that place, while his colleague was repulſed ſoon after in an attack upon Kayſerſlautern, in which he loſt two thouſand men. At length the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and an unexpected armiſtice of three months, put an end to a campaign, the cloſe of which was not only far different from its commencement, but alſo from what might have been augured from the relative forces of the contending powers.

In

In the mean time great and important changes had taken place in France. In the courſe of this ſummer, the legiſlature at length adopted meaſures for its own diſſolution, and alſo for the creation of a new conſtitution, by which, under the names of the Councils of Five Hundred and Ancients, the once-hated idea of a balance of power was revived and adopted. The laſt moments of this aſſembly were accompanied by the moſt terrible convulſions; and its members were threatened with inſurrection, and even death, by the very jacobins by whom they had been once ſupported, while they were cheerfully ſuccoured by the royaliſts, whom they had puniſhed and oppreſſed. Their power, however, ſurvived the ſtruggle; and as ſome little compenſation to ſuffering humanity for the manifold injuries of war and of faction, they conceived a brilliant plan for the encouragement of arts and ſciences, and with their expiring breath bequeathed the National Inſtitute as a legacy to their ſucceſſors.

Thus, after three years' duration, cloſed the memorable career of the Convention, to paint the character of which is reſerved for the pencil of ſome future Tacitus. Never did any popular body unite within itſelf ſo many contrarieties; vice and virtue, heroiſm and cowardice, patriotiſm and perfidy, were by turns triumphant. Its deputies, entirely ſelected from among the philoſophers and plebeians, after proclaiming the deſtruction of a monarchy conſecrated by the lapſe of ages, and ſigning the death-warrant of Louis XVI. the ſucceſſor of more than a hundred kings, baſely crouched under the triumviral yoke, and ſuffered the moſt virtuous of their colleagues to be exiled, proſcribed, and maſſacred, by Couthon, Marat, and Robeſpierre.

On the diſſolution of the convention, the executive power was confided to a Directory conſiſting of five members, who were entruſted with the ſole management

nagement of military affairs, the appointment to a variety of civil offices, and the conduct of all foreign tranſactions. To ſupport the dignity of their office, they were provided with ample revenues, ſurrounded by guards, clothed in magnificent apparel, and lodged in the palace of the Luxemburg.

The peace with the Vendéan chiefs, which had produced ſo much joy throughout the whole empire, proved falſe, hollow, and deluſive. The government, under pretence of bad faith, refuſed to advance the ſums ſtipulated in the late treaty, and even iſſued orders to arreſt ſeveral of the principal inſurgents. About the ſame time, a correſpondence with the Engliſh miniſtry was intercepted, and both ſides now prepared once more for war. On the 16th of June, 1795, a report was made to the convention relative to the critical ſituation of La Vendée; and in the courſe of a few days after, appeared a manifeſto on the part of the inſurgents, which was publiſhed in form at the head-quarters of Charette and Stofflet. It is not a little remarkable, that this manifeſto contained a clauſe hoſtile to England: "We have not contracted, nor will we contract, any alliance with the Engliſh nation, nor with the allied powers, unleſs Louis XVIII. ſhall make a treaty with them; for in that caſe theſe powers would be our allies, as being the allies of our king. We will ſuffer no troops belonging to the coaleſced powers to advance into the country occupied by our armies; and we would repel from our ſhores any army intended to diſmember France, or to excite inſurrections in the provinces."

The Britiſh government, however, was meditating an attack upon France. Conſcious, if that country were left to the full enjoyment of her own ſtrength and reſources, ſhe would prove too powerful for all her enemies, it was determined to attempt a deſcent on her coaſts, and, by landing a body of emigrants, involve her once more in the endleſs labyrinth of in-

teſtine

teſtine commotions. A number of regiments were accordingly raiſed and embodied, conſiſting in part of the unhappy Toulonese who had been forced to abandon their country, and in part of thoſe who had withdrawn from France at different periods. But as the number of volunteers for ſo deſperate an expedition was not ſufficient, a fatal meaſure was recurred to, and a multitude of priſoners were recruited from the gaols. The Count de Sombreuil, a youth of great promiſe, and who, by an extraordinary inſtance of courage, had lately obtained a military decoration from the King of Pruſſia, was prevailed upon to engage in this expedition, along with Count d'Hervilly, a general anterior to the deſtruction of the monarchy. The chief command was, however, beſtowed upon M. de Puiſaye, formerly adjutant-general to Wimpffen, who poſſeſſed conſiderable influence among the Chouans, of whom he had been one of the leaders; but he neither enjoyed the confidence of the troops which ſerved under him, nor diſplayed any of thoſe military talents that could alone entitle him to direct ſuch an important enterpriſe. It was aſſerted in England, that ſome of the troops exhibited a ſpirit of mutiny immediately after they had ſailed; but according to the French author, their diſaffection amounted to a regular conſpiracy: "No ſooner were they embarked at Southampton, than they attempted to murder their officers, and carry the veſſels into a French port. Fourteen of them were put to death, declaring to the laſt moment that they died republicans." Hiſt. philoſoph. de la Rev. tom. vi. p. 186.

Every thing being prepared with a liberality bordering on profuſion, this little army, conſiſting principally of the regiments of Hector, Hervilly, Dudrenuc, Royale-Marine, Royale-Louis, Loyal-Emigrant, and Royale-Artillerie, was embarked in tranſports, under the convoy of a ſmall ſquadron commanded by Sir John Borlaſe Warren, whoſe intimate knowledge

of the French coaſt rendered him particularly adapted for ſuch an undertaking. After being ſixteen days at ſea, the fleet at length arrived at the place of deſtination, and anchored in the bay of Quiberon July 4, 1795. The debarkation of the main body of the troops was effected during the night, under the orders of General d'Hervilly, and the remainder landed on the ſucceeding days, together with an immenſe quantity of muſkets, uniforms, ſtores, proviſions, and five pieces of cannon. Nor was any thing omitted that might gain the hearts of the royaliſts; for immenſe quantities of aſſignats, homilies, benedictions, and titles of nobility, were provided with the moſt profuſe liberality upon this occaſion.

The invaders now extended their cantonments, and the republicans being obliged to evacuate Auray and Vannes, they took poſſeſſion of both theſe places; but as their poſition could not be maintained without Fort Penthievre, which had recently received the appellation of Fort Sans-Culottes, it was immediately attacked by means of three frigates on one ſide, while the emigrants preſented themſelves on the other with four pieces of artillery, and, after a defence of two days, by a garriſon conſiſting of four hundred men, capitulated to the Engliſh.

The royaliſts ſoon after made themſelves maſters of the whole peninſula, and alſo of the entrenched camp of Carnac: the inhabitants of the neighbouring country indeed appeared unfriendly to their cauſe, but they were ſoon joined by a body of Chouans; and M. de Puiſaye, who had eſtabliſhed his headquarters at the village of Geneſe, armed and clothed ſuch of the peaſantry as preſented themſelves.

No ſooner did the intelligence of theſe events reach Paris, than the national convention ſelected two deputies, Blad and Tallien, on whoſe energy they could rely, and ſent them to Britanny. While theſe raiſed the neighbouring departments, Hoche aſſembled troops and

and organiſed an army. Having left Cherin, whom he had placed at the head of his ſtaff at Rennes, on purpoſe to forward ſupplies of ammunition, proviſions, and artillery, he himſelf proceeded to Auray, to obſerve the motions of the enemy. Being as yet unable to oppoſe ſo formidable a force, he allowed the emigrants to remain in quiet poſſeſſion of the fort of Quiberon, as well as of the peninſula; but, no ſooner had a body of troops been collected, than the general forced them to withdraw to the camp of Kouſten, under protection of the fort of Penthievre, while he himſelf remained at the village of Sainte-Barbe, and entruſted General Lemoine with the erection of the batteries deſtined to hem in and encloſe the invading army.

The chiefs of the royaliſts, alarmed at theſe preparations, immediately perceived the neceſſity of raiſing the blockade, on purpoſe to keep up a communication with the diſaffected in the interior parts of the country, and accordingly determined to aſſault the republican lines by break of day. But intelligence of this important operation was communicated on the preceding evening, to the republicans, by no leſs than four different deſerters, and preparations were made to defeat the project. Accordingly, on the approach of their columns, General Humbert fell back, conformably to orders, and the aſſailants were not only expoſed to a ſevere fire of grape-ſhot from two maſked batteries in front, but alſo to a charge of infantry and cavalry on both their flanks. So unexpected a reception entirely diſconcerted the emigrants, three hundred of whom, with Count Thalmont and a number of nobles, were left dead on the field of battle. General d'Hervilly, who commanded on this occaſion, was deſperately wounded, and three pieces of cannon fell to the lot of the victors, who were alone prevented by five Engliſh gun-boats from

entering Fort Penthievre along with the fugitives. This happened on the 15th of July, 1795.

Hoche had by this time collected a formidable force, conſiſting of the national guards of Breſt, and all the adjoining towns on the coaſt, in addition to a powerful reinforcement of regular troops. He therefore determined to leave the lines hitherto occupied by his forces, and attack the invaders, whom he had penned up within the peninſula. But as it was firſt neceſſary to render himſelf maſter of Fort Penthievre, he reſolved to attack that place; and although all the engineers in his army were of opinion that it could be reduced by regular approaches alone, he declared his intention to carry it by aſſault. He was undoubtedly influenced on this occaſion by the number and the zeal of the deſerters from the royal ſtandard, who not only made him acquainted, from time to time, with all the movements in the enemy's camp, but even undertook to conduct the troops and obtain the ſurrender of the fort.

Accordingly three thouſand of the republicans, led by the generals Humbert and Valle, left the camp of St. Barbe about eleven o'clock at night, July 21, and notwithſtanding their march was retarded by a ſtorm, this circumſtance ſerving to conceal their operations from the enemy. The forces being divided into three columns, two of them moved along the ſhore, and were obliged at times to wade breaſt-high; they were alſo perceived by the Engliſh gun-boats, which immediately commenced a heavy fire of grape, and would have actually returned, had not ſome perſon, about two o'clock in the morning, exclaimed that the three-coloured enſign was flying upon the ramparts. This proved to be actually the caſe; for while one of the detachments had proceeded to aſſault the fort in front, Adjutant-general Menage, at the head of about three hundred choſen ſoldiers and deſerters, braving the waves of the ocean, and the fire of the fort and

the

the ſhipping, ſcaled the rocks on the weſt ſide, and, being favoured by part of the garriſon, obtained poſſeſſion of one of the advanced works.

On receiving intelligence of this event, the remainder of the republican army was inſtantly put in motion, and the commander in chief, aſſiſted by the two repreſentatives Tallien and Blad, penetrated into the peninſula, in three columns, one of which marched ſtraight forward, while the other two followed the direction of the coaſt, with an intention to cut off the enemy's retreat. It was now five o'clock in the morning, and although the French had been in poſſeſſion of Penthievre upwards of two hours, yet this event ſeems ſtill to have been unknown to the ill-fated emigrants in the camp of Kouſten; but a number of the Chouans, perceiving the danger with which they were menaced, found means to eſcape in boats to the continent.

Notwithſtanding they were ſurpriſed, and left deſtitute of a leader by the flight of M. de Puiſaye, who, on the firſt alarm, ſought and obtained ſhelter on board a man-of-war, the royaliſts rallied under the gallant Sombreuil, who, unmindful of his own preſervation, was only anxious to hold out until the women and children, who were precipitating themſelves into the ſea, had obtained an aſylum on-board the Engliſh fleet.

At length the entrenched camp was forced, and while nearly one-half of the invaders joined the army of Hoche, and proteſted their inviolable attachment to the cauſe of the republic, the remainder retired to a rock, where they had poſted a piece of cannon, and defended themſelves with the greateſt intrepidity. But it being found impoſſible to reſiſt the numbers and the artillery of the aſſailants, the vanquiſhed demanded leave to capitulate, and a parley accordingly took place; however, as ſome of the chiefs took advantage of this opportunity to eſcape on-board the

boats

boats ſent to their ſuccour, the fire of the republicans recommenced, and being now reduced to the deplorable alternative of periſhing by the ſwords of the victors, or the waves of the ſea, theſe wretched and unhappy men were forced to ſurrender at diſcretion. In Fort Penthievre and the peninſula were found ſeventy thouſand muſkets, one hundred and fifty-thouſand pair of ſhoes, and all the artillery landed from the fleet; the beach of Quiberon was covered with wines, liquors, proviſions, and ſtores of all ſorts; and a regiment of infantry, taking advantage of the general conſternation, is reported to have obtained poſſeſſion of a number of veſſels laden with flour, rice, and proviſions.

Thus ended this unfortunate expedition to the coaſt of France, the fate of which for ſome time caſt a gloom over the public mind. No leſs than ſix or ſeven hundred of the emigrants periſhed at the foot of a rock, where they had taken ſhelter; about two thouſand were ſaved by the boats of the fleet; of thoſe who ſurrendered, ſuch as were not noble, after ſome time obtained their liberty, and all the women and children of the Chouans were immediately ſet free. The Biſhop of Dol and fourteen of his clergy, who had devoted themſelves to inevitable deſtruction, received death with the moſt exemplary reſignation; M. de Broglie and ſeveral men of birth, to the amount of near three hundred, alſo ſuffered upon this occaſion: but the fate of Count Charles de Sombreuil, who had embarked in the expedition from ſentiments of honour, and conducted himſelf in a gallant and diſintereſted manner to the very laſt ſcene of the bloody tragedy, attracted the attention and the commiſeration of all Europe.

Notwithſtanding the cataſtrophe attendant on this ill-fated invaſion, the Britiſh ſquadron remained ſome time on the coaſt, and occupied the attention of the republican troops. Several partial deſcents were alſo attempted,

attempted, from time to time, and it was at length refolved to feize on Noirmoutier, formerly the haunt of Charette and his followers. But as this iſland proved to be too well guarded, Iſle d'Yeu, although much ſmaller in extent, was taken poſſeſſion of, and converted into a place of arms, whence the Chouans could occaſionally be ſuccoured; while the Britiſh cruiſers, by hovering in the neighbourhood, kept the adjacent coaſt in continual alarm, and intercepted all communication by ſea.

The conqueſt of Holland by the French, and the treaty of alliance which ſpeedily followed this event, produced an entire change in the connection between that country and England. The cabinet of the latter therefore deemed itſelf juſtified in recurring to deciſive meaſures; his majeſty was accordingly pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation, February 9, 1795, ordering all Dutch veſſels in the ports of Great Britain to be ſtopped; and five men-of-war, nine Indiamen, and about ſixty ſail of ſmaller veſſels, were immediately detained. Soon after this, all the property whatſoever of that nation was ordered to be ſeized; and at length the king in council publiſhed a third declaration, September 15, in which, after ſtating "that divers injurious proceedings had lately taken place in the United Provinces, in derogation to the honour of his crown, and the juſt rights of his ſubjects," an order for general reprizals was granted "againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects," of that country.

The Dutch are never in a hurry. It was not till the 2d of May, 1796, that a manifeſto appeared in the name of "the national aſſembly repreſenting the Batavian nation." In this ſingular production it is ſtated, that the people of Holland, ſo often "oppreſſed and pillaged under the maſk of friendſhip, will no longer ſuffer themſelves to be dragged in the duſt, and will ceaſe to be the ſport of the infamous and ambitious miniſters of England, who by the dazzle

dazzle of piratical treaſures blind their own nation, which fancies itſelf to be free, and at the ſame time exempt from the terrible calamities they have brought upon Europe and the whole of the human race."

It was aſſuredly the policy of the Engliſh miniſtry during the whole war to render every event ſubſervient to the intereſts of a commercial nation; and the Dutch ſettlements in Aſia, America, and Africa, undoubtedly preſented the hopes of a rich harveſt of ſpoil, which would faſcinate the people, while it invigorated the reſources and extended the trade, of Great Britain. Some fortunate circumſtances alſo tended greatly to facilitate theſe views; and it appears from the evidence of undiſputed authority that the ſtadtholder was prevailed upon to tranſmit letters to the Dutch ſettlements abroad, commanding the governors to put their reſpective colonies under the protection of Great Britain. It accordingly happened, that during the courſe of this year all the factories of Holland in Aſia were either obtained by ſtratagem, or ſeized after a ſhort reſiſtance, by a power, the arms and influence of which received a freſh acceſſion in that diſtant quarter of the globe.

Upon receiving the neceſſary inſtructions from England, the government of Madras immediately determined to fit out a ſmall armament, with a view of obtaining poſſeſſion of the important iſland of Ceylon. This expedition, which was entruſted to Rear-admiral Rainier and Colonel Stuart, ſailed towards the middle of the ſummer, and conſiſted of the Suffolk, which was the flag-ſhip, the Centurion, the Diomede, which joined off Negapatam, and ſeveral tranſports. But the chief hope of ſucceſs depended upon a ſecret negociation entered into with a Swiſs officer, who commanded there: for the Dutch, in the true ſpirit of all nations ſtrictly commercial, had entruſted the defence of their ſettlements to foreign mercenaries, and abhorring the profeſſion of arms dedicated their lives

to

to trade alone. The name and authority of the Prince of Orange were alſo made uſe of upon this occaſion with conſiderable effect, but the promiſed liquidation of certain real or ſuppoſed debts contributed ſtill more to the advancement of this intrigue, which was entruſted to the deputy adjutant-general of the army.

On the day after the little ſquadron had anchored in Back Bay, Major Agnew, who had been diſpatched in the Heroine to Columbo with letters from Lord Hobart, returned with an order from M. Van Angelbeck, the governor-general of Ceylon, to the commandant, to ſurrender Fort Ooſtenburgh to the Engliſh. The latter having refuſed obedience to this mandate, under pretence of informality, it was determined to attempt the reduction of that part of the iſland by force. Notwithſtanding the loſs of the Diomede, which ſtruck upon an undeſcribed rock between Pigeon Iſland and the outer point of the bay, the firſt detachment, conſiſting of 520 European and 110 native ſoldiers, and two field-pieces, landed without oppoſition, on the 3d of Auguſt, 1795, at the White Rocks, and were immediately followed by the remainder of the troops. About ten days more were conſumed in the debarkation of ſtores and proviſions; after which the Engliſh commenced their approaches, opened batteries againſt the fort of Trincomalé, and completed a practicable breach in the courſe of a week after they had broken ground, during all which operations little or no moleſtation was experienced from the enemy. Rear-admiral Rainier and Colonel Stuart now ſummoned the garriſon to ſurrender; and Major Fornbauer ſoon after conſented to a capitulation, by which the troops, amounting to more than 600, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, on the 26th of Auguſt; and, as ſome apprehenſions were perhaps entertained of the diſpleaſure of the Dutch government, it was expreſsly ſtipulated, "that

none of the officers ſhould be ſent to Europe againſt their own conſent."

On this the commandant of Ooſtenburgh immediately entered into a negociation for the ſurrender of that place alſo, which was accordingly delivered upon terms ſimilar to thoſe granted at Trincomalé, and the Britiſh colours were hoiſted on the ramparts. The fort of Batticaloe was ſecured a ſhort time afterwards, as well as the ſettlement of Jaffnapatam, and the fort and military poſt of Molletivoe.

Theſe important acquiſitions were ſoon followed by the capture of the iſland of Manar, which was ſeized on the 5th of October, by Captain Barbutt, with the flank companies of the 72d regiment and two parties of ſepoys. A ſmall armament from Madras, conſiſting of the Reſiſtance, Captain Newcome, ſome tranſports, and the Suffolk's tender, with four European and a few native troops, commanded by Major Browne, had obtained poſſeſſion of Malacca, on the 17th of Auguſt; by the acquiſition of which, additional ſecurity was afforded to the Britiſh commerce in the ſtraits of that name, as well as in the Chineſe ſeas. Cochin alſo ſurrendered to the Engliſh arms, with Chinſurah and its dependencies, the fort of Porca, and Quilon; and, in fine, all the ſettlements on the continent of India appertaining to the Dutch, for the ſecurity of whoſe commerce and territories Great Britain had originally commenced the war.

Nearly about the ſame time the flouriſhing colony of the Cape of Good Hope was transferred to the Engliſh. The invaſion of that ſettlement was undertaken partly with a view of preventing the French from obtaining poſſeſſion of it, and partly with an intention of ſecuring an intermediate ſtation between Europe and the rich and numerous poſſeſſions of Great Britain in the eaſt. The conduct of this expedition was entruſted to Vice-admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone and General Sir Alured Clarke; but

but a conſiderable time elapſed before the armament could be completed, and it ſailed even then ſubject to a variety of diſadvantages.

At length part of the ſquadron reached the place of its deſtination, and a negociation was immediately entered into with the governor of Simon's-town; but as he could not be prevailed upon either to acknowledge the authority of the Prince of Orange or ſurrender his charge, a landing was effected, and poſſeſſion obtained of that place, July 14, which had been previouſly evacuated with an intention of being burnt.

Notwithſtanding the diſparity of forces, and although the commander in chief, with the remainder of the troops, had not yet arrived, and they were entirely deſtitute of artillery, it was determined by Major-general Craig to march againſt the enemy, who occupied Myſenberg, a formidable ſtation, provided with cannon, and rendered difficult of approach both by land and ſea, on account of a ſteep mountain on the right and the ſhallow water and high ſurf on the left. In the mean time, the admiral ſecretly prepared a gun-boat and armed the launches of the fleet with heavy carronades; he alſo landed two battalions of ſeamen, about 1000 in number, under the command of Capt. Hardy of the Echo, and Capt. Spranger of the Rattleſnake, while his cruiſers were frequently diſpatched around the bay to prevent any ſuſpicion of an attack.

A favourable opportunity having occurred ſoon after, the preconcerted ſignal was hoiſted from the flag-ſhip, on which General Craig put the troops in motion, while Commodore Blankett in the America, with the Stately, Echo, and Rattleſnake, got under weigh, ſo as to precede and protect the march of the advancing columns. Two ſmall batteries were immediately abandoned on their approach; and, the reſpective veſſels having taken the ſtations aſſigned to them, a fire commenced upon the Dutch camp, which was evacuated with precipitation in the courſe of a few mi-

nutes; and Craig took poſſeſſion of it, after a moſt fatiguing march; he alſo found means to drive the Dutch from an advantageous ridge of rocky heights, and to reſiſt an attack made upon his poſition next morning by the whole force of the enemy, ſupported by eight field-pieces. A night attempt upon one of the principal out poſts defended by the burgher militia, however failed, partly on account of the intricacy of the roads, and partly from the timidity and ignorance of the guides.

The Britiſh commanders were now reduced to a very awkward dilemma, for neither the numbers nor energy of their adverſaries ſeemed to be diminiſhed; and, while no fair opportunity preſented itſelf to advance on the one hand by the army, the navy on the other was unable, on account of the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, to occupy Table Bay, and thus procure a ſhorter and readier communication with the troops. At length it was agreed to wait ſix days longer for General Clarke with the forces under his command; and, if at the expiration of that period no ſuccour arrived, Major-general Craig was to march forward under every diſadvantage, to try the fortune of an attack before the total failure of their proviſions rendered a retreat unavoidable.

They were, however, anticipated in their intentions by the enemy, who on their part meditated a general aſſault on the Britiſh camp, which in all probability would have decided the fate of this important colony. They accordingly advanced during the night with their whole ſtrength, ſupported by a train of eighteen field-pieces; and conſiderable bodies of troops had already made their appearance, when at this critical and important moment the ſignal for a fleet, ſoon after ſucceeded by the appearance of fourteen large veſſels, induced them to relinquiſh their enterpriſe, and return to their former poſt.

This event was deciſive of the conqueſt of the Cape;

Cape; for General Clarke, having immediately landed with a body of troops, (Sept. 14,) proceeded to the camp, and ſoon after advanced againſt the poſt of Wyneberg, where the Dutch ſeemed prepared for reſiſtance with nine pieces of cannon. On this the army, which had marched in columns, was formed into two lines, and a detachment diſpatched againſt each of the flanks of the enemy, while the main body and artillery advanced againſt the centre. Commodore Blankett having appeared at the ſame time with three ſhips in Table Bay on purpoſe to effect a diverſion on that ſide, the Dutch immediately retired; and early next morning an officer arrived with a flag and letter from Governor Sluyſken, in conſequence of which a ceſſation of arms enſued, and the caſtle and Cape of Good Hope were ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms, Sept. 16, 1795.

In the Weſt Indies, Victor Hugues not only retained poſſeſſion of Guadaloupe, but extended his arms and his influence to the neighbouring iſles. Nor was the French government unmindful of the ſervices of this ſingular man; for early in the year 1795 a ſmall armament arrived ſafe in the Weſt-Indies with the loſs of one ſingle veſſel only. On this the commiſſioner, who had diſperſed proclamations and emiſſaries everywhere, determined to extend the theatre of war, and retaliate on the Engliſh by attacking them in their own ſettlements. He began with the iſland of Grenada, which had formerly appertained to France; and having conveyed a conſiderable quantity of arms and ammunition thither, with a ſmall body of troops, an inſurrection took place under Fedon, in conſequence of which, the lieutenant-governor and ſeveral of the principal inhabitants were taken priſoners. As materials for combuſtion are ever ready in colonies where a few whites hold a multitude of negroes in ſlavery, St. Vincent's alſo was ſubjected to all the calamities of civil war, which were aggravated greatly by the fury of

of the Charibbs. The French inhabitants of Dominica were likewiſe inſtigated to revolt, and a ſmall detachment ſent to their aſſiſtance; but they did not hold out ſo long as in the other iſlands, for the invaders were reſiſted by the militia, and obliged to ſubmit as priſoners of war, while thoſe who had joined them were puniſhed with all the rigour of the laws.

Victor Hugues, however, found means to reſume poſſeſſion of St. Lucia, having landed a body of troops there under Maſſades and Lombard, and incited the negroes to revolt by the allurements of liberty, ſo congenial to the heart of man. Brigadier-general Stuart, after obtaining poſſeſſion of Vieux Fort, proceeded to attack the enemy at Souffriere; but he was anticipated in his intentions, and although he found means to diſſipate an ambuſcade, yet his troops were compelled, at the cloſe of an engagement of ſeven hours, to retire. The capture of Pigeon Iſland, and the loſs of the Vigie ſoon after, rendered St. Lucia no longer tenable; it was accordingly determined to evacuate it, which was happily effected without any loſs, on the 19th of June.

Nearly about the ſame time, the Maroons, inſtigated by real or ſuppoſed injuries, took up arms in Jamaica; in conſequence of which a conteſt commenced, and was carried on with a ſpirit of relentleſs hoſtility never before practiſed by Engliſhmen. On all former occaſions, when the inſurgent ſlaves, or ſuch of their deſcendants as had been admitted to the protection of the Britiſh government, made war upon the coloniſts, no unmanly or perfidious ſtratagems were recurred to, but they were conſtantly overcome by the ſuperior bravery, diſcipline, and reſources, of the Europeans and Creoles. Yet upon the preſent, not only Spaniſh arts but Spaniſh arms were employed for their extirpation; the ferocity of the canine race, for the firſt time in our hiſtory, was invoked in aid of the ſoldiery; while the women, children,

dren, and old men, were expoſed to the rage of blood-hounds, and the public faith itſelf is ſaid to have been violated in reſpect to the articles of a treaty entered into with theſe deluded people. But their ſufferings did not end here; for ſuch as the ſword had ſpared were tranſported from the tropical region of the Atlantic iſles, and expoſed to all the rigours of polar cold in Upper Canada, until they were at length transferred by the interpoſition of ſome humane individuals to a more congenial climate on the coaſt of Africa.

From ſcenes ſuch as theſe the indignant Briton will readily avert his eyes, to contemplate the more honourable triumphs of that navy deſtined to add to the glory and protection of his native country.

Notwithſtanding the naval power of France had been greatly reduced, and the ſpirit of her ſeamen almoſt entirely annihilated, by the memorable engagement off Uſhant in the courſe of the former campaign, ſhe yet found means early in the ſpring to fit out a ſquadron in the Mediterranean. Toulon, although hitherto ſuppoſed to have been rendered incapable of furniſhing a ſupply of ſtores for that purpoſe, was the port whence this armament, conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line, four frigates, and two corvettes, iſſued forth with a view of making a deſcent upon Corſica, and reſtoring that iſland to the dominion of its former maſters.

Vice-admiral Hotham, having received intimation from Genoa that this fleet had been ſeen off the iſle of Marguerite, left Leghorn road in purſuit of it, with fourteen ſail of the line, four frigates, and four armed veſſels, on the 9th of March, 1795. Anticipating the enemy's deſtination, he ſhaped his courſe accordingly, and ſent orders for the Berwick, then at St. Fiorenzo, to join him off Cape Corſe; but he received the unwelcome news that this ſhip, after an action in which Captain Littlejohn the commander was killed, had been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

Although

Although the reſpective ſquadrons were ſeen daily by the advanced frigates of both, yet they did not deſcry each other until after the lapſe of three days, when the French were diſcovered to windward. As they evinced no inclination to bear down, the ſignal was made by the admiral for a general chace; in the courſe of which, the weather being ſqually and blowing very freſh, one of the enemy's line-of-battle ſhips was perceived to have loſt her top-maſts. On this the Inconſtant, which acted as repeating frigate to the commander in chief, attacked and haraſſed this veſſel until the arrival of the Agamemnon of 64 guns, commanded by Captain (now Lord) Nelſon, who rendered her a complete wreck; but he was twice recalled by ſignal from the Britannia, as ſeveral of the enemy's ſhips were advancing to her ſuccour, by one of which ſhe was ſoon after taken in tow.

Finding that the Britiſh ſquadron did not gain upon that of the French, the ſhips of the latter being freſh from port, the vice-admiral gave orders to form on the larboard line of bearing; and perceiving the diſabled ſhip with her conſort ſeparated from and to leeward of the main body, it was determined to reduce the enemy to the alternative of either abandoning two of their line of battle or coming to action. The Captain and Bedford, of 74 guns each, were accordingly diſpatched to ſecure theſe veſſels: on this the French ſquadron bore down to their aſſiſtance, and a partial action enſued, March 14, in the courſe of which the Britiſh van ſhips, particularly the Illuſtrious and Courageux, not only loſt their main and mizen maſts, but ſuffered conſiderably, the former having twenty ſeamen and marines killed, and ſeventy wounded. But, although nothing further was effected, the Ca Ira of 80, and the Cenſeur of 74, which had been ſeparated from the fleet, were captured after an obſtinate and very bloody engagement; their decks were ſtrewed with carnage, and they loſt between three and four

four hundred men. The whole loſs on the part of the Engliſh amounted to only ſeventy-five killed, and two hundred and eighty wounded.

Notwithſtanding this ſucceſs, a flying ſquadron, conſiſting of the Agamemnon, Meleager, Ariadne, Moſelle, and Mutine cutter, under the command of Captain Nelſon, was chaſed ſoon after into St. Fiorenzo bay by twenty-three ſail of the enemy, ſeventeen of which proved to be of the line. On this Admiral Hotham immediately put to ſea, and the enemy was at length deſcried to leeward. But, as ſix of the Engliſh ſquadron were unluckily forced to bend main-top-ſails in the room of thoſe that were ſplit in the courſe of the night, ſome time was loſt, and the attempt to cut the French off from the land, whence they were only five leagues diſtant, proved abortive: about eight o'clock, July 13, the ſignal was hoiſted for a general chace, and a few of the van ſhips got up with their rear about noon, in conſequence of which a partial action took place, and the Alcide, of 74 guns, ſtruck, but about half an hour after ſhe caught fire and was conſumed. The reſt of the fleet being favoured by a ſhift of wind, took ſhelter in Frejus Bay, and eluded all further purſuit.

A detachment from the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Captain Nelſon, a few days after proceeded to the bays of Alaſſio and Languelia, in the neighbourhood of Vado; whence he cut out nine ſhips belonging to the French. On the other hand, the Cenſeur and part of the Mediterranean convoy were taken nearly about the ſame time by a ſquadron under Richery, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and three frigates; and that admiral, being afraid either to keep the ſea or return to a French port, immediately took ſhelter in Cadiz, which was afterwards blockaded by the Engliſh.

A French fleet, conſiſting of twelve ſail of the line and eleven frigates, was perceived off Port L'Orient on

the 22d of June, by Admiral Lord Bridport, whose flag was flying in the Royal George, with a squadron, consisting of two ships of a hundred, three of ninety-eight, one of eighty, and four of seventy four guns, under his command. Perceiving that the French declined a contest, four of the fastest sailing men-of-war were the first detached, and the whole followed soon after, in quest of the enemy, the pursuit continuing during the whole night. Early next morning the headmost ships came up with the enemy; and, after an action of three hours, the Alexander, Formidable, and Tigre, struck; and, had not the remainder been protected by the land, more would perhaps have been captured; however, when it is recollected that the action was fought in the face of batteries and before a strong naval port, it must be allowed to have evinced considerable gallantry on the part of the British squadron.

In the course of this summer the coasting trade of France was greatly distressed, and many of her armed ships captured, by English cruisers. But, of all the actions between single ships during the present campaign, and perhaps also during the whole of the war, no one deserves more particular notice than that which occurred between the Blanche, mounting thirty-two, and La Pique, of thirty-eight, guns, in the West-Indies. Capt. Faulkner, who commanded the former, during a cruise off the island of Gaudaloupe, perceived a frigate at anchor near Pointe-à Petre, under protection of the batteries. Next day, Jan. 5, finding that this vessel had come out, and was two leagues a-stern, he made sail for, and about noon passed under her lee on the starboard tack, exchanging broadsides at the same time; having put about and come up with her again, the enemy wore within musket-shot, with intention to rake, on which the English tacked also, engaged nearly a-board, and soon after, putting the helm a-starboard, ran across and lashed the bowsprit to their

their own capſtern. While in this critical ſituation, the French frigate's main and mizen maſts having fallen, they payed off before wind, the towed the enemy along with them, and finding that their own ſtern-ports were not ſufficiently large, the upper tranſom beam was blown away ſo as to admit the guns to run out and fire into the adverſary's bows, while the marines kept up ſuch a well-directed fire, that no man could appear upon her forecaſtle.

At length, after an engagement of five hours, during which La Pique had ſeventy-ſix men killed and one hundred and ten wounded, ſhe ſurrendered to the Blanche; but her gallant commander, who had before diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the fight of the Engliſh fleet and army at the aſſault of Fort Royal, was no longer alive to receive the ſword of his vanquiſhed rival, having fallen by a ſhot which proved mortal, in the midſt of the action. The ſuperior ſkill and ſeamanſhip of the victors will appear more conſpicuous when it is ſtated, that during the whole of this memorable fight eight of them only were killed, and twenty-one wounded.

A gallant action fought in the Mediterranean between two Engliſh and two French frigates ought not to be omitted here. Captain Towry of the Dido, and Captain Middleton of the Loweſtoffe, having fallen in with theſe off the Hieres, the former bore down upon La Minerve carrying forty-two guns, and commenced a cloſe fight, in the courſe of which both veſſels ſuffered conſiderably, while the latter prevented the Artemiſe of thirty-ſix guns from aſſiſting her conſort, and, after forcing her to retreat, returned and helped to ſecure the crippled ſhip, which had loſt her bowſprit, fore-maſt, and main-top-maſt.

In fine, the naval campaign of this year was peculiarly auſpicious to England, for ſhe loſt only four ſhips: the Berwick of ſeventy-four guns, in the Mediterranean, and Le Cenſeur, of ſeventy-four alſo,

retaken by the enemy off Cape St. Vincent; the Daphne, which was forced to yield to two men-of-war; and the Nemesis of twenty-eight guns, taken by two frigates in the port of Smyrna, in express violation of the law of nations, by way of retaliation for a similar outrage committed at Genoa. On the other hand, the French had about fifty armed vessels of various descriptions sunk, destroyed, and captured. Of these one was a ship of ninety-eight guns, two of eighty, four of seventy-four, two of forty-four, one of forty-two, two of forty, one of thirty-eight, and one of thirty. In addition to the five Dutch men-of-war detained in England, one of sixty-four was seized at Cork, and six smaller ships were captured elsewhere.

The campaign of 1796 was glorious to the republican arms in Italy and Germany. The Vendean war also was completely terminated by the execution of Stoflet on the 23d of February, and of Charette on the 23d of March. Unmoved, however, by the conquests of the French in Europe, the English persevered in their intentions of capturing all their remaining colonies, as well as those of their allies between the tropics; and they were now enabled, by the prosperous situation of their navy, to experience a success in that quarter unknown during any former war.

The mortality that had occurred among the British troops in the West Indies, added to the exploits and intrigues of Victor Hughes, rendered a new army absolutely necessary in that quarter. The ministry had accordingly prepared a formidable expedition during the course of the summer and autumn of the preceding year, but a considerable interval elapsed before it reached the place of its destination. Much to the credit of the government, the most judicious regulations that could be framed by military and medical men were adopted, for the care of the land-forces while confined to transports; and neither pains nor expence were

were ſpared to furniſh the ſoldiery with every comfort on their arrival in a climate where a malady not entirely new to the Weſt-Indies, but hitherto unexampled in reſpect to its peſtilential violence, committed the moſt terrible ravages, particularly among the Engliſh troops. It has been ſtated, from authentic documents, that no leſs than 54,212 Britiſh ſoldiers had been ſent to the colonies; and it cannot be added without pain, that nearly all of them periſhed there.

Early in the year 1796, the Britiſh fleet arrived at the iſland of Barbadoes; ſoon after which, Lieutenant-general Sir R. Abercromby determined to commence operations. Accordingly, on application to the admiral on that ſtation, a naval force was procured for an expedition againſt the Dutch ſettlements. This conſiſted of the Malabar, La Pique, and Babet, frigates, under Captain Parr; on-board of which, the Grenada tranſport, and ſome ſmall veſſels, Major-general Whyte embarked with the 39th, 93d, and 99th, regiments, accompanied by a detachment of artillery. This ſmall ſquadron, having arrived on the coaſt of Demerara, after a paſſage of ſeven days, Governor Beaujon and the council were ſummoned to ſurrender the colony. As that rich ſettlement did not poſſeſs the means of an obſtinate defence, a capitulation was immediately agreed to, April 22, and the Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of Fort William-Frederick. After leaving Lieutenant-colonel Hiſlop and a ſmall garriſon behind, Major-general White proceeded to the little colony of Berbice, which experienced a ſimilar fate on the 2d of May.

In the courſe of the ſame day on which Demerara and Iſſequibo had ſurrendered to Great Britain, the troops deſtined for the attack of St. Lucia ſailed from Carliſle bay, and anchored next morning at Martinico, under protection of a ſquadron commanded by Admiral Sir John Laforey. That officer having reſigned his command to Rear-admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian, the

the expedition ſailed for the place of its deſtination; and Major-general Campbell, with a body of ſeventeen hundred men, effected a landing at Longueville's bay, with little or no oppoſition, except what was experienced by a few ſhot from Pigeon iſland, which was kept in check by a detachment of men-of-war. Having advanced next morning to Choc-bay, the centre diviſion of the army diſembarked near the village of the ſame name, upon which about five hundred of the enemy, ſtationed at Angier's plantation, retired to Morne Chabot, one of the ſtrongeſt poſts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortune.

It being deemed abſolutely neceſſary to occupy the former, before the latter was inveſted, the brigadiers-general Moore and Hope were accordingly detached that very evening to attack it on two oppoſite ſides. As the troops took different roads, the complete ſucceſs of the expedition depended greatly on their arrival at the ſame time; but, in conſequence of ſome miſcalculation ariſing from the miſinformation of the guides, General Moore's diviſion fell in with the enemy's advanced picquet an hour and a half earlier than was expected: on this, finding that he was diſcovered, it was immediately determined to riſk the attack, without waiting for the approach of the other column; and notwithſtanding the ſtrength of the poſt, and the ſmall number of the aſſailants, ſuch was the gallantry of the detachment, that the place was immediately carried.

In the courſe of next day, the ſame officer occupied Morne Duchaſſaux, in the rear of Morne Fortune: a body of three hundred ſeamen was alſo landed under Captain Lane of the Aſtrée, and Captain Ryves of the Bull-dog; while Major-general Morſhead, after obtaining poſſeſſion of the bar of the Grand Cul de Sac, aſſumed a ſuitable poſition on the ſouth ſide.

As the commander in chief, in conformity to the original plan for the inveſtment of Morne Fortune,

was

was determined to drive the enemy from their batteries on the baſe of the mountain, on the ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, ſo as to open the bay to the ſhips of war, a movement was now made for that purpoſe. Brigadier-general Hope accordingly carried the battery called Seche, within a ſhort diſtance of the principal works, with a loſs by no means proportionate to the importance of the ſervice, had it not been for the death of Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, who unfortunately received a mortal wound after the ſucceſs was complete. In the mean time, Colonel Riddle, with a column acting on the left, alſo ſeized on, and for ſome time retained poſſeſſion of, the lower battery, called Chapuis; but another column, under an officer who commanded during the abſence of Major-general Morſhead, having omitted to croſs the river at Cools, the two ſucceſsful diviſions were obliged to retire to their former poſition, while the ſhips of war, deſtined to enter the harbour, returned to their anchorage.

Partly from the intricate nature of the country, and partly from the difficulty of approaching the Morne on any ſide except by that of the ridge of Duchaſſaux, the commander in chief was obliged to employ ſeveral bodies of ſoldiers and ſailors to form a road capable of admitting the tranſport of artillery from Choc bay. As ſoon as this arduous undertaking had been achieved, batteries of eighteen-pounders were opened, and a ſecond and third parallel completed, but a night attack on the Vigie proved unſucceſsful; a lodgment however was ſoon after made by the 27th regiment, within five hundred yards of the fort, and a ſally from the works was at the ſame time repulſed by Brigadier-general Moore.

The enemy ſent out a flag of truce in the courſe of that evening, and a ſuſpenſion of arms being demanded and obtained, this was followed by a capitulation on the part of the agent of the Executive Directory, for the whole iſland and its dependencies. The troops, conſiſting

consisting of about two thousand men, were accordingly made prisoners of war, the armed negroes disarmed, and the whole settlement put under the protection of Great Britain; May 25, 1796.

No sooner had this great object been attained, than the most prompt and efficacious measures were recurred to for the security of such of the English colonies as had been invaded by the enemy. As Dominica, by the gallantry of its own militia, had defeated the French, and subdued the rebellion of such of the planters of that nation as declared in their favour, preparations were now made to repress the spirit of revolt in other islands, where it had proved more successful. Two separate expeditions for this purpose were concerted and prepared by General Abercromby and Major-general Nicolls, at the same time. That destined for St. Vincent's having sailed for Kingston bay, and disembarked soon after, the troops marched in one column as far as Stubbs, all the divisions being ordered to halt in the evening, opposite to their respective points of attack; next morning, the enemy's flank was turned, and two twelve and two six-pounders, with a couple of howitzers, were advanced within six hundred yards of their works.

On this, Major-general Morshead proposed to carry the redoubt by assault, but the offer was declined until Major general Hunter's division, and some other troops on the right, availing themselves of the profile of the hill, had effected a lodgment within a short distance of the fort; the attack commenced soon after, and the enemy retiring in succession from their first, second, and third, redoubts, rallied around the New Vigie, which was their principal post. No sooner had this been effected, than the Caribbs, and about two hundred of the islanders, who had joined the insurgents, made their escape into the woods: but Brigadier-general Knox, and Lieutenant-colonel Dickens, having soon after cut off all communication with the country,

country, the French, to the amount of about ſeven hundred, were obliged to capitulate, and peace was reſtored to the ſettlement; June 11.

The armament againſt Grenada proved equally ſucceſsful. A body of troops diſembarked at Palmiſte near Goyave, where the enemy had their principal poſts, while Brigadier-general Campbell advanced in an oppoſite direction from the windward ſide of the iſland to attack the enemy's rear. The neceſſary preparations were immediately made for the aſſault of two ſtrong poſitions on Morne Quaquo, and Foret Noire, or Aches-camp, while a ſmall detachment of three companies of the colonial black troops, and the grenadiers of the 38th regiment, proceeded againſt a fortified ſtation at the head of Beauſejour valley. In conſequence of theſe ſpirited and judicious movements, the troops were completely ſucceſsful, and nearly at the ſame hour obtained poſſeſſion of every poſt occupied by the enemy in the iſland; June 20. On this Captain Joſſey, who commanded the republican forces, ſurrendered; but Fedon eſcaped into the woods, after he and his followers had ſeized on about thirty whites, and put them to death in the moſt cruel manner.

Notwithſtanding this unbroken ſeries of ſucceſs, General Abercromby declined to attack the ſtrong hold of the French in the Weſt Indies, and the policy of that forbearance is obvious. In thoſe colonies where liberty had been granted as a boon, ſuch as at Cayenne and Guadaloupe, the negroes, numerous, determined, and indefatigable, were prepared to fight for their franchiſes with all the vigour of freemen; while in the ſettlements where they had extorted it as a right, they were jealous of their former maſters, and more eager to ſacrifice them to their fury, than to repreſs the progreſs of a foreign invaſion.

In the mean time the war was carried on with various ſucceſs in the iſland of St. Domingo, the command

of which had now devolved upon Lieutenant-general Williamſon. The extenſion of the Britiſh poſts, along a chain of at leaſt three hundred miles, in ſome meaſure obliged that officer to recur to a plan of very doubtful policy, by the eſtabliſhment of negro battalions commanded by the French royaliſts, De Source, Depyſter, Degraſs, La Serre, and the Marquiſſes d'Alſun and Cocherel. Foreign regiments were alſo introduced, ſuch as the Britiſh legion, and the Rohan and York huſſars; bodies of colonial cavalry were levied at the ſame time, and horſes were imported from America to remount three old regiments. His ſucceſſor, Major-general Forbes, found himſelf under the neceſſity of taking a body of between eight and nine hundred inhabitants of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo into Britiſh pay; and it has been eſtimated, upon good authority, that upwards of two millions ſterling were expended annually in this manner.

The mortality that prevailed among the Engliſh troops was at the ſame time dreadful. A body of about ſeven thouſand men, which had arrived at the Mole in the ſpring, under the command of Brigadier-general Howe, after a long and diſaſtrous paſſage, became a prey to the diſeaſes of the climate, and the unhealthineſs of the ſtation; in fine, ſuch was the waſte of blood and treaſure, that the retention of any portion of the colony began to be conſidered as an odious meaſure by all parties in England. The war too, in that opulent and extenſive ſettlement, had aſſumed a new aſpect. The negroes and men of colour, after obtaining their freedom and their franchiſes from the whites, whom they had overpowered, at preſent acted in concert; and Touſſaint and his black followers on one hand, and Rigaud with his mulatto adherents on the other, carried on a deſultory but fierce war againſt the Britiſh poſts.

The failure in an attempt to regain poſſeſſion of Leogane from the republicans, inſpired the enemy with

with new ardour; for ſoon after this they entertained the deſign of ſtraitening, if not cloſely inveſting, the town of Port au Prince, by means of an inſulated mountain in the neighbourhood of the Engliſh poſt of Morne Grenier, and alſo of opening a communication through the Cul de Sac, to the north ſide of the iſland. On the other hand, Major-general Forbes, in the courſe of the ſummer, forced the garriſon of Bombarde to ſurrender, and General Rigaud was nearly at the ſame time obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Irois.

The war in this colony raged with unabated violence throughout the year 1797; the Engliſh on one hand, and the negroes and mulattoes on the other, contending for ſuperiority with an unexampled degree of enmity. An alternate ſeries of good and bad fortune, as uſual, characteriſed the campaigns in this portion of the globe: but both proved equally diſaſtrous to Great Britain; for every defeat required freſh ſupplies of wealth to repair the recent loſs, while the moſt trifling triumph ſeemed to juſtify new demands upon an exhauſted treaſury, to improve the advantages reſulting from victory. It appears, however, upon the whole, that the influence of England in that quarter was upon the decline, and the directory, from the recent ſucceſſes of the people of colour, began already to anticipate the final reſult.

On the other hand, the Britiſh miniſtry had been for ſome time in ſearch of an officer calculated by profeſſional knowledge to defend the acquiſitions in St. Domingo, and diſintereſted enough from principle to reſtrain peculation and abuſe. Such a man was at length found in the perſon of General Simcoe, who landed under great diſadvantages; for in the firſt place, he brought no reinforcement with him, and in the ſecond he found the attachment of the royaliſts conſiderably cooled. He, however, found means, notwithſtanding the daily decreaſe of his troops and the growing unpopularity of the Engliſh name, to foil

Touſſaint before St. Mark, to recapture Miraballaïs, to ſtorm the forts of Le Boutilliere and St. Laurent, and to prevent Rigaud, a gallant mulatto chief, from obtaining poſſeſſion of Irois.

After a reſidence of five months, the general returned, and propoſed to ſubjugate the whole iſland, provided he obtained a ſufficient ſupply of men; but by this time the French had become ſo formidable in Europe, the negroes in arms were ſo numerous, and the expences required for ſuch an undertaking, even on the moſt economical ſcale, appeared to be ſo enormous, that the miniſters were fully juſtified in totally abandoning a project on which immenſe ſums had been already laviſhed without the hope of any permanent advantage in return. At length, on the 22d of April, 1798, it was determined by the commanding officer of the Britiſh forces at St. Domingo (Brigadier-general the Hon. Thomas Maitland) to evacuate the places then in our poſſeſſion on that iſland, namely, the towns of Port au Prince and St. Marc's with their dependencies, together with the pariſh of Arcahaye; and this meaſure was carried into complete effect without the ſmalleſt loſs of any kind. He began on the 23d to embark the heavy ſtores of every deſcription; ſtating a full determination to all the parties concerned, and ſending, at the ſame time, a flag of truce to General Touſſaint l'Ouverture, at Gonaives, leaving to his option, either to obtain the poſſeſſions we evacuated in a ſtate of ruin, or in a ſtate of perfect order, provided he would guarantee, in a ſolemn manner, the lives and properties of ſuch perſons as choſe to remain. Touſſaint immediately agreed to the laſt propoſition, and ſent to Port au Prince on the 28th of April a confidential officer, who, having met Lieutenant-colonel Nightingale, deputy adjutant general, on the 30th of April an agreement was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties. The ſtipulation in favour of the inhabitants

bitants and planters afforded them a ſecurity with which they were ſo entirely ſatisfied, that, although at firſt they had univerſally reſolved to follow the king's forces, yet upon hearing of this agreement in their favour, many of them who had actually embarked re-landed, and there were not ten rich proprietors who ultimately, upon this occaſion, quitted their properties.

We muſt now return to the operations of the year 1796. The capture of the Cape of Good Hope in the courſe of the year 1795 had produced a conſiderable ſenſation in Holland, and it was determined to attempt the re-conqueſt early in 1796. A ſquadron, compoſed of two ſail of the line, one ſhip of fifty-four guns, one of forty-four, one of forty, and three armed veſſels, was accordingly fitted out, under Rear-admiral Lucas, who was alſo to command a ſmall body of troops, which he carried along with him. Lieutenant-colonel Henri embarked with the rank of adjutant-general, and M. Grandecourt, a French officer, acted as commandant of the artillery, the whole of which appears to have conſiſted of only four field-pieces; but, as many of the ſhips' guns were of braſs, they might eaſily have been landed, and rendered fit for ſervice. In addition to this force, a ſmall fleet, under an able and enterpriſing commander, was promiſed on the part of France, whoſe intereſt it obviouſly was that this ſettlement ſhould be reſtored to her ally.

The Dutch ſquadron ſailed from the Texel in the ſpring; and as it was dangerous to paſs through the Engliſh Channel, the admiral, inſtead of the direct, being determined on a circuitous, paſſage, ſhaped his courſe by the eaſtern coaſt of Scotland and the Orkneys. This circumſtance not only rendered the voyage extremely tedious, and expoſed the armament to ſtorms and diſeaſe, which haraſſed and thinned the crews, but alſo produced a diſcovery of his deſign; for Admiral

miral Pringle, being then cruiſing in the North Sea with an inferior force, immediately returned to port, and communicated the intelligence to the admiralty. It alſo happened, unluckily for the Dutch, that Captain Briſbane, in the Moſelle, deſcribed the ſquadron ſome time after, and immediately altered his courſe on purpoſe to communicate the important intelligence to the commander in chief. Had Admiral Lucas reached the Cape after a ſhort voyage, he would have met with only a ſingle ſhip of force on that ſtation, as Vice-admiral Elphinſtone was then in the Eaſt Indies, and ſeveral men-of-war arrived but a few days before himſelf. But in conſequence of his tardy movements, time was given for collecting a formidable fleet, which immediately proceeded on a cruiſe for the expreſs purpoſe of intercepting him.

On the 2d of Auguſt, 1796, General Craig received intelligence that nine ſhips had anchored in Saldanah bay. On this, no leſs than five different veſſels were diſpatched in queſt of the Engliſh admiral; while the commander in chief, leaving Major-general Doyle with about four thouſand troops in the Cape-town and neighbourhood, proceeded through a country never before explored by an army, and arrived in the neighbourhood of the enemy with his advanced guard, conſiſting of the light infantry, a body of Hottentots, and a few horſe. As theſe troops were deſcending towards the ſhore, they perceived the Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of two ſeventy-fours, five ſixty-fours, a fifty-gun ſhip, and ſix other veſſels, which, after putting into Falſe-bay for intelligence, had ſailed during a violent gale, and was now advancing with a fair wind directly for the mouth of the harbour. At length, about ſun-ſet, it appeared off the bay, and the Creſcent, which had been ordered a-head for information, gave notice by ſignal that two ſail of the line, three frigates, and other ſhips, were moored there. The Engliſh ſquadron ſoon after dropped anchor

anchor within cannon-ſhot, when the admiral, being fully aware of the enemy's inferiority, inſtead of commencing an immediate attack, tranſmitted a written ſummons to the Dutch commander; and, on receiving a poſitive aſſurance that no damage ſhould be done in the mean time to any of the veſſels, hoſtilities were ſuſpended until the morning. At the ſtipulated period an officer repaired on-board the flag ſhip, and Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas capitulated for the ſurrender of the armament, which was accordingly effected without firing a ſingle gun; Auguſt 17. Two reaſons have been aſſigned for the tame ſubmiſſion of this ſquadron, which however muſt be allowed to have been greatly inferior in point of ſtrength: in the firſt place, it has been aſſerted, that the Dutch miſtook the Engliſh fleet for that of Richery, and did not diſcover their miſtake until too late; while it is believed, on the other hand, that a great proportion of the crews and commanders were attached to the Orange intereſt, and therefore deemed reſiſtance impolitic, if not unlawful.

In the Eaſt Indies, the remaining ſettlements of Holland were captured at the beginning of the preſent year, without any difficulty. Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone having diſpatched a ſmall detachment of the king's and eight of the Eaſt-India company's ſhips and veſſels, under Captain Gardner, with a body of troops commanded by Colonel James Stuart, the fort of Negombo immediately ſurrendered, February 5, and Colombo capitulated on the 14th; in conſequence of which, all the Dutch portion of Ceylon was put under the protection of the Britiſh government.

The valuable iſlands of Amboyna and Banda, with their ſeveral dependencies, were ſoon after taken by Admiral Rainier, who found a conſiderable ſum of money in the public treaſury, and a large portion of cloves, nutmegs, and mace, in the magazines.

Notwith-

Notwithſtanding the ſuperior ſtrength and admirable diſpoſition of the navy, yet, in the courſe of this year, the Britiſh trade received conſiderable damage from a young and enterpriſing commander. Although the Toulon fleet did not dare to put to ſea, for fear of encountering the Engliſh, then cruiſing in the neighbourhood of Genoa, Admiral Richery found means to ſlip out with a ſmall ſquadron conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and three frigates. After having captured ſeveral prizes in the Straits, he retired to Cadiz, where he remained blocked up during ſome months, by a few ſhips under Admiral Mann. Having at length eſcaped from that port, he immediately proceeded to the iſland of Newfoundland, where he carried on a predatory warfare againſt the property of individuals, and had the good fortune to return to Rochelle in ſafety with his acquiſitions.

The commerce of Great Britain ſuffered ſtill more ſeverely in the Mediterranean, in conſequence of the victories of Bonaparte; for Genoa, unable to preſerve even the appearance of neutrality, was forced to ſhut her ports againſt the enemies of France; while in Leghorn, the property appertaining to the coaleſced powers was ſeized upon by the conſul of that nation. Luckily, however, all the veſſels, and moſt of the merchandiſe, appertaining to Great Britain, were removed; and as it was ſuppoſed that the governor had favoured the evaſion, he was immediately arreſted and transferred to Florence.

On this it was determined by the viceroy of Corſica to ſeize on ſome commodious ſtation on the coaſt of Tuſcany, as an arſenal for the Engliſh fleet; and the iſland of Elba being deemed proper for this purpoſe, a ſmall ſquadron accordingly ſailed from Baſtia, with a body of troops under Major Duncan. Commodore Nelſon having joined the convoy, a landing was effected, and the Captain, of ſeventy-four guns, placed within half piſtol-ſhot of the grand baſtion. On this

the

the governor consented to a capitulation, and the town of Porto Ferrajo, with one hundred pieces of cannon, was immediately surrendered; July 10, 1796.

But, soon after Great Britain had obtained the temporary sovereignty of this barren but useful rock, she lost one of the principal islands in the Mediterranean; the possession of which had conferred an unprofitable crown (worn in turn by Theodore and the doge of Genoa) on her king. The viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot, finding the Corsicans dazzled with the exploits of their countryman Bonaparte, disgusted with the English, and determined on a reunion with France, was reduced to the disagreeable necessity of evacuating the island on the 20th of October. This was not effected without considerable loss; for General Cazatte had landed with a detachment from Leghorn, and, being joined by the natives, immediately seized on the heights above Bastia, summoned the town, and captured several of the unhappy emigrants, who constituted part of the garrison. Fiorenzo was taken possession of next day; a small body of troops in Bonifacio was forced to surrender, and the tower of Mortella being also reduced by the republicans, the English fleet was obliged to remove from the adjoining bay, and leave considerable quantities of cannon, stores, and provisions, behind.

But the French failed, towards the latter end of this year, in an attempt to seize one of the most valuable possessions appertaining to the British empire. The directory, exasperated at beholding the wealth of England employed in subsidising their enemies abroad, and promoting insurrections at home, determined to retaliate on a country which, amidst a terrible and disastrous warfare, enjoyed greater commercial advantages than had been ever reaped by her before in the bosom of peace.

An armament was accordingly fitted out at Brest by Vice-admiral Truguet, then minister of the marine,

the command of which was to have been conferred on Admiral Villaret Joyeuſe; but, as that officer did not ſeem eager to engage in the adventure, Vice-admiral Morard de Galles, who had formerly acted as captain to the Bailli de Suffrein in the Eaſt Indies, was entruſted with the direction of the fleet. Fifteen thouſand choſen troops were embarked in it, for a deſcent upon Ireland; and Hoche, who had acquired ſuch reputation by his exploits at Dunkirk and Quiberon, was nominated general in chief, a poſt which he aſpired to with no common degree of ardour, partly from his inſatiable love of glory, and partly from his rooted hatred to the Engliſh.

Having given out that the ſquadron was intended againſt Portugal, and actually procured manifeſtoes to be drawn up in that language, on purpoſe to conceal the object of his deſtination, he employed a native of Ireland to compoſe and print proclamations, in which the latter endeavoured to captivate his countrymen, by the moſt ſeductive promiſes of national independence, and civil and religious freedom. But the principal dependence of the commander in chief was on the ſociety of United Iriſhmen, whoſe military organiſation was nearly complete, and whoſe ſtrength, numbers, and local knowledge, when ſupported by an able commander and a veteran army, might have defied all the exertions of Great Britain. He was intimately acquainted with all their machinations, expected to be joined by them the moment he ſhould land; and in a late interview with two of the chiefs, he had ſettled the mode, and even fixed upon the place, of invaſion. Every thing being prepared, the admiral ſailed from Breſt, with a fleet conſiſting of eighteen ſail of the line, thirteen frigates, and a conſiderable number of tranſports; while the general embarked, December 15, on-board a frigate called La Fraternité. The wind was at firſt favourable, but ſcarcely had the expedition left the outer harbour when

when a ſtorm took place, in the courſe of which moſt of the veſſels were ſeparated, and many of them entirely diſmantled. Hoche, who had loſt ſight of the flag ſhip, after being expoſed to the double danger of the ſea, in which his veſſel was in hourly jeopardy of being ingulphed, and the enemy, by two of whoſe cruiſers he had been for ſome time purſued, arrived at the end of a month with great difficulty at Rochelle, by the aſſiſtance of the captain of the Revolution, who alſo took on-board the crew of the Scævola, which foundered.

In the mean time, Rear-admiral Bouvet, who commanded the ſecond diviſion, had reached the coaſt of Ireland, and appeared off Bantry bay, on Chriſtmas-eve, with eight two-deckers. After remaining there three days without any attempt to land, he was forced to leave that ſtation during a gale of wind: part of his ſquadron, however, returned ſoon after, while ſome large veſſels hovered near the mouth of the Shannon; but they again diſappeared, and ſailed for France, having loſt no leſs than three ſhips of the line and three frigates during this diſaſtrous expedition. They were peculiarly lucky, however, in eſcaping from the Engliſh fleet under Lord Bridport, which arrived on the coaſt ſoon after their departure, as well as from the ſquadron commanded by Admiral Colpoys, which had been ſtationed off Breſt on purpoſe to intercept them.

During the courſe of this year the remaining commerce of France was haraſſed and diminiſhed by the indefatigable exertions of the Britiſh cruiſers. Sir John Borlaſe Warren, with only four frigates, gallantly attacked a ſquadron of ſeven ſail of French veſſels, three of which were ſhips of conſiderable force, not far from the Saintes, and, after diſperſing their convoy, captured the Etoile, of thirty guns; Auguſt 22.

In the Mediterranean, Captain Nelſon, on-board

the Agamemnon, accompanied by the Meleager, Diadem, and Peterell, performed a brilliant exploit at Loana, having boarded and cut out four French ſtore-ſhips by means of the boats of his ſquadron, April 25, under the fire of the batteries, and amidſt an inceſſant diſcharge of muſquetry. This indefatigable officer alſo took poſſeſſion, in the ſame manner, on the 31ſt of May, of ſeveral veſſels laden with cannon and ordnance ſtores, deſtined for the ſiege of Mantua, in the neighbourhood of Oneglia, fearleſsly boarding the enemy amidſt the fire of three eighteen-pounders ſtationed on-ſhore, and a fourth mounted in a gun-boat.

Towards the autumn, Admiral Duncan blockaded the Texel, to prevent the ſailing of the Dutch fleet, and captured a frigate and a ſloop of war belonging to that nation. Captain Williams, of the Unicorn of thirty-two guns, and Captain Martin, of the Santa Margarite, a ſhip of equal force, purſued and took two heavy frigates of forty and thirty-ſix guns, called the Thames and Tribune. The Dryad of thirty-ſix guns, alſo obtained poſſeſſion of the Proſerpine of thirty, twenty-ſix of which were eighteen-pounders, after a chace of eight hours and a gallant action of forty-five minutes.

Captain Bowen, of the Terpſichore, alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the capture of the Mahoneſa, a Spaniſh frigate of ſuperior force, near Gibraltar: he ſoon after forced the Veſtale, a French ſhip, which carried the ſame number of guns as his own, to ſtrike; ſhe, however, eſcaped next morning into Cadiz, under jury-maſts, and was reclaimed in vain.

But one of the moſt gallant actions during the whole war was fought by Captain Trollope, in the Glatton of fifty-four guns; ſhe was formerly an India-man, and now carried carronades of a large calibre. Having fallen in with ſix frigates, accompanied by a brig and a cutter, off Helvoet, this brave commander, undiſmayed

undiſmayed either by the number or the force of the enemy, bore down upon and came up with them late in the evening; and, notwithſtanding he was ſurrounded in ſuch a manner as to be attacked at the ſame time on the lee-quarter, the weather bow, and the ſtern, ſo inceſſant and ſevere was the fire of his battery, that the adverſaries deemed it prudent to deſiſt and retire.

Amidſt theſe ſucceſſes, the navy of Great Britain did not loſe a ſingle ſhip of any force; while, on the contrary, upwards of ſeventy ſail of armed veſſels belonging to the enemy were either detained or captured during the courſe of this year, among which were five line-of-battle ſhips, nine of forty-four guns, and three of forty.

But, notwithſtanding her repeated misfortunes on the ocean, and the terrors of a perpetual bankruptcy in her capital, France ſtill continued to maintain the war with undiminiſhed ardour on the continent, and that too at the expence of her enemies. Military incidents, and attendant negociations, render this period important in the hiſtory of the continent; of courſe we can in this work only take a ſlight ſurvey of them. While Hoche was acting with vigour and ſucceſs againſt the royaliſts of La Vendée, whoſe chiefs, Stoffiet and Charette, were put to death as rebels, Bonaparte carried into the Italian ſtates the terror of the French arms. He engaged the Auſtrians at Montenotte, and, with the aid of Berthier and Maſſena, put them to a total rout. He alſo obtained another victory, of which the Piedmonteſe felt the bitter effects. In a third conflict, he met with ſimilar ſucceſs. Mondovi and other towns were reduced by his active troops; and the King of Sardinia was ſo diſcouraged, that, to procure a ceſſation of hoſtilities, he delivered up ſome of his principal fortreſſes to the victorious army. A peace was ſoon concluded between him and the French, to whom he ceded

the

the duchy of Savoy and county of Nice. The Dukes of Parma and Modena, and the King of Naples, alſo purchaſed an armiſtice; and treaties of pacification with thoſe princes followed. Advancing to Lodi, the French encountered General Beaulieu; but they were oppoſed by ſuch ſtrenuous efforts, and ſo tremendous a fire, that victory ſeemed to promiſe itſelf to the Auſtrian battalions. At length, however, the bridge was forced, and the republican army bore down all before it. By this victory Bonaparte gained poſſeſſion of the greater part of the Milaneſe; and, after having quelled an inſurrection of the new ſubjects of France at Pavia, he alarmed the pope by an invaſion of his territories. After thus diſproving his infallibility, he granted the favour of a truce to the pontiff, and proceeded to cover the ſiege of Mantua. The Auſtrians, under the command of General Wurmſer, now obtained ſome advantages over his troops, and compelled him to raiſe the ſiege; but he ſoon retaliated with ſuperior effect. He prevailed in the moſt obſtinate conflicts, and eventually conſtrained Wurmſer to take refuge within the fortifications of Mantua. On the banks of the Brenta, Bonaparte was nearly defeated by Alvinzi; and, at Arcole, he was involved in the greateſt danger; but he finally diſlodged the foe, and after great loſs had been ſuſtained on both ſides, he completely triumphed over the empire of ancient Rome.

The campaign of 1796, in Germany, was opened with ſucceſs on the part of the French, who, led by Jourdan and Kleber, gained the battle of Altenkirchen. The republicans were leſs fortunate in an engagement near the Lahn; but, proceeding to the Mayne, they reduced Frankfort, Wurtzburg, and ſome other conſiderable towns. In the autumn, they were defeated in ſeveral actions, and obliged to recroſs the Rhine with marks of diſgrace. Moreau, who commanded on the Upper Rhine, took the fort of Kehl, and

and made great progreſs in the enemy's country. At Rhenchen he put the Auſtrians to flight: at Raſtadt he was alſo victorious. He compelled the Duke of Wirtemberg to relinquiſh all oppoſition to the French cauſe, and to ſue to the directory for peace, which was granted both to him and the Margrave of Baden. He penetrated to the Bavarian capital, and exacted large contributions from the elector, with whom he agreed to a truce. Finding that the emperor was marching againſt him with augmented forces, he commenced a retreat, which he executed with great ſkill and extraordinary judgment. He was expoſed to various difficulties and frequent attacks; but he ſurmounted every obſtacle, and continued his perilous retreat from the Lech to the Rhine, exciting alike the admiration of his aſtoniſhed adverſaries.

In conformity with the intimations his Britannic majeſty had given of a deſire of reſtoring the bleſſings of peace, he made propoſitions for negociatory conferences; and the French directory, after various ſubterfuges and evaſions, agreed to the propoſal. Lord Malmſbury (formerly Sir James Harris) was ſent to Paris to negociate with M. Delacroix, the French miniſter. Lord Malmſbury required, That the emperor ſhould be reinſtated in the full poſſeſſion of his dominions; that peace ſhould be ſettled with the Germanic body on a baſis which might not injure or weaken the general ſafety of Europe; that the *ſtatus ante bellum* ſhould, as far as practicability would allow, take place in Italy; and that Ruſſia and Portugal ſhould enjoy the benefit of the negociation, if they were ſo inclined. On theſe conditions the King of Great Britain promiſed to reſtore all the territories which his armies had taken from the French ſince the beginning of the war. With regard to the Dutch, he would not engage for the reſtitution of conqueſts, unleſs the political ſituation in which they ſtood before the war ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed.

Some

Some of these terms were declared by M. Delacroix to be inadmissible, as they would unreasonably diminish that degree of power to which France, in consideration of the increasing strength of other European states, was fairly entitled; and he particularly opposed the disjunction of the Netherlands from the French dominions. On this demand Lord Malmsbury peremptorily insisted, though he hinted that France might be allowed to retain a part of her German conquests, besides Savoy and Nice. After a long conference on these points, he received a note, requiring the delivery of an ultimatum within twenty-four hours. He remonstrated against this arbitrary preclusion of deliberate negociation, and requested a *contre-projet* on the part of the directory, that the proposals of both parties might be fairly weighed, and mutually discussed with conciliatory candour. This reasonable request was answered, December 19, 1796, by a determined refusal of restoring any country which had been constitutionally annexed to the republic; accompanied with an order for his departure from Paris within two days, and his expeditious retreat from the French territories. This insult was qualified by alleging that his part in the negociation was merely passive, as he was obliged to send, on every occasion, for the advice of his court, and that a negociation might easily be carried on by the channel of couriers.

An extraordinary measure followed the meeting of parliament. The unbounded remittances, in *cash*, to the emperor, and other foreign princes, and the recal of cash from all the banking-houses for the purpose of raising the sums required, had alarmingly diminished the circulation of coin; and after frequent consultations with the directors of the bank, the embarrassed directors and ministers discussed the affair in council. From these deliberations resulted an order, February 26, 1797, against the issue of cash from the bank; an act of policy which, though it did not demonstrate

monſtrate inſolvency, filled the minds of the timid with the dread of national bankruptcy.

When French influence, operating on the fears of the Spaniſh monarch, had produced a peace between the nations, there was reaſon to ſuppoſe that the artful republicans would lead that paſſive prince into a cloſe alliance, and endeavour to render his arms ſubſervient to the views of France. This effect did not immediately follow, as the Spaniards were not very eager to commence hoſtilities againſt their late allies; but a treaty of confederacy was at length concluded, and war was declared againſt Great Britain by his catholic majeſty, on the 5th of October, 1796.

Naval and military preparations were expedited; and, while an army threatened an irruption into the Portugueſe territories, a conſiderable fleet ſailed from Cadiz to join a French ſquadron. Sir John Jervis deſcried this fleet to the ſouth weſt of Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797; and, though he had only fifteen ſail of the line, he reſolved to riſque an engagement. He was ſo fortunate as to reach the enemy before a regular line could be formed to oppoſe him; and, by a ſkilful manœuvre he ſeparated one third of the enemy's ſhips from the main body. The intrepid Nelſon and Troubridge, in the Captain and Culloden men of war, highly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this action. For ſome time their ſhips were engaged with ſix of the Spaniſh veſſels, out of twenty-ſeven ſail of the line. At length they were aſſiſted by the Blenheim; and the exertions of Captain Collingwood, in the Excellent, greatly contributed to make them victorious. Nelſon, when his ſhip was diſabled, prepared to board the San Nicolas; and his orders for that purpoſe were executed with promptitude and alacrity. The cabin-door was forced by ſome marines; and, ruſhing upon the quarter-deck, he found that Captain Berry was nearly maſter of the ſhip. When all oppoſition was ſubdued in this veſſel,

the San Joſef was boarded; and the commodore received the ſwords of the Spaniſh officers. The conflict was but partial, though other ſhips, beſides thoſe which we have particularized, had a ſhare in it; and, when the action ceaſed, four ſhips, from 74 to 112 guns, were prizes to the Britiſh fleet. In the Engliſh ſhips 73 were killed, and 227 wounded; while in the captured veſſels, above 600 are ſaid to have ſuffered. The conduct of the victorious admiral was honoured with general applauſe; and he was advanced to the peerage with a title drawn from the cape near which he triumphed. Nor ought it to be denied, on the other hand, that although Don Cordova was aſſailed by no leſs than three men of war, he reſiſted with the moſt commendable fortitude, and at length ſucceeded in eſcaping to Cadiz with the remainder of his ſquadron, after loſing a great number of officers and men, among the former of whom was Commodore Don Franciſco Xavier Winthuyſen.

Great rejoicings took place throughout the nation, on the arrival of intelligence relative to this deciſive victory. The fleet was honoured with the thanks of both houſes of parliament; the king conferred a patent of an earldom, with a penſion of three thouſand pounds per annum on the admiral in chief; Vice-admiral Thompſon, and Rear-admiral Parker, were created baronets; Commodore Nelſon was inveſted with the order of the Bath; and Capt. R. Calder was knighted. Gold medals and chains were alſo preſented to all the commanders; and it appears that the ſucceſs of this day was unclouded with either jealouſy or ſuſpicion, as no reproach was incurred by any one officer.

Great Britain being the only country now either at war with, or formidable to, the French commonwealth, the eyes of the directory appeared to be averted from every other object. After conquering ſo many kings, they inſolently proclaimed that the ſafety

safety of the republic was endangered, so long as its government existed, and idly menaced the independence of the empire, by ordering troops to be assembled on the coasts of the Channel, under the name of "the army of England;" while, as if to add some weight to their impotent resolves, they declared that "the conqueror of Italy" was appointed to the command.

A most extraordinary and ridiculous attempt at an invasion was accordingly made early in the present year; not, indeed, as had been often predicted, by means of a formidable fleet, but with a naval force so contemptible, and a body of troops so utterly disproportionate to its object, that those who planned derived but little credit from this ill-judged enterprise. A small squadron, consisting of two frigates, a sloop of war, or corvette, and a lugger, appeared in the British Channel, and disembarked about 1400 men near Fishguard, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, on the 22d of February. Immediately on receiving intimation of this event, the Welsh peasanty flew to arms, and attacked the enemy before any troops could be assembled, while all the gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood displayed the most active loyalty and zeal. As the invaders neither possessed cannon, nor any of that martial ardour which had hitherto so conspicuously distinguished their countrymen, their commander, in the course of the next day, transmitted a letter addressed to the first British officer that could be met with, and immediately surrendered himself and followers.

It has since been discovered, that the persons embarked in this expedition were galley slaves, who had been liberated on condition of serving in Italy; but the veteran soldiers having declared that they would neither dishonour themselves nor their cause, by a communion with such associates, they were sent to England.

The exertions of the Britiſh navy during the war, had been highly uſeful and important; and, as their merit was a conſtant theme of univerſal praiſe, they were induced to take the opportunity of demanding not only an advance of wages proportioned to the increaſed price of the articles which they were obliged to purchaſe, but alſo an enlargement of the quantity of proviſions allowed to them by government. An application to Lord Howe being diſregarded, they reſolved to enforce redreſs by ſpirited behaviour. When orders were given to prepare for putting to ſea, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, and other ſhips lying at Spithead, refuſed to act; and, treating with contempt the remonſtrances of the officers, they made choice of delegates, who, after a formal conſultation, drew up petitions to the board of admiralty and the houſe of commons. Earl Spencer, the naval miniſter, dreading a mutiny, and not thinking the demands unreaſonable, promiſed compliance; and the king offered full pardon to all who ſhould immediately return to their duty. The ſeamen, however, would not declare their ſatisfaction before the parliament had confirmed the promiſes of the lords of the admiralty; and as this ſanction was unneceſſarily delayed, the irritation of their minds led to a conteſt with Vice-admiral Colpoys, May 7, in which ſome lives were loſt. A bill was in conſequence enacted for the relief of the ſeamen, in point of pay and allowance; and ſubordination was happily reſtored at Spithead and at Plymouth.

The grant of theſe claims, however, encouraged the ſeamen at the Nore to inſiſt on a greater freedom of abſence from their ſhips while in harbour; on a more punctual diſcharge of arrears; a more juſt diſtribution of prize-money; and a general abatement of the rigours of diſcipline. The chief fabricator of theſe demands was Richard Parker, a man of a daring ſpirit, who acted as preſident of the ſeamen's council

of

of delegates. Having received an unſatisfactory anſwer from the board of admiralty, through the medium of Vice-admiral Buckner, he boldly ſuperſeded the authority of that commander, and the other officers of the ſquadron, and conducted himſelf with ſingular arrogance. He required the perſonal attendance of ſome of the lords of the admiralty at Sheerneſs, and to ſignify their aſſent to the new demands; but, as they gave no hopes of conceſſion, he treated them with rudeneſs and inſolence. He prevailed upon the men to reject the repeated offers of pardon: he robbed two merchant ſhips of their proviſions, and obſtructed commerce by the detention of others; and he fired on ſome men of war that refuſed to accede to the mutinous combination.

The parliament being requeſted to interfere on this alarming occaſion, a bill was propoſed for the infliction of capital puniſhment on every one who ſhould hold communication or intercourſe with the crew of ſhips declared to be in a ſtate of rebellious mutiny, as well as on all who, after ſuch declaration, ſhould voluntarily continue on-board. This bill, and one equally ſevere againſt all attempts to ſeduce ſeamen or ſoldiers into mutinous practices, was paſſed on the 6th of June. Theſe acts concurring with the ſtrong diſapprobation with which the public in general viewed the conduct of the mutineers at the Nore, accelerated the ſuppreſſion of the diſturbances. A returning ſenſe of loyalty, and the hope of obtaining that indulgence which the lords of the admiralty were authoriſed to grant at their diſcretion, produced a ſeparation of ſome of the ſhips from the reſt, and the mutiny gradually ſubſided. Parker, when the crew of the Sandwich ceaſed to ſupport him, was taken into cuſtody; and, being tried by a court-martial was condemned to death. He was hanged at the yard-arm, June 30, in the ſhip which had been the ſcene of his defection. Seven of the delinquents were afterwards

wards put to death; and, at different times the ſame fate attended others; but a pardon was granted to the far greater number of thoſe who were condemned.

The French, whoſe revolutionary principles had certainly ſome weight in producing theſe commotions, exulted at the intelligence of the mutiny; and, while they lamented its extinction, conceived hopes of the eruption of future diſcontent in the ſame branch of the ſervice, or in the military department; but the true-hearted ſeamen reſumed their habits of order and ſubmiſſion, and the ſoldiers, who alſo received an augmentation of pay, preſerved their loyalty unimpaired.

The ſailors in the fleet of the Earl of St. Vincent were totally uninfected with the mutinous ſpirit which had appeared at the Nore. After the defeat of the Spaniſh ſquadron, they blocked up Cadiz, and captured the ſtraggling ſhips of the enemy. This enterpriſe was conducted by Rear-admiral Nelſon, and the Thunderer bomb ſtationed during the night under his management, within two thouſand five hundred yards of the walls; on which the Spaniards ſent out a great number of mortar and gun-boats, and launches, but they were attacked, diſperſed, and obliged to return. On this occaſion a ſingular combat took place between Don Miguel Tyraſon, who led this armament, and the gallant officer, afterwards deſtined to diſtinguiſh himſelf and his country on the coaſt of Egypt; the former having laid the admiral's boat alongſide, in which poſition his barge remained, until eighteen out of twenty-ſix of his own crew were killed, and he himſelf and the remainder wounded. Nor was the Britiſh commander exempt from danger; for a captain who accompanied him was hurt, and his coxſwain received a ſhot while defending his perſon during an engagement in which ſix of the Engliſh were killed, and about two hundred and twenty wounded.

A ſecond bombardment took place in the courſe of a few

a few days, which produced conſiderable effect on the town, and perhaps alſo in a ſmall degree annoyed the ſhipping; ten ſail of the line, among which were the flag ſhips of the admirals Mazzaredo and Gravina, being obliged to warp out of the range of ſhells. Another operation of a ſimilar kind, meditated ſoon after, was prevented on account of the weather; and, it is to be hoped during future conteſts, which will probably be carried on with leſs rancour, that undertakings of this kind, when productive of no determinate public advantage, will be declined, as they tend only to add to the calamities, without ſhortening the duration, of war, and inevitably produce the miſery, ruin, and death, of a multitude of unoffending individuals.

England ſtill continued to carry on a deſtructive war againſt the diſtant ſettlements of the French republic, the commerce of which was by this time completely annihilated both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. All her factories on the continent of Aſia had been long ſince ruined; and it appeared from a diſpatch received during the ſpring, that Foul Point in Madagaſcar, the only remaining ſettlement in the Eaſtern ſeas, except the Mauritius, had been captured by the Creſcent, Braave, and Sceptre, belonging to Rear-admiral Pringle's ſquadron, towards the end of the former year.

Another colony, of much more importance, was alſo ſubjected to the dominion of Great Britain in another hemiſphere, at the beginning of the preſent year.

On the ſurrender of St. Lucia, Lieutenant-general Abercromby determined to invade Trinidad, a large iſland, thinly inhabited, but ſuppoſed capable of great improvement. The troops intended for this expedition were accordingly embarked at Martinico, under the protection of a ſmall ſquadron, commanded by Rear-admiral Henry Hervey. After ſteering between Cariacou and Grenada, the armament ſailed to-

wards

wards the Gulph of Paria, and on paſſing through the great Bocas channel diſcovered a Spaniſh ſquadron, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line and a frigate, commanded by Rear-admiral Don Sebaſtian Ruiz de Apodoca, at anchor in Shagaramus bay, under cover of the iſland of Gaſpar-grande, which was well fortified. The Engliſh commander anchored in order of battle, within random-ſhot of the enemy's ſhips and batteries, to prevent the flight of the former during the night, which was now faſt approaching; but early in the morning the whole were diſcovered to be on fire, one only of ſeventy-four guns excepted, which luckily eſcaped the conflagration, and was towed out by the boats of the fleet.

In the mean time the troops, having been landed about three miles from the town, under the direction of Captain Woolley, of the royal navy, covered by the Favourite ſloop, advanced againſt Port d'Eſpagne, which, as well as two forts, was ſeized upon with little or no oppoſition, a lieutenant being the only perſon wounded. In the courſe of the enſuing morning, the governor Don Joſef Maria Chacon, agreed to a capitulation, by which he delivered up the iſland to Great Britain, and ſurrendered himſelf and troops priſoners of war.

On his return to Spain the governor was diſgraced, but the admiral experienced great attention from the court. The latter, on being aſked by Admiral Harvey why he had burnt the greater part of his ſquadron, replied that he had received inſtructions from his court to that purpoſe, and that a Spaniſh commander had been formerly put to death for neglect of duty in a ſimilar ſituation.

The want of ſufficient information, and an adequate force, occaſioned the failure of two other expeditions. On the reduction of Trinidad, it was conceived that the large and valuable iſland of Porto Rico might be eaſily wreſted from the dominion of Spain. Admiral Harvey

Harvey and Sir Ralph Abercromby, having accordingly determined to make the attempt, the ſquadron, which found no ſmall difficulty in procuring pilots and guides, ſailed from Martinico, and after a ſhort paſſage anchored off Congrejos Point. Although the whole of the north ſide of the iſland is bounded by a reef, a narrow channel was at length diſcovered, about three leagues to the eaſtward of the town; through this the Beaver and Fury ſloops, with other veſſels of ſmall draught, paſſed into a bay, on the ſhore of which the Engliſh troops effected a landing. After experiencing a ſlight oppoſition from about a hundred of the enemy who were concealed in the buſhes, the detachment advanced in the afternoon of the ſame day, and ſeized on a poſt extremely favourable to a ſmall force, the two flanks being protected, one by the ſea, and the other by a lagoon.

The artillery was then brought up, and the neceſſary preparations made for an attack on the town, which is ſituated upon a ſmall iſland; but it was ſoon diſcovered, that as the Moro caſtle commanded the paſſage into the harbour, the enemy could keep open a free communication with the ſouthern and weſtern parts of the ſettlement, and as they were in poſſeſſion of a number of gun-boats, they might greatly annoy the left flank of the invaders. A multitude of other obſtacles alſo preſented themſelves: for, although the place might be aſſaulted with ſome probability of ſucceſs on the eaſtern ſide, which was, however, defended by the caſtle and lines of St. Chriſtopher, yet it was firſt neceſſary for the Engliſh to force their way acroſs the lagoon; and as the bridge which connected the iſland with the main was deſtroyed, and the paſs defended by armed veſſels and redoubts, the attempt was deemed hazardous, more eſpecially as the Spaniards, from the number of their cannon, could open a fire far ſuperior to that of the beſiegers. The troops were therefore embarked during the night, with the greateſt order and

regularity; and, although it was found neceſſary to abandon a few iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, which were conſidered as unſerviceable, this loſs was fully counterbalanced by four braſs field-pieces captured from the enemy, which were tranſported on-board the fleet.

Another expedition of nearly a ſimilar kind, and likely at one period to be attended by ſtill more diſaſtrous circumſtances, took place in a different quarter, and is well calculated to ſhew that valour alone is not ſufficient for the conduct of great enterpriſes. The commander in chief of the ſquadron ſtationed off Cadiz, having received intelligence that one of the Spaniſh iſlands on the coaſt of Africa was vulnerable, conceived the idea of an expedition, which, if ſucceſsful, would have obtained for him additional glory, and rendered Great-Britain miſtreſs, for a time at leaſt, of the wines and fruits with which the Canaries abound. He accordingly detached Rear-admiral Nelſon in the Theſeus, with eight ſail of men of war. On the arrival of this armament, July 15, a body of men, including one thouſand marines, was landed under the direction of Captain Trowbridge of the Culloden, aſſiſted by Captains Hood, Thompſon, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who volunteered their ſervices upon this occaſion.

Having obtained poſſeſſion of the town of Santa Cruz, after a long and vigorous reſiſtance, an attack was made on the neighbouring fort: but the ſtrength of the place not having been previouſly aſcertained, an unexpected degree of oppoſition enſued; and this being followed by an ineffectual attempt to carry the batteries by aſſault during the night, July 24, an immediate retreat became neceſſary. But an unfortunate event rendered even this impracticable; for on repairing to the beach, the Engliſh found moſt of their boats deſtroyed by the violence of the ſurf.

In the mean time the governor, having aſſembled all

all the force of the iſland, marched in purſuit of his enemy, and ſummoned them to ſurrender, but their commander gallantly refuſed to capitulate. On this the Spaniard, actuated as has been reported by ſentiments of Caſtilian honour, and but little anxious, perhaps, to retain ſuch troubleſome viſitors, entered into a negociation, and not only furniſhed the invaders with the means of repairing on-board their reſpective ſhips, but even ſupplied them with refreſhments. The loſs ſuſtained upon this occaſion was unhappily great; for forty-four privates were killed, one hundred and five wounded, ninety-ſeven drowned, and five unaccounted for. Captain Bowen, of the Terpſichore, and ſix lieutenants of the navy and marines, loſt their lives; Captain Thompſon of the Leander, Captain Freemantle of the Seahorſe, a lieutenant, and a midſhipman, were wounded, and the rear-admiral himſelf loſt his right-arm in this unfortunate exploit.

At a time when the moderate party prevailed in the two councils at Paris, the Engliſh court, in conformity with the wiſhes of the people, again offered to negociate; and Lord Malmſbury and Le Tourneur met at Liſle for that purpoſe. The former, in lieu of the territories which were to be conceded to the French, demanded the ceſſion of Trinidad, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and the ſettlement of Cochin; but the French miniſter replied, that the republic would not allow Great Britain to retain any one of theſe conqueſts; upon which, Sept. 5, the negociation was diſmiſſed. A declaration from the King of Great Britain announced to the world this new proof of the hoſtile ſpirit of the rulers of France, and aſſerted his eager deſire of putting an end to a war "ſo deſtructive in its progreſs, and ſo burthenſome even in its ſucceſs." He added, that, though "his claims had been ſtrengthened and confirmed by a recent victory, he was yet ready (if the calamities of war could then be cloſed) to conclude peace on the ſame moderate and equitable principles and terms which he had before propoſed."

The victory to which his majesty referred, was that of the fleet which engaged the Dutch. Admiral Duncan, during the summer, had blocked up the ships of that nation in the harbour of the Texel. When he retired for a short time, Admiral de Winter, who had repeatedly distinguished himself under Pichegru as a general officer, and was also supposed to be well acquainted with naval affairs, left the Texel with twenty-six sail, consisting of four ships of seventy-four, five of sixty-eight, two of sixty-four, two of fifty-six, two of fifty-four, and eight inferior vessels. Captain Trollope, who had been stationed with a light squadron on purpose to give notice of his approach, immediately hoisted a signal for the enemy's fleet to leeward. On this orders were given for a general chace, and the Dutch were soon discovered drawn up in a line of battle on the larboard tack, with the country between Camperdown and Egmont, about nine miles to leeward.

Admiral Duncan, whose fleet consisted of seven seventy-four gun ships, seven sixty-fours, and one fifty, being determined to get in between the enemy and the coast, immediately threw out a signal to bear up, *break the line*, and engage to leeward, which was obeyed with promptitude; but the order of battle, from the state of the weather, was far from being complete. However, Vice-admiral Onslow gallantly led his division against the enemy's rear, and commenced the fight, while the commander-in-chief, having passed through the Dutch line with the Venerable and her division, closed upon the van, regardless of the shore, and determined either to conquer or to perish. On this occasion, the hostile admirals, on-board of ships exactly equal in size and guns, singled out each other; but as De Winter was not only inferior in point of general force, but deserted during the action, after an engagement of more than two hours the Vryheid, which had by this time lost all her masts, being greatly damaged

damaged in her hull alſo, and having her decks crowded with the dying and the dead, ſtruck her colours. The vice-admiral's flag-ſhip, which ſurrendered to Admiral Onſlow, was alſo diſmaſted; and theſe, with three of ſixty-eight guns, two of ſixty-four, two of fifty-ſix, and two veſſels of inferior force, were taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh.

In the mean time, Rear-admiral Story, who commanded in the centre, inſtead of ſupporting his gallant commander, fled for the Texel in the States-General of ſeventy-four guns, with part of his diviſion, at the beginning of the action; and afterwards, under pretence of having ſaved part of the fleet, made a merit of his conduct. This circumſtance, in all probability, proved exceedingly fortunate for the Engliſh, as the remainder of the Dutch ſhips fought with uncommon gallantry; and many have been of opinion, that had they been aſſiſted by the ſecond in command, this action might have exhibited but too cloſe a reſemblance to that fought off the Dogger Bank during the American war.

Happily, however, on the contrary, it proved one of the moſt brilliant and deciſive engagements recorded in our annals, nearly two-thirds of the enemy's line-of-battle ſhips having been captured: nor was it leſs memorable for the ſpirit of enterpriſe which diſtinguiſhed the Engliſh commander; the greater part of his fleet, at the concluſion of the engagement, being in only nine fathoms water, within five miles of the enemy's coaſt, and expoſed to the danger of a lee-ſhore. The Engliſh had 750 killed and wounded.

The votes of both houſes of parliament greeted the arrival of the gallant ſailors; many of the captains were gratified by medals; the veteran admiral was rewarded by the king with the dignity of Viſcount Camperdown, and a penſion of 3000l. per annum; while Vice-admiral Onſlow was created a baronet, and the Captains Trollope and Fairfax knights bannerets. Captain Williamſon of the Agincourt was, however,

tried

tried by a court-martial ſoon after his return, and diſmiſſed from the command of that ſhip. Upon the whole, the naval campaign of this year afforded abundant cauſe for triumph; as two memorable victories, the bombardment of one, and the blockade of all the enemy's principal ports, added to the capture of their merchantmen, and the acquiſition of five ſail of the line from Spain, and nine from Holland, ſufficiently teſtify.

Nor ought it to be omitted, that although the French were averſe from appearing at ſea, a ſeventy-four gun ſhip of that nation was engaged, chaſed, and driven aſhore near the Penmarks, after a running fight of ſixteen hours and a half, by Sir Edward Pellew, in the Indefatigable of forty-four, and Captain Reynolds in the Amazon of thirty-ſix guns; while ſeveral frigates and ſloops of war appertaining to the directory, either experienced a ſimilar fate, or were conducted in triumph to the Britiſh ports.

Though every thing conſpired to diſappoint the maritime views of the French, the ſucceſs of the continental war afforded them ample compenſation. In the firſt month of the year, Bonaparte repeatedly triumphed over the Auſtrians in the Veroneſe, particularly near the lake of Garda. Mantua, after a long and murderous ſiege, was obliged to ſurrender; and the general then directed his courſe toward the papal dominions. He received the ſubmiſſion of the whole country in his progreſs, and compelled the pope to cede Ferrara and other provinces, and grant a conſiderable ſum of money, beſides valuable pictures, ſtatues, and manuſcripts, as the only terms of being ſuffered to retain the reſt of his territories.

Returning towards the dependencies of the Venetian ſtate, Bonaparte advanced againſt the Archduke Charles, who, after he had diſpoſſeſſed the French of Fort Kehl, had aſſumed the command of the Auſtrian army in Italy. He croſſed the Piave with little difficulty;

culty; but the Tagliamento was defended againſt him by the bold efforts of the archduke, who could not, however, ſecure a victory. The French now ruſhed into the hereditary dominions of the emperor, and reduced Gradiſca, Goritz, and Trieſte. Having invaded Carinthia, Maſſena defeated the Archduke at Tarvis, while Joubert met with uninterrupted ſucceſs in the Tyrol. Laubach, the capital of Carniola, was taken; the province of Styria was threatened with an overwhelming torrent; and the circle of Auſtria trembled to its centre. Yet, affecting a ſpirit of peace and philanthropy, the French commander made overtures of accommodation to the archduke. The terrified court of Vienna aſſented to an armiſtice; and preliminaries of peace were ſigned near Leoben, on the 18th of April, to the great diſguſt of the Britiſh miniſtry, without whoſe knowledge and concurrence they were adjuſted, though the war had been carried on wholly at their expence.

The Venetian government having teſtified a partiality for the Auſtrians, and encouraged the hoſtilities of its ſubjects againſt the French, Bonaparte reſolved to revolutioniſe that ſtate. Many of the inhabitants of the capital anticipated his views; and ſome democratic innovations were in force when the French arrived. That conſtitution which had long been the boaſt of Italy was eaſily ſubverted; and an executive directory, under Gallic influence, aſſumed the adminiſtration. The Genoeſe ſtate was democratiſed with equal facility; and the Ciſalpine republic, which the French general had erected on the conqueſt of the duchy of Milan, was enlarged and ſtrengthened by his victories and vigilance.

A definitive treaty, between the emperor and the French republic, as hinted above, was ſigned October 17, at Campo Formio, near Udina. The Netherlands were ceded by the emperor; who alſo conſented that the Venetian iſlands in the Levant, and

territories

territories in Albania, ſhould be poſſeſſed by the French, on condition of his enjoyment of the city of Venice, and the chief dominions of that ſtate. Renouncing all right to the Milaneſe, he acknowledged the independence of the Ciſalpine republic. By ſecret articles, the left bank of the Rhine was allowed as a boundary to France; a part of Bavaria was aſſigned to the Houſe of Auſtria; and the princes injured by theſe arrangements were to be indemnified by the grant of other territories within the empire. On the injuſtice of the contracting parties, in combining to degrade and plunder the Venetians, ſtrong cenſures may be laviſhed without the imputation of ſeverity.

As the peace with the emperor left ſeveral French armies unemployed, the directory proclaimed an intention of ſending a conſiderable force to attempt a deſcent on the Britiſh coaſt; and, while preparations were expedited in the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, as if ſuch an intention really prevailed, the parliament of England aſſembled on the 2d of November, 1797. In the ſpeech from the throne, the long delay, and final breaking-up of the negociation, were attributed to "the evaſive conduct, the unwarrantable pretenſions, and the inordinate ambition, of the French; and, in particular, to their inveterate animoſity againſt theſe kingdoms." Being thus compelled to perſevere in hoſtilities, his majeſty had the ſatisfaction of knowing that the country poſſeſſed means and reſources proportioned to the nature and demands of the conteſt. The ſtate of the war, he thought, would admit ſome diminution of charges: but a heavy expence was ſtill unavoidable; and the "true value of any temporary ſacrifices, could only be eſtimated by comparing them with the importance of effectually ſupporting public credit," and convincing the enemy of the unconquerable ſpirit and undiminiſhed power of the nation.

Early

Early in the year 1798, the commons voted 10,000 additional ſeamen; and, as the king informed the houſe that his foreign enemies were encouraged in their views by the "communications and correſpondence of traitorous and diſaffected perſons and ſocieties in theſe kingdoms," the habeas corpus act was again ſuſpended, after a loyal ſpeech from Mr. Sheridan, who recommended an union of all parties againſt an arrogant foe.

A bill was brought forward which excited among the people a dread of being compelled to take arms for the defence of the country; but ſuch a violent meaſure was not intended. Its object was to aſcertain how many male adults were willing to act in a military capacity, that their ſervice might by regular management be uſefully directed. It met with little oppoſition; and the ſpirit of the country ſoon rendered the uſe of arms general.

To anſwer the extended demands of different ſervices, the ſupplies were augmented to 28,490,000l. and, in the ſequel, they roſe to thirty five millions. The loan was ſeventeen millions, of which, however, only a part was added to the permanent debt of the country. All who uſed armorial bearings were obliged to pay for that diſtinction; and new duties were impoſed on tea and ſalt, and on various articles under the head of cuſtoms.

With a view of ſtrengthening public credit, Mr. Pitt propoſed that the funded capital ſhould be reduced by the redemption of the land-tax; in other words, that the owner of land, or any other perſon, ſhould purchaſe this tax by a transfer of ſtock which produced a dividend greater than the amount of the impoſt. From this plan, he ſaid, the individual would derive the benefit of landed ſecurity; and, beſides a ſaving of 400,000l. per ann. to the ſtate, a great relief would ariſe to the funds. The ſerious inconvenience of this ſcheme was the perpetuation of an ill-adjuſted

and unequal tax; but the bill for this purpoſe was enacted, in defiance of ſtrong objections.

Attempts were repeatedly made, in both houſes, to produce an inquiry into the affairs of Ireland, and a reform in the adminiſtration of that kingdom. It was affirmed that the calamities of the country principally aroſe from the improper conduct of miniſters, and that their unwillingneſs to conſent to an inquiry argued a conſciouſneſs of their demerits: but no remarks or inſinuations could extort their aſſent to the propoſals of the ſpeakers of oppoſition.

During the ſeſſion, many individuals were apprehended on ſuſpicion of being diſaffected to the government, and were detained in different priſons. On the 22d of May five were tried at Maidſtone on on the charge of having attempted to paſs over to France with traitorous intentions; but all were acquitted, except one. This was James O'Coigly, an Iriſh catholic, whoſe guilt was ſo fully proved in the general opinion, that the king was not inclined to reſcue him from the fate to which he was doomed by the proceſs of law. The criminality of Arthur O'Connor was afterwards demonſtrated, though his innocence and honour were aſſerted at his trial by ſeveral diſtinguiſhed members of the Britiſh parliament. O'Coigly ſuffered death, declaring in his laſt moments that he had no concern in that invitation to the French of which he was ſaid to be the bearer, and that he had never been guilty of any act of treaſon.

By the mention of theſe traitorous intrigues, we are led to the ſubject of thoſe diſturbances which endangered the kingdom of Ireland. Having already ſpoken of the application of the United Iriſhmen for Gallic aid, we may now obſerve that this ſociety aroſe in the infancy of the French revolution, under the auſpices of bold leaders, who wiſhed to introduce democratic innovations. Senſible of the utility of ſecuring the co-operation of the catholics, the factious demagogues held

held out the prospect of a removal of every restriction which yet formed a ground of complaint among that numerous body; and, by encouraging the hopes of a rescue from that deplorable state of poverty which harassed the greater part of the nation, they enlarged the association which they headed, and extended the sphere of their influence. Their views were counteracted by the vigilance of the government, and by the enactment of rigorous laws. Suspected persons were disarmed; the troops of the government, and the yeomanry of the disturbed countries, were active in the repression of all disloyal proceedings. The United Irishmen, however, still continued their intrigues and exertions: they received all who were disaffected, after pledging their fidelity by the solemnity of an oath. A system of representation, and a code of laws, were prepared, formed, and completed, by the labours of an aspiring individual, Theobald Wolf Tone, a Protestant, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and a barrister, practising in the courts of law. By an ascending scale of representation, from decennaries and hundreds, to baronies, provinces, and at length to the whole kingdom, such an interchange of opinions took place, and such a force was prepared, as had never before been witnessed in modern times, in the face of an existing government.

At the head of the whole presided a directory of five, possessing unbounded influence over all, but known only to a few: we shall record their names: Lord Edward Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinster; Mr. Arthur O'Connor, nephew of Lord Longueville, descended from Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught; Mr. Oliver Bond, a reputable manufacturer of Dublin; Mr. Emmet, a barrister of considerable eloquence; and Dr. M'Neven a physician, and a man of great talents, who acted for some time as secretary. These, dazzled with the success of America and France, and warmed with the theories of the

day, conceived the romantic idea of ſhaking off all dependence upon England, converting the monarchy into a republic, and effecting a complete toleration in reſpect to religion; but neither the ſtate of the country nor of the people was calculated for ſuch a change. It was determined, however, to attempt it; and the directory which had its ambaſſador at Paris, and whoſe diplomatic agents were ſuppoſed to have ſome influence on the late negociations of Liſle, was at length reſolved to try its ſtrength with the eſtabliſhed government, aided by all the wealth and all the power of Great Britain.

But, fortunately for England, their ſchemes were completely blaſted, by the treachery of a ſubordinate agent, the nominal treaſurer of a county and a colonel of the inſurgents. In conſequence of his information fourteen delegates and three members of the directory were arreſted; a fourth ſoon after died of the wounds which he received in his own defence, and the whole plot was at length completely developed. New directors were indeed nominated; but a new diſcovery not only revealed their names and intentions, but conſigned two of them to death.

In the mean time the government had recourſe to meaſures which ſubjected ſome of its members to cenſure; and the army itſelf appears to have acted, according to the manly confeſſion of the commander in chief, with an indefenſible degree of ſeverity. By a law lately paſſed, the viceroy was enabled to proclaim certain diſtricts out of the king's peace; but Lord Camden thought proper, on his own authority, not only to put forage and proviſions in requiſition, but alſo to ſuperſede the ordinary tribunals of juſtice, and iſſue orders for the trial of civil offences by means of courts martial. General Sir Ralph Abercromby actually declared in public orders, "that the very diſgraceful frequency of courts martial, and the many complaints of irregularities in the conduct of

the

the troops in Ireland, had too unfortunately proved the army to be in a ſtate of licentiouſneſs, which muſt render it formidable to every one but the enemy."

The remaining leaders, who had determined on a general inſurrection, particularly in the province of Leinſter, had not only fixed on a day for that purpoſe, the 23d of May, but meditated an attack on the camp of Loughlinſtown, the park of artillery at Chapel-izod, and even the caſtle of Dublin, at the ſame time; but they were thus anticipated in their daring attempt, while the capital was ſubjected to military juriſdiction, and the moſt efficacious meaſures adopted for its preſervation.

But although many of the chiefs had been ſecured, and thoſe not as yet arreſted were overwhelmed with diſmay, a partial revolt actually took place, on the day ſubſequent to that fixed upon for a general inſurrection, of which the ſtoppage of the mail-coaches was to be the ſignal. An aſſault was made by a half-armed rabble on the town and goal of Naas; but as their ſcheme had been diſcovered, they were inſtantly repulſed by a body of the military, about one hundred and forty killed on the ſpot, and three of the leaders executed. A more numerous party was defeated by General Dundas, near Kilcullen; and on the preceding day, a ſmall detachment, conſiſting of between four and five hundred, which had ventured to advance as far as Rathfarnham, was diſperſed by only thirty-five dragoons under Lord Raden, many being put to death in their flight, but two of their chiefs were reſerved for public execution.

Theſe feeble and unconnected attempts were not countenanced by a general riſing; for Ulſter, in which province alone one hundred and fifty thouſand United Iriſhmen are ſaid to have been enrolled and muſtered, in conſequence of the unpromiſing ſtate of affairs wiſely declined the conteſt; and the progreſs of the rebellion, unſanctioned even by the formality of

a

a manifeſto, had hitherto reſembled the capricious freaks of a diſcontented mob, rather than the united efforts of a large portion of the nation.

But the agitators had ſucceeded in implanting certain principles into the minds of the common people; and theſe appear to have ſtruck their roots into a congenial ſoil; for although one attempt on Carlow and another on Kildare failed, while a ſtill more formidable commotion at Taliagh-hill was ſuppreſſed, yet the inhabitants of the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, being taught to expect immediate aſſiſtance from France, ran to arms, and experienced a tranſitory but deluſive ſucceſs.

Father John Murphy, who had received the degree of D. D. in Spain, and at this period officiated as prieſt in the barony of Gorey and pariſh of Kilcormick, appears to have been the firſt to recur to arms in this quarter. He collected his forces by lighting a fire on a hill called Corrigrua, which was anſwered by a ſimilar ſignal on an eminence contiguous to his own houſe at Boolavogue. After diſarming the proteſtants and burning their houſes, a ſavage mode of warfare but too often perpetrated by both ſides on their enemies, they repaired to the village of Oulart, near Kilmeckridge; and as their numbers had now increaſed to about fourteen thouſand, armed chiefly with pikes, they began to acquire confidence.

In the mean time, part of the troops in Wexford, on hearing of the atrocities committed in their neighbourhood, determined to march againſt and diſſipate the inſurgents. Accordingly, a detachment of the North Cork, conſiſting of one hundred and nine picked men, under Lieutenant-colonel Foote, with ſome of Colonel Lehunte's yeoman cavalry, marched againſt the rebels, then poſted on the ſide of Oulart-hill. The attack at firſt proved ſucceſsful, and the apparent trepidation of the enemy encouraged the aſſailants to climb the eminence in purſuit of the fugitives; but on their

their approach they not only found the hedges lined with muſketry, but their flanks turned: ſo complete indeed was the defeat, that the whole party was cut to pieces, the commanding officer, who was wounded by a pike in the breaſt and arms, a ſerjeant, and three privates, excepted.

On the ſucceeding day, May 28, Dr. Murphy iſſued circular notices written in red ink, commanding all perſons capable of bearing arms to join him immediately, for the purpoſe of attacking Enniſcorthy; and ſuch was the reputation he had acquired by his late victory, that great numbers flocked to his ſtandard. Having ſaid maſs on Ballyorle-hill, and ſet fire to ſome houſes in the neighbourhood, their leader immediately marſhalled about ſix thouſand of his followers, and they were ſoon after ſeen on the Newtown-barry road, formed into an immenſe column, which extended a mile in length; another body, poſted on an adjoining eminence, advanced at the ſame time on the oppoſite ſide, and endeavoured to throw the troops into diſorder by means of a ſtratagem. They were gallantly and ſucceſsfully oppoſed for a conſiderable time, by about three hundred and forty men who occupied the principal outlets; but, as a number of diſaffected perſons was ſuppoſed to be in the place, and this ſmall force was incompetent to a prolonged defence, it was determined to evacuate it. No ſooner had this been effected, than it was taken poſſeſſion of by the enemy, who formed a camp on Vinegar-hill early next morning, threw up entrenchments, erected batteries, and regulated all military affairs by means of a committee of twelve, four of which were prieſts.

The peaſantry now flocked thither in ſuch numbers, that the main body ſoon conſiſted of ten thouſand men. Sentinels, vedettes, picquet guards, were poſted around, and all the appearance of regular troops affected; but it was eaſy to perceive, that the majority

were

were utterly unacquainted with the uſe of arms, while the motley appearance of the tents, conſiſting chiefly of quilts, blankets, and carpets, gave a groteſque and ridiculous appearance to the whole. Nor did they fail to imitate the army in other points of view; for having converted the ruins of a windmill into a gaol, they collected priſoners, and having tried them by the ſummary juriſdiction of a court-martial, ſeveral of the unhappy victims were occaſionally ſhot or piked in the front of the rebel line. Several proteſtant women alſo, who fell into the hands of their ſcouts and foraging parties, were not only treated with barbarity, but ſubjected to violation. To the credit, however, of one of the leaders, called General Sutton, he made uſe of his authority to reſtrain ſuch atrocious conduct.

To inure their followers to military exploits, irruptions were made in various directions. One body of inſurgents, under the direction of Father Kearns, a prieſt, ſeized on the town of Borris, and burnt all the houſes belonging to the yeomen; but the aſſailants were repulſed in an attack on the manſion-houſe, notwithſtanding they had provided themſelves with a howitzer. About this time alſo they formed a camp on the hill of Forth, commonly called the Three-Rock Mountain, and on this the detachment marched in proceſſion from Enniſcorthy, headed by Father John Murphy, with a large crucifix in his arms. On the 29th of May they were fortunate enough to ſurpriſe part of the Meath regiment, and a detachment of the royal artillery with two howitzers; while Major-general Fawcett, who had marched with eighty of the thirteenth regiment and a ſmall number of militia for the purpoſe of ſupporting thoſe troops, on hearing of their defeat was reluctantly obliged to return to Duncannon fort.

On the ſame day, Lieutenant-colonel Maxwell advanced againſt the enemy with two hundred of the Donegal regiment, and about one hundred and fifty yeoman

yeoman cavalry; but he ſoon found himſelf and party annoyed by means of a heavy fire from behind rocks, hedges, and houſes. The howitzers alſo, which had been taken in the morning, were brought into action, and ſome of the matroſſes, who had been ſaved expreſsly for that purpoſe, forced, by the terror of the pike, to point them at their fellow-ſoldiers. They at the ſame time drove a number of horſes along the road, for the purpoſe of embarraſſing the troops; and this ſtratagem, which failed on another occaſion, proved ſucceſsful here; for the cavalry, being pent up in a defile and unable to act, wheeled round from the galling fire, and retired. On perceiving this, the inſurgents ruſhed down from the mountain on purpoſe to cut off the retreat of the infantry, which they would have effected, had it not been for the reſolute conduct of the Donegal regiment, which repulſed them by means of a few well-directed vollies of muſquetry, and then fell back on Wexford.

That town, ſeated at the mouth of the Slaney, at no great diſtance from the camp at Vinegar-hill, and only three miles from their poſition on the Forth mountain, became the next object againſt which the inſurgents determined to direct their operations. The ſucceſsful reſult of the late ſkirmiſhes, the acquiſition of two pieces of artillery, together with the poſſeſſion of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, tended to increaſe their audacity and their numbers: while the ſpirit of fanaticiſm was kept alive among the ignorant multitude by means of maſſes and ghoſtly exhortations, the faith of ſome of them is reported to have been raiſed to ſuch a ridiculous exceſs, as actually to believe that the balls of the heretics could make no impreſſion upon a true believer.

While they were meditating an aſſault on Wexford, Lientenant-colonel Maxwell determined to evacuate the place; and a deputation from ſuch of the inhabi-

tants as chofe to remain arrived at the Three-Rock Mountain, where the rebels had increafed to 10,000, on purpofe to announce that a white flag, in token of fubmiffion, had been hoifted on the town-houfe. This was on the 30th of May.—A column was accordingly put in motion under General Roche, lately a ferjeant in the yeomen cavalry; and Mr. Keugh, who had rifen from the humble ftation of a private to the rank of captain-lieutenant in the fixty-fifth regiment during the American war, was nominated governor by acclamation. On entering the place, the inſurgents immediately liberated all the prifoners confined in the gaol, and foon after nominated one of them, Mr. Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, a proteftant of conſiderable fortune, commander in chief of the united army of the county of Wexford.

Flufhed with a feries of uninterrupted fuccefs, they now marfhalled their forces, and determined on achieving ftill greater enterprifes. For this purpofe they formed their army into three divifions: one, under the command of Harvey, to whom was affigned Father Philip Roche as coadjutor, received orders to encamp on Carrickbyrne-hill, for the purpofe of attacking the town of New Rofs; a fecond, under Captains Doyle and Redmond, was to proceed from Vinegar-hill, and feize on Newton-barry, fituate in a defile furrounded by high and fteep mountains, which would not only give them the command of the Slaney, but open a communication with their affociates in the counties of Carlow and Kildare; the third, led by a perfon denominated General Perry, accompanied by Father Michael Murphy of Ballycanoe, and Father John Murphy of Boolavogue, was deftined to attack Gorey: and fuch was their confidence, that, after feizing on thofe places, it was determined to advance with this victorious column againft the capital, where their partifans were numerous, intelligent, and indefatigable.

But,

But, after the capture of Wexford, they were fated to experience a number of ſignal defeats; and as their operations were equally deficient in method and concert, and they had hitherto proved ſucceſsful from numbers and accident alone, ſo they were of courſe diſſipated on the firſt appearance of an effective oppoſition.

After obtaining poſſeſſion of Newton-barry, the aſſailants were driven out with great ſlaughter, by a ſmall body of yeomen. They were alſo foiled, about the ſame time, in an attack upon Gorey; but a large body, poſted on Ballymore-hill, ſucceeded in defeating Colonel Walpole, who, deſpiſing his adverſaries, advanced to the attack without the uſual military precautions, and fell into an ambuſcade at Tubberneering. After having loſt their commander, who, by being dreſſed in full uniform, and mounted on a tall grey horſe, became a conſpicuous object for the enemy's markſmen, the troops, who were raw and unexperienced, at length retreated in confuſion. Two ſix-pounders and a howitzer, ſeized upon this occaſion, being turned againſt them, the rout would have been complete, but for the good conduct of Colonel Cope, of the Antrim militia. This officer rallied and formed his remaining forces on the road ſo as to impede the progreſs of the rebels, who now charged in their turn, and at length entered Gorey in purſuit of the fugitives. Arklow alſo was evacuated; and it was with ſome difficultty that General Loftus, who had advanced to ſupport Colonel Walpole, found means to eſcape with his feeble detachment acroſs Slievebuoy mountain.

In the mean time, an immenſe number of inſurgents, poſted on Carrickbyrne-hill, within ſix miles of Roſs, determined on the capture of that place, which, by its commanding ſituation, was calculated to increaſe their power and influence. They accordingly approached it; and, as an opportunity had

not yet occurred to divide them into companies and regiments, they were formed under the more familiar denominations of parifhes and baronies. During their march, they halted for fome time at a chapel, where mafs was faid at the head of each column by their prieſts, who alſo ſprinkled an abundance of holy water. They then repaired to Corbet-hill, an eminence about a mile and a half from Roſs, and formed on its ſummit with ſome appearance of regularity.

But the capture of this town was an object of conſiderable difficulty, as the garriſon conſiſted of 1,200 effective men, beſides 150 yeomen, commanded by Major-general Johnſon. The troops, who had been for ſome time prepared for the attack, were alſo judiciouſly ſtationed; the infantry and artillery having been poſted in a line on the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the town, with the cavalry on the quay, and the volunteers at the bridge.

About five o'clock in the morning of June the 5th, 30,000 inſurgents advanced againſt the town of Roſs, in an irregular manner, uttering hideous yells; about one-fourth was armed with muſkets, and the remainder with pikes: they were provided with four ſmall field-pieces and a few ſwivels, while their fanaticiſm was rouſed and their valour excited by prieſts, clad in veſtments and carrying crucifixes, who moved ſlowly through the ranks, and adminiſtered divine conſolation.

One of the crowd, waving a white handkerchief in his hand, preceded the reſt; on being ſhot by the ſentinels, it was diſcovered that he had brought a letter from Mr. Harvey, the newly-elected general, dated at the camp of Corbet-hill, ſummoning the commanding officer to deliver up the place to the forces aſſembled againſt it. "Fluſhed with victories," ſays he, "the Wexford forces, innumerable and irreſiſtible, will not be controuled, if they meet with oppoſition: to prevent, therefore, the total ruin of all property

property in the town, I urge you to a ſpeedy ſurrender, which you will be forced to in a few hours with loſs and bloodſhed, as you are ſurrounded on all ſides."

Having marched up to the place with great reſolution, they drove in the advanced guard, took poſſeſſion of the alarm poſts, and made uſe of one of the pieces of artillery which they had taken at the Three Rocks, by means of a matroſs, who was not only tied to it to prevent him from running away, but excited to the performance of his duty by one of the revolters, who on perceiving the elevation to be too great, is reported to have drawn a piſtol from his belt and ſhot him on the ſpot. The firſt onſet was furious, but they were repulſed at the Three-Bullet-gate, and charged by a detachment of the fifth dragoons; they however rallied ſoon after, and ſeized on a piece of artillery, which they immediately turned againſt the troops. After this they entered the town, and notwithſtanding cannon were planted at the croſs lanes, ſo as to ſweep the ſtreets as they advanced, yet ſuch was the weight and impetuoſity of the column formed by the aſſailants, that the main body of the garriſon, overpowered by numbers, and intimidated alſo perhaps by the late ſucceſſes of the rebels at Enniſcorthy, Three Rocks, Wexford, and Tubberneering, fled over the bridge with great precipitation to the Kilkenny ſide of the river.

Fortunately, however, the place was ſoon after recaptured by the gallantry of the commanding officer, who had ſerved during the war on the tranſatlantic continent. Indignant at beholding the ſucceſs of the revolters and the ſudden panic of his own troops, General Johnſon rode up to the fugitives, and demanded if they meant to forſake their leader and their countryman? Being received with three cheers, he placed himſelf at their head, advanced toward the Three-Bullet-gate, where a poſt was ſtill maintained by

by the Engliſh, and recurring to one of the leaſt culpable ſtratagems of war, he confidently aſſured the ſoldiers ſtationed there that he had brought a reinforcement from Waterford. Having thus re-animated them by the joyful intelligence, he advanced againſt and diſſipated a column of the enemy; and that nothing might be wanting to ſecure the fortune of the day, he contrived to turn their rear, at the ſame time manning the trenches on the outſide ſo as to prevent the arrival of a reinforcement.

The aſſailants, who had not improved their firſt advantage, but conſumed that time in drunkenneſs and devaſtation which they ought to have employed in ſecuring their victory, were now diſperſed and overcome; and as raw troops can never be rallied, they retreated with the utmoſt ſpeed, firſt to Corbet and then to Carrickbyrne hills, leaving 2,600 dead behind them. Nor was this ſignal ſucceſs obtained by their adverſaries without bloodſhed; for Lord Mountjoy, colonel of the Dublin militia, fell in the firſt onſet; one enſign, four ſerjeants, and eighty-four men, were killed, and one captain and fifty-ſeven men wounded.

On the very day that this engagement took place, ſome of the inſurgents hearing of the ſucceſs of the king's troops, perpetrated a moſt ſhocking maſſacre on ſeveral priſoners whom they had confined at Scullabogue; an endeavour has been made to throw the whole of the odium of this tranſaction on one of the prieſts, and certain it is, that a layman of the name of Murphy, who commanded there, refuſed to ſanction the atrocity, and turned away with horror from the diſguſting ſcene, which he was unable to prevent; he however had ſtill influence ſufficient to reſcue a woman from death by obſerving, "that ſuch a horrid deed would kindle a bluſh on the cheeks of the Virgin Mary;" nor ought it to be omitted, that the bodies of the unhappy ſufferers were buried by a ſubſcription on the part of the principal leaders.

The

The ill ſucceſs of the attack on Roſs put a period to the ſhort-lived power of the general in chief, who was immediately depoſed from his military command, and appointed to a civil employment, preſident of the council of Wexford. The lay commanders, after this period, no longer appear to have enjoyed the confidence of the multitude; for we now find Father Roche preſiding in the camp on Lacken-hill, and calling on the inhabitants of the adjacent pariſhes to repair to his ſtandard, by requiſitions addreſſed to the catholic clergy. Father Michael Murphy at the ſame time acted in the capacity of general at Gorey; and as his troops had hitherto been ſucceſsful, and were ſtill fluſhed with their recent victory at Tubberneering, he meditated a great and important attempt. Undiſmayed by the late ſignal defeat at Roſs, he determined on marching againſt Arklow, although at this time defended by a ſtrong garriſon; after the capture of which he is ſaid to have intended to advance againſt the capital itſelf, wiſely judging that the poſſeſſion of Dublin would in ſome meaſure decide the fate of the whole kingdom. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the metropolis was at this period in a ſtate of conſternation; for Lady Camden and many other ladies of diſtinction had fled to England, and the diſaffected there were both reſolute and numerous.

Although General Needham now occupied Arklow with about 1,500 troops, conſiſting of dragoons, militia, fencibles, and yeomanry, the inſurgents advanced boldly againſt it. They, however, did not commence their march until the morning was pretty far advanced; and it was four o'clock in the afternoon before they were perceived, formed in two immenſe columns, ſo as to attack the town in the upper and lower extremities at the ſame time. In addition to their numbers, which have been eſtimated at about 20,000, they were ſupported by two ſix-pounders, formerly taken from the regulars, neither injudiciouſly poſted

poſted nor ill ſerved, and preceded by an advanced guard, compoſed of horſe and foot. All their motions were evidently intended to out-flank and overpower the garriſon, who were formed behind a barricado, ſtrengthened with artillery.

The attack, which continued for upwards of two hours, was as uſual fierce; but the ſteady countenance and inceſſant fire of the troops, together with the deſtruction occaſioned by the cannon, rendered all their efforts abortive, and they were never able to penetrate into the place. One body was ſoon defeated by the cavalry under Colonel Sir W. W. Wynne, who appears to have given no quarter; but the other, which had advanced on the ſide of the Charter-ſchool, and was led by Father Michael Murphy, made a number of ſucceſſive but abortive attacks on a barricade, whence they were driven by inceſſant vollies of muſquetry and grape. At length this eccleſiaſtic, after haranguing his followers, advanced with a ſtandard on which a croſs had been emblazoned, but he was ſoon after killed by a cannon-ſhot; on this his troops inſtantly diſperſed, and retreated about eight o'clock at night towards Coolgreney in a diſorderly manner. They found means however to occupy a formidable ſtation at Limeric-hill, which they evacuated on the approach of the Generals Dundas and Loftus.

Notwithſtanding theſe reiterated miſcarriages, a numerous body to the amount of 20,000, poſted on the heights on the banks of the Slaney, called Vinegar-hill, ſtill aſſumed the appearance of an army, and continued to ſuſtain a drooping cauſe; luckily this important ſtation was not fortified by heavy artillery, nor ſtrengthened by redoubts on the flanks, nor defended by ſkill. Againſt theſe, General Lake, after collecting various detachments, determined to march, and he was fortunate enough to be joined by the Loyal Cheſhire, who landed from England two days previouſly

previouſly to the battle. The mode of attack adopted upon this occaſion, was well calculated to terrify new levies, always diffident of themſelves, and afraid of being ſurrounded. The troops, being divided into four diſtinct columns, advanced againſt the inſurgents under the Generals Dundas, Euſtace, Duff, and Loftus. A fifth, under General Johnſon, having carried the town of Enniſcorthy, ſituated at the baſe of the hill, the heights were ſealed in different directions, ſo as to menace the front and flanks at the ſame time. But, notwithſtanding theſe formidable preparations, the revolters were enabled from the natural ſtrength of their poſition to defend the lines during an hour and a half; and it was not until they were outflanked and nearly ſurrounded, that they at length gave way, leaving behind them thirteen light field pieces. As civil are always more bloody than foreign wars, the ſlaughter was immenſe, for no quarter ſeems to have been given upon this occaſion; thoſe who eſcaped the muſquet when overtaken periſhed by the mercileſs bayonet; while ſo inſignificant was the loſs on the part of the king's troops, that not above one hundred were either killed or wounded.

The only perſon of any note who fell on the other ſide upon this occaſion was Father Clinch, a prieſt of Enniſcorthy, who was ſingled out on account of his large white horſe, huge ſcymetar, and broad croſs-belts; and the action itſelf was leſs bloody than could have been well ſuppoſed, as the troops under General Needham were unable to reach the poſition aſſigned them, and General Lake could not be prevailed upon to defer the combat untill the ſucceeding day. In conſequence of theſe events, an immenſe column retreated by the eaſt ſide of the Slaney; part entered Wexford, where many horrid murders were committed on the bridge; while another and more numerous detachment, headed by two prieſts of the name of Murphy, and a third called Roche, reached

the Three Rocks, and having held a council of war there, marched acroſs the mountains to the county of Kilkenny.

However, the battle, or rather ſkirmiſh, of Vinegar-hill, not only occaſioned the diſperſion of thoſe who ſurvived the purſuit, but proved fatal to their cauſe. An ineffectual attempt was immediately made by the pretended governor of Wexford to obtain a capitulation; yet, as the offer of pardon to the garriſon was accompanied with a ſtipulation that the chiefs ſhould be delivered up, the inſurgents, to preſerve their leaders, evacuated the town, which was immediately occupied by Major-general Moore, to the no ſmall joy of the remaining inhabitants.

In the mean time, the body of rebels which had retreated from Vinegar-hill and penetrated into the county of Kilkenny by the Scullagh Gap, burned the village of Kil Edmond, and proceeded to Goreſbridge, under the command of Father John Murphy, of Ballavogue. Having advanced in column, they were oppoſed by Lieutenant Dixon, who was poſted there with a party chiefly compoſed of dragoons; but he was obliged to retreat, as they had brought a ſwivel and ſeveral pieces of cannon to bear on the poſt, which he in vain endeavoured to maintain againſt ſuch a multitude of aſſailants. But their ſucceſs was of ſhort duration, for they were purſued by General Dunn and Sir Charles Aſgill; and, having made a ſtand at Kilcomney-hill, experienced a complete defeat. Murphy, the commander in chief, who fled from the field of battle, was taken ſoon after; and, being conducted to the head-quarters of General Sir James Duff, at Tullow, was hanged the ſame day. After this the body of that ſanguinary prieſt was burnt, and his head, with indiſcreet zeal, placed on the market-houſe—a ſavage and horrid cuſtom, tending little to intimate, but admirably calculated to render a diſaffected people more ſavage and ferocious,

by

by making them familiar with barbarity, and accuſtoming them to the violation of the rights of ſepulture.

A body of inſurgents, who aſſembled ſoon after at Whiteheaps, was diſperſed by General Needham, aſſiſted by General Duff and the Marquis of Huntley, the laſt of whom acquired great credit during his reſidence in Ireland, by uniting humanity with courage, and compaſſionating the failings of a deluded multitude at the ſame time that he rendered their fury ineffectual.

The ſpirit of rebellion in the ſouth, which aſſumed all the appearance of a war of religion, was now completely ſubdued; and, in the north it never exhibited a very formidable ſhape; for the diſaffected proteſtants in that quarter, ſhocked at the enormities perpetrated, the intolerance diſplayed, and the pretended miracles wrought by two popiſh prieſts, determined to reſiſt the ſeduction. They indeed found means to keep poſſeſſion of Antrim for a few days; however, on being attacked with cannon and muſquetry, they were driven out of that place, but not until Lord O'Neil, who commanded a regiment of Iriſh militia, had fallen. They were alſo repulſed in an ill-concerted attack on Carrickfergus; at Ballynahinch, where they had determined to make a ſtand under Munroe, although they could not muſter more than ſix thouſand men, they received a total overthrow, and the inſurrection was completely quelled: notwithſtanding, a few of the ſtragglers aſſembled in ſome force, firſt at Ardee and then at Garrets Town.

In the mean time courts martial were held on all the leaders. Mr. B. Harvey, whoſe influence had been ſuperſeded after the battle of Roſs by that of Father Murphy the prieſt, and who had ſeized the firſt opportunity of abandoning men inflamed into habitual cruelty by thoſe who ought to have preached the language of Chriſtian charity, was ſurpriſed in a cave on one of the rocks that form the harbour of

Wexford, and hanged on the bridge of that town. Although this ſentence was enforced by a court of a very equivocal kind, the juriſdiction of which is not recogniſed by the law, ſuch was the reſentleſs ſpirit of the times, that his heirs were bereaved of his large property; and as this could not be done in the uſual courſe of juſtice, a *poſt facto* act was obtained for that purpoſe.

It is greatly to be lamented that a trial by jury was denied to ſuch as were ſuppoſed to have dipped their hands in blood or forfeited their lives by rebellion; as it would ſurely have been at once more dignified and more legitimate, to have convicted the offenders according to the uſual mode, and not have imitated the example of the French during the Vendéan war, by the converſion of military tribunals into courts that were to decide on the lives of men, ſome of whom had not even been accuſed of appearing in arms. But poſterity will learn with horror, that torture was in ſome inſtances recurred to by individuals on purpoſe to extort confeſſions of guilt; and what is ſtill more ſhocking, that this barbarous and inhuman cuſtom was not only permitted, but is ſaid to have been palliated by men in high authority.

Luckily for the happineſs of Ireland and the honour of Great Britain, a more generous policy ſoon-after prevailed; for Lord Cornwallis, although bred to arms from his youth, yet deteſting ſchemes of vengeance and proſcription, after making ſome public examples, put an end to the ſcene of blood. In the courſe of a few days ſubſequently to his arrival, he informed the houſe of commons by a meſſage, of "his majeſty's orders to acquaint them, that he had ſignified his gracious intention of granting a general pardon for all offences committed previouſly to a certain time, upon ſuch conditions and with ſuch exceptions as might be compatible with the public ſafety;" and it was added, "that the offers of mercy were

were not to preclude meaſures of vigour againſt the obſtinate." This was on the 17th of July, 1798.

His lordſhip accordingly, while he held out the immediate proſpect of pardon and forgiveneſs to the ignorant rabble, was determined to bring ſeveral of he principal chiefs to trial; but he did not r cur to the invidious mode of impannelling military men, unacquainted with the rules of evidence and the forms of juſtice, who, after bravely overcoming the enemy with their ſwords, were afterwards to ſuperſede the laws by ſitting in judgment upon them and their followers: on the contrary, he iſſued orders for a ſpecial commiſſion, and the culprits were arraigned, convicted, and condemned, by competent tribunals, with a ſolemnity ſuitable to the occaſion. A few ſuffered; and as the inſurrection was now completely cruſhed, and public juſtice fully vindicated, both mercy and policy called aloud for pardon and oblivion.

But, although the government had quelled the inſurrection, it was ſtill unacquainted with the ultimate views of the conſpirators, the full extent of their plan, the exact form of their organiſation, and, above all, with the nature of their connection with France: it was deemed adviſeable, therefore, to obtain ample information on theſe ſubjects. Accordingly, Mr. Bond, a member of the directory, was offered his life, lately forfeited by a verdict of his peers, on this expreſs condition; as he was deterred for ſome time, by a conſideration for the ſafety of his colleagues, the ſame promiſe was extended to all under confinement; and theſe having acquitted themſelves to the entire ſatisfaction of the adminiſtration, they were to be permitted to exile themſelves to any country not then at war with Great Britain. After this, an act of general amneſty was paſſed, with the exception of a few men of ſome note, who had taken refuge on the continent. Mr. Bond died previouſly to his removal; the two O'Connors, Neilſon, and M'Nevin, inſtead

of

of being ſent to a neutral country, were afterwards confined with ſome others at Fort George, in Scotland, whence they were liberated ſoon after the peace.

By the able conduct and dignified moderation of the new lord-lieutenant, the deluded peaſantry returned to their cottages, and many of the chiefs who had eſcaped detection became peaceable, if not loyal, ſubjects. Had a ſyſtem of obdurate ſeverity been purſued, Ireland would perhaps have reſembled Poitou, and the ſcenes about to be depicted might have terminated fatally for the intereſts of the empire.

The French directory, who had hitherto contemplated the progreſs of the civil war in ſeeming tranquillity, now ſeemed eager to revive it, by tranſmitting a force, which would have been formidable previouſly to the action at Vinegar-hill, but now proved inſignificant and contemptible. On the 2d of Auguſt, a body of men, amounting to about 900, landed from three frigates, at Killala Bay, in the county of Mayo, within 120 miles of Dublin; and General Humbert, an officer who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Hoche during the Vendéan war, immediately took up his head-quarters at the biſhop's palace. But although the alluring ſymbol of a green flag was erected, accompanied by the emblem of a harp, and encircled with the motto of *Erin Go Brach*, or "Ireland for ever," yet but a few of the peaſantry could be prevailed upon to join him; of theſe, none profeſſed the proteſtant religion, and no individuals of note of any perſuaſion, two or three only excepted, countenanced the invaders.

After leaving a ſmall garriſon under Colonel Charoſt behind him, to keep up the communication and receive ſupplies, General Humbert clothed and armed all thoſe who had repaired to his ſtandard, and immediately marched towards Caſtlebar. In the mean time, being ſtill in hopes of a more powerful ſupport, he prepared a proclamation, in which he entruſted the govern-

government of the province to a council conſiſting of twelve members, and gave orders for the raiſing of twelve regiments. He alſo enjoined "every individual from ſixteen to forty, in the name of the Iriſh republic, to repair immediately to the French camp," on purpoſe "to march in a maſs againſt the common enemy of the government of Ireland, the Engliſh, whoſe deſtruction alone," it was added, "can ſecure the happineſs and independence of the ancient Hibernia."

In the mean-time Major-general Hutchinſon anticipated the French, having by a ſudden evolution obtained poſſeſſion of the chief town in the county of Connaught; but on the other hand, the latter completely deceived their adverſaries, on their arrival at Ballina, by advancing through Barnahgecby inſtead of Foxford, and thus experiencing no obſtacle whatſoever in the route to Caſtlebar.

Although he relied chiefly for ſucceſs on his own troops, yet being deſirous to magnify his little army by the appearance of numbers, Humbert had dreſſed up a number of the natives in uniforms, and afterwards contrived to poſt his new levies on the flanks in ſuch a manner as to protect his column from the fire of the enemy.

The field of battle, to which he was now in full march, conſiſted of a hill, at the north-weſt extremity of the town, where the Engliſh forces were drawn up in two lines, which crowned the ſummits; a ſmall reſerve was ſtationed in the year, two curricle and ſome battalion guns were poſted in front, and commanded a riſing ground, over which the invaders muſt neceſſarily paſs: the exact effective ſtrength has never been aſcertained, but it appears to have exceeded 1500 men, and it muſt be allowed that the troops were not injudiciouſly poſted.

About eight o'clock in the morning, Auguſt 28, the French with their allies were ſeen advancing in column;

column; and ſome of the peaſantry, who accompanied them, made an effectual attempt to divert the fire of the artillery, which was well ſerved, by driving ſome cattle before them. On this Humbert, after reconnoitring, halted under cover of a riſing ground, and puſhed forward a body of his beſt markſmen, who advanced rapidly, and occupied ſome hedges in front, whence they extended themſelves, with a view of annoying and outflanking the adverſary.

The fire of the oppoſite lines, inſtead of being reſerved, was expended before it could be ſerviceable, a miſtake of which the enemy immediately took advantage; for the main body having ruſhed forward, and the ſharp ſhooters evincing a deſign to penetrate into the rear, the detachment poſted for the purpoſe of ſupporting the guns retired, and they were immediately abandoned. The Earls of Ormond, Longford, and Granard, endeavoured to rally their men, and they ſo far ſucceeded, as to impede for ſome time the progreſs of the aſſailants; but they were purſued with alacrity, and the royal Iriſh artillery, who had gallantly defended the bridge by means of a ſingle gun, were at length charged by the horſe and nearly cut off. The loſs ſuſtained upon this occaſion has been vaguely eſtimated at 600 men and eight pieces of cannon; it is certain, however, that it was conſiderable, and the ſuſpicion of diſaffection among part of the troops rendered the calamity ſtill greater.

Caſtlebar, a place of ſome importance on account of its ſituation, now became the head-quarters of the invaders, and a number of deſerters from the Iriſh militia regiments, chiefly actuated by the hopes of booty, joined the invaders; but to the honour of the French commander, he acquired the odium of many of his new allies, by his ſcrupulous regard to the lives and property of individuals.

General Humbert being determined to take advantage of the conſternation occaſioned by his victory, and

and hoping alſo to be able to obtain ſuccours and aſſiſtance in proportion as his troops advanced into the heart of the country, he moved with his whole force through Swineford and Tubbercurry, towards Tuam, as if with intention to reach the capital, now only eighty miles diſtant. But his career did not extend beyond that town; for Lord Cornwallis, with great propriety, determined to take the field in perſon, and having collected a large body of troops, marched againſt the invaders. On this, the French commander, knowing that his force muſt ceaſe to be formidable the moment that it ceaſed to act offenſively, generouſly determined on the preſervation of ſuch of the inſurgents as had joined him, although their conduct had in no inſtance entitled them to his eſteem, and in more than one caſe not even to his protection; he, however, made a retrograde but circuitous march, partly on purpoſe to enable them to eſcape, and partly with the hope of receiving reinforcements from France.

In the mean time, the army under the lord lieutenant advanced with haſty ſteps, on purpoſe to cut off the progreſs of the invaders, who in the courſe of ſeventeen days had penetrated a conſiderable way into the kingdom, fought and gained a battle, and appeared to be in poſſeſſion of the whole of Connaught. At length a column of troops under Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, burning with patience to wipe off the late diſgrace, came up with the rear of the retiring foe at Ballinamuck; and after a ſhort but ſharp conteſt, the French, who, to the aſtoniſhment of their conquerors, amounted to no more than eight hundred and forty-four men, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war on the 8th of September. The loſs of the Britiſh was contemptible; but a great ſlaughter took place among ſuch of the inſurgents as, truſting to their good fortune, had not diſbanded; for a conſiderable number of theſe periſhed in their flight, about

one hundred only having been taken priſoners, among whom were three of their chiefs.

After this, a few parties ſtill lurked amidſt the faſtneſſes and traverſed the mountains, ſkirmiſhing with the troops, and carrying on a predatory warfare. An obſcure but bold and intrepid chief, of the name of Holt, contrived for a long time to elude the vigilance and baffle all the arts of his purſuers; ſuch at laſt was his celebrity, that he ſeemed to reſemble one of the Vendéan leaders; and, had Connaught preſented the ſame reſources as the woods and marſhes of Britanny and Anjou, he appeared calculated to exhibit all the ſtratagems diſplayed by a Stofflet or a Charette. This man at length became of ſuch conſequence as to obtain terms from government, and his life was preſerved on condition of leaving the kingdom.

Thus, after a bloody and diſguſting ſcene of more than three months' duration, ended the inſurrection in Ireland, which, in addition to the loſs of upwards of one million of property, as well as the lives of a multitude of the inhabitants, threw the whole of that kingdom into indeſcribable confuſion; and, had but the French directory exhibited the ſame degree of ability as the prime movers of the conſpiracy, might have ended in a meaſure which can never be ſufficiently deprecated, not only as tending to the alienation of a large portion of the ſtrength of the empire, but as an event intimately connected with its proſperity and independence.

Far be it from us to attempt to vindicate the deluded inſurgents, who were rendered frantic by a treatment unknown under modern civilized governments: but we would obſerve, that their horrid exceſſes ſcarcely call forth greater deteſtation than the cool deliberate malice which meditated and inceſſantly purſued their deſtruction: for it ſeems as if Machivelian policy anticipated the late dreadful ſtorm, and, deeming it a process neceſſary to pave the way for certain

certain meaſures which it had determened to carry *per fas et nefas*, had calculated on its reſult. This reflection has preſented itſelf to us by peruſing Mr. Hay's reſpectable publication entitled Hiſtory of the Inſurrection in Wexford, from which we ſhall make a few extracts.

The author is far from thinking with a witty ſenator, that the recal of a very reſpectable nobleman occaſioned the Iriſh rebellion, in the ſame ſenſe that the preſence of Columbus in a weſtern iſland cauſed the moon to appear under an eclipſe to its inhabitants. He is of opinion that "the removal of Lord Fitz-William muſt ever be conſidered as one of the greateſt misfortunes, that, in the revolution of ages, has befallen this devoted nation. It originated a train of calamitous circumſtances, which the diſcloſing information of every day renders more and more lamentable to the friends of Ireland. The great majority of the people was inſulted, public faith was violated; the cup of redreſs was daſhed from the lips of expectation, and it cannot be wondered at that the anger of diſappointment ſhould have enſued. Had the healing balm been applied at the critical moment, the fever of commotion had long ſince paſſed its criſis. Had the benevolent meaſures, intended by that nobleman as the baſis of his adminiſtration, been effected, the rankling wounds of diviſion and diſtraction were for ever cloſed, nor would the poiſon of prejudice and party-ſpirit ſtill threaten convulſion and confuſion; but harmony, confidence, and peace, would reign throughout the land."

Numerous facts and conſiderations appear to juſtify the author in the poſition, that the rebellion in Wexford did not procced from a preconcerted plan, but was the effect of a ſudden impulſe; and this will not be conſidered as ſurpriſing, when we duly reflect on the circumſtances detailed in the paſſages which we are about to inſert. Speaking of the diſturbances in

Ulſter, in which the partiſans of government were the actors, Mr. Hay informs us, that "numbers went about in the night, ſearching houſes, and taking away all the arms they could find, without violating any other property. This becoming generally known, the houſes were uſually opened upon the firſt ſummons. This eaſy mode of admittance was afterwards taken advantage of by common robbers; who at firſt only aſſumed the character of diſarmers, to come at their prey with leſs trouble and more certainty. After a continued ſeries of ſimilar circumſtances of violence and outrage, ariſing from a nation's greateſt curſe, the diſunion of its people, but which our limits will not permit us to detail at preſent, General Lake iſſued his proclamation for diſarming the inhabitants of the North of Ireland, on the 13th of March 1797; and on the 21ſt of the ſame month, Mr. Grattan, after a ſpeech delivered with his uſual force of talent and brilliant ability, moved for an inquiry into the cauſes which produced this proclamation; but his motion was unfortunately rejected. The perſecutions in the county of Armagh were ſo flagrant, and the conduct of many of the magiſtrates ſo contrary to law, that applications were made to the court of king's bench for attachments againſt ſeveral of them; but a bill of indemnity prevented a judicial inveſtigation of their conduct; and thus they were ſcreened from merited puniſhment. This total diſregard of their grievances, and inattention to their complaints, added to the barbarous outrages afterwards committed by the military in the northern counties, very much exaſperated the feelings of the ſuffering party. They reſorted for temporary relief to private ſorrow and ſecret lamentation. In this ſad ſtate, bordering on deſpair, every injured perſon ſympathized with his neighbour in affliction, and their united reſentments, like a raging flame, ſuppreſſed, but not extinguiſhed, were the more likely to burſt forth with ſudden fury, and unexpected

pected violence. It may not be impertinent to remark, that in all cases of popular commotion, an inquiry into the alleged grievances ought to go hand in hand with the measures of rigour and coercion. These two principles are far from being incompatible; and any government acting upon them, must be certain of conciliating obedience and affection, respect and attachment.

"Immediately on the departure of General Abercromby, the military were sent out at free quarters, in the county of Kildare, and parts of the counties of Carlow and Wicklow. What hardships, what calamity, what misery must not the wretched people suffer, on whom were let loose such a body as the soldiery then in Ireland are described to be in the general orders before alluded to of the 26th of April, 1798? —They became masters of every house in the country, the real owners were obliged to procure them every necessary they thought proper to demand; and, as their will was then the only law, and a very imperious and tyrannical law it was, the people dared not, except at the risque of their lives, complain of any outrage or brutality of which their savage disposition prompted them to be guilty. The inevitable consequence was that such horrid acts were perpetrated, such shocking scenes were exhibited, as must rouse the indignation and provoke the abhorrence of all not dead to humane feeling, or not barbarised by unnatural hatred of their fellow-creatures!"

The county of Wexford, not many months preceding the rebellion, was regarded as one of the most peaceable in Ireland: it had fewer United Irishmen than most others; and it did not labour under the nearly equal curse of having many Orangemen. This new class of friends to regular government, who supported lawful authority and social order by taking away the lives, destroying the property, and by torturing and ill-treating the persons, of their fellow-subjects,

are

are here repreſented as the immediate and ſole cauſes of the rebellion; and the extenſion of them is aſcribed by Mr. Hay to the North Cork militia, commanded by Lord Kingſborough, who came there in April 1798.

"In this regiment (ſays he) there were a great number of Orangemen, who were zealous in making proſelytes, and diſplaying their devices; having medals and orange ribbons triumphantly pendant from their boſoms. It is believed, that previous to this period, there were but few actual Orangemen in the county; but ſoon after, thoſe whoſe principles inclined that way, finding themſelves ſupported by the military, joined the aſſociation, and publicly avowed themſelves by aſſuming the devices of the fraternity.

"It is ſaid that the North Cork regiment were alſo the inventors—but they certainly were the introducers—of pitch-cap torture into the county of Wexford. Any perſon having their hair cut ſhort, (and therefore called a *croppy*, by which appellation the ſoldiers deſignated an United Iriſhman,) on being pointed out by ſome loyal neighbour, was immediately ſeized and brought into a guard houſe, where caps, either of coarſe linen or ſtrong brown paper, beſmeared inſide with pitch, were always kept ready for ſervice. The unfortunate victim had one of theſe well heated compreſſed on his head, and when judged of a proper degree of coolneſs, ſo that it could not be eaſily pulled off, the ſufferer was turned out amidſt the horrid acclamations of the mercileſs torturers; and to the view of vaſt numbers of people, who generally crowded about the guard-houſe door, attracted by the afflicting cries of the tormented. Many of thoſe perſecuted in this manner experienced additional anguiſh from the melted pitch trickling into their eyes. This afforded a rare addition of enjoyment to theſe keen ſportmen, who reiterated their horrid yells of exultation, on the repetition of the ſeveral accidents to which their game was liable upon being turned out; for

in

in the confuſion and hurry of eſcaping from the ferocious hands of theſe more than ſavage barbarians, the blinded victims frequently fell, or inadvertently daſhed their heads againſt the walls in their way. The pain of diſengaging this pitched cap from the head muſt be next to intolerable. The hair was often torn out by the roots, and not unfrequently parts of the ſkin were ſo ſcalded or bliſtered as to adhere and come off along with it. The terror and diſmay that theſe outrages occaſioned are inconceivable. A ſerjeant of the North Cork nicknamed *Tom the Devil*, was moſt ingenious in deviſing new modes of torture. Moiſtened gunpowder was frequently rubbed into the hair, cut cloſe, and then ſet on fire; ſome, while ſhearing for this purpoſe, had the tips of their ears ſnipt off; ſometimes an entire ear, and often both ears, were completely cut off, and many loſt part of their noſes during the like preparation. But, ſtrange to tell, theſe atrocities were publicly practiſed, without the leaſt reſerve, in open day, and no magiſtrate or officer ever interfered, but ſhamefully connived at this extraordinary mode of quieting the people!—Some of the miſerable ſufferers on theſe ſhocking occaſions, or ſome of their relations or friends, actuated by a principle of retaliation, if not of revenge, cut ſhort the hair of ſeveral perſons whom they either conſidered as enemies or ſuſpected of having pointed them out as objects for ſuch deſperate treatment. This was done with a view that thoſe active citizens ſhould fall in for a little experience of the like diſcipline, or to make the faſhion of ſhort hair ſo general that it might no longer be a mark of party diſtinction. Females were alſo expoſed to the groſſeſt inſults from theſe military ruffians. Many women had their petticoats, handkerchiefs, caps, ribbons, and all parts of their dreſs that exhibited a ſhade of green (conſidered the national colour of Ireland) torn off, and their ears aſſailed by the moſt vile and indecent ribaldry. This was a circumſtance ſo unforeſeen, and of courſe ſo little provided againſt, that many women

of

of enthuſiaſtic loyalty ſuffered outrage in this manner. Some of theſe ladies would not on any account have worn any thing which they could even imagine partook in any degree *croppyiſm*. They were, however, unwarily involved until undeceived by theſe gentle hints from theſe kind guardians of allegiance."

The county of Wexford was proclaimed by an order of the aſſembled magiſtrates on the 27th of April 1798; from which period forwards, "many magiſtrates of the county made themſelves conſpicuous in practiſing the ſummary mode of quieting the country, by the infliction of all kinds of torture. They ſeem, indeed, to have emulated or rather rivalled the conduct of the magiſtrates of other counties, who had made trial of the ſalutary effects of perſecution ſomewhat ſooner. In the ſeveral neighbourhoods of Roſs, Enniſcorthy, and Gorey, the people ſuffered moſt, as in each of theſe towns a magiſtrate ſtarted up eager for the glorious diſtinction of outſtripping all others, each by his own ſuperior deeds of death, deflagration, and torture! but it is to be obſerved, that none of theſe men had ever before poſſeſſed either talents or reſpectability ſufficient to entitle him to take a leading part; yet, if burning houſes, whipping and half hanging numbers, hanging ſome, and ſhooting others, with attendant atrocities, conſtitute the characteriſtic of loyal and good magiſtrates, they muſt be allowed ſtrong claim to eminence."

From this ſtatement we are forced to confeſs, that the conduct of the judical proceedings, the exceſſes of the troops, and the outrages committed by the yeomen, exhibit ſcenes as diſgraceful as thoſe which were chargeable on the rebellious multitude. Were a comparison to be inſtituted between the abominations committed on both ſides,—a taſk which we beg leave to decline,—it would be difficult to determine againſt which it is that the mind moſt revolts. Juſtice, humanity, and every ſocial tie, were on each ſide equally violated.

violated. If moſt of thoſe, who in ſuch numbers have irretrievably tarniſhed their reputation, are too obſcure and inſignificant to ſuffer from the memorials of hiſtory, they may depend on it that their names, wherever mentioned among the ſubjects of this enlightened empire, will excite but one ſentiment, that of confirmed deteſtation. Still there are bright paſſages in the hiſtory of theſe commotions. The virtuous and the humane will dwell with heart-felt pleaſure on the exertions of a Fitzwilliam, of a Moira, and of a Fox, to arreſt the torrent of calamity before it overran that unhappy country; the generous will peruſe with kindred feeling the declarations of an Abercromby and of a Hutchinſon, will do juſtice to the perſeverance of a Cornwallis, and will applaud the noble clemency of a Moore and a Hunter; and memory will not eaſily relinquiſh a Sir James Fowlis, and a brigade-major Fitz Gerald, who raiſed a name for juſtice and humanity, at a period and in ſcenes in which the fouleſt and moſt inveterate paſſions of our nature raged with uncontrouled fury.

To return from this digreſſion.—The ſecurity of the Britiſh iſles was greatly promoted by the failure of an expedition, and the capture of a body of troops deſtined to renew the horrors of civil war in Ireland. This armament conſiſted of one ſhip of the line and eight frigates, which had ſailed from Breſt with a reinforcement to the troops in Ireland. Sir John Borlaſe Warren, who was cruiſing in the Canada, off Lough Swilly, having received intelligence of the approach of a hoſtile ſquadron from ſome veſſels ſtationed for the purpoſe of watching the motions of the enemy, immediately endeavoured to fall in with it. Accordingly, he and the four ſail of men-of-war under his command at noon next day diſcovered an eighty-gun ſhip, ſeveral frigates, a ſchooner, and a brig. On this he threw out the ſignal for a general chace, and gave orders to form in ſucceſſion as each

man-of-war reached her antagoniſt; but from the great diſtance and a hollow ſea, it was impoſſible to commence the action before next morning, by which time it was diſcovered that the large ſhip had loſt her main-top-maſt. Inſtead of attempting to run away, the French ſquadron bore down and formed a line of battle in cloſe order upon the ſtarboard tack; on this the Canada threw out a ſignal for the Robuſt to lead, and the reſt of the ſhips to form in ſucceſſion in the rear of the van. An action of three hours and forty minutes enſued, October the 12th, 1798, at the end of which period the three-decked veſſel, which proved to be the Hoche, ſtruck, and three other frigates following her example, hauled down their colours alſo, after a long and gallant reſiſtance. The whole ſquadron was entirely new, and full of troops, ſtores, and every thing for the eſtabliſhment of their views. Five frigates, the ſchooner, and brig, eſcaped; but two of the former were afterwards captured, and the expedition completely fruſtrated.

Among the priſoners taken upon this occaſion was Theobald Wolfe Tone, with whom had originated the plan of the ſociety of United Iriſhmen, and the idea of an Iriſh republic, with the aſſiſtance of France. After acting in the character of a plenipotentiary, he was now returning with a commiſſion as a lieutenant-general in the ſervice of the directory, on purpoſe to ſupport with his ſword the principles he had ſo earneſtly inculcated by his pen; and as he knew that his life was forfeited by the laws of his country, he found means to put a period to it while in priſon, and thus prevent the ignominy of a public execution.

As no enemy on the continent ſeemed deſirous at this moment to incur the vengeance of the French republic, and the ſubjugation of Britain appeared too arduous a taſk, Bonaparte, averting his eyes from the north, turned all his attention to the eaſt: he who dared not to rival the exploits of William the Conqueror,

queror, appeared determined to imitate the more ſplendid achievements of Alexander the Great.

This young general, ſmitten with the love of glory, and imbued with high notions from his early youth, had formed plans of a gigantic magnitude, which, truſting to his talents and his good fortune, he deemed himſelf deſtined to realiſe.

But what engroſſed his immediate notice, was the idea of reſcuing Egypt from the vaſſalage of the Turks and Mamelukes, and reſtoring a country ſo famous in hiſtory to its ancient ſplendour. That portion of the world, before the age of Vaſquez di Gama, had participated in the commerce of India, and it was poſſible to render it once more the ſtaple at which the merchants of the eaſtern and weſtern hemiſpheres might exchange the commodities of their reſpective ſoils. Rich in its own productions, it even at this period maintained a conſiderable trade with Arabia and Abyſſinia through the Nile, and with Turkey and Europe by means of the Mediterranean. While the navigation of the Red Sea was calculated to acquire, or at leaſt to ſhare in, the wealth of Aſia, the caravans piercing by land into the interior country, in return for the manufactures of the eaſtern and weſtern nations might bring back the moſt precious commodities, ſuch as gold-duſt and elephants' teeth, at the ſame time that the pilgrims who reſorted to Mecca would enſure a profitable trade with all the Mahommedan ſtates ſituated along the coaſt of Barbary.

It was even ſurmiſed that the paſſage by the Cape of Good Hope would be abandoned, and while Suez on one ſide commanded the commerce of two continents, Alexandria, reſtored to its primitive deſtination, would circulate their rich productions throughout another; and, by giving the entire monopoly to the ſouthern provinces of France, increaſe the wealth and ſtrength of that country in the ſame proportion that the

opulence of her great maritime rival was diminiſhed. In addition to theſe ſplendid theories, it was doubtleſs ſuggeſted that the loſs of the American iſles might be ſupplied by the acquiſition of the fertile plains yearly enriched by the Nile, and that the Delta and Saïd alone would furniſh a richer and more certain harveſt than colonies the production of which were acquired by the precarious ſervices and cruel bondage of ſlaves.

But although theſe commercial ſpeculations might engage the attention of Bonaparte, yet the mind of the conqueror of Italy was chiefly faſcinated by objects of another kind. The achievements of the Engliſh in the eaſt, the acquiſition of immenſe revenues, and the facility with which independent rajahs and ſultauns were rendered tributary to a trading company, arouſed all his attention, and he at length began to conſider Egypt but as the fulcrum whence he might ſtretch an immenſe lever acroſs the Arabian gulph to overturn the empire of Britain in Hindooſtan. Nor would powerful allies be wanting: many of the native princes were diſaffected; and the ſovereign of the Myſore not only participated in the reſentment of France, but was diſpoſed, like another Mithridates, to collect all the ſtrength of the eaſt, on purpoſe to wage an eternal war againſt thoſe who had invaded and diminiſhed his dominions.

The directory, eager to find employment for the armies which the plunder of Piedmont and Lombardy had ſharpened rather than ſatiated, and deſirous alſo, perhaps, of the removal of a general in whoſe preſence all their power ſeemed to be eclipſed, notwithſtanding a peace was not yet finally ſettled with the empire, at length conſented to a romantic enterpriſe that had been in ſome meaſure ſanctioned during the monarchy; happy, in thus averting the ſwords of a victorious ſoldiery from the bowels of their country, and in ſecuring their own ſafety by finding employ-

ment

ment for enterprising and ambitious chiefs. Although this project was founded on the spoliation of an ally, the gross injustice of the expedition does not appear to have excited the least repugnance. No application was made to the court of Constantinople to obtain permission to chastise the rebel beys, and to be allowed in return to establish factories on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. On the contrary, although the divan had kept its faith with the republic inviolate, an armament was now fitted out for the express purpose of depriving the emperor Selim III. of his precarious but acknowledged sovereignty over Egypt, which yielded an annual tribute to his treasury, and supplied his capital with corn.

The ports of Marseilles and Toulon were busied in refitting and launching ships, the fabrication of cordage, and the preparation of naval and military stores. The spoils of the rich arsenal of Venice contributed an ample share; Corsica was called upon to furnish its quota; even Genoa granted supplies with a liberal hand; and while all Europe, during the solemn pause that ensued, was contemplating the extent and destination of the armament, Bonaparte, accompanied by a few of the chief warriors who had planted the three-coloured standard on the summits of the Norick Alps, and a multitude of men of learning and artists, had repaired to the borders of the Mediterranean Sea, where he was joined by many thousands of the combatants who had gained the victories of Lodi and Arcole.

The preparations being completed, Bonaparte set sail on the 20th of May, 1798, with a formidable veteran army, consisting of nearly forty thousand men, besides an immense quantity of artillery and military stores, and leaving Sicily on the left, was joined by a squadron of Venetian men-of-war, commanded by Rear-admiral Bruix, who had proceeded from Corfu nearly at the same time. To this officer, who had served

ſerved with no higher rank than that of lieutenant in the royal navy, was entruſted the command of the fleet, and he now repaired on-board the Orient of one hundred and twenty guns, where he hoiſted his flag, and received a general ſalute.

After a paſſage of eighteen days, this formidable armament, now conſiſting of about three hundred ſail, including ſhips of the line, frigates, and tranſports, deſcried Malta, known to the Romans by the name of Ogygeia, to the Greeks by that of Melite, and celebrated in our own days as the reſidence of an order, the laws of which mingled the duties of the cowl with thoſe of the ſword, and all the pride, pomp, and glories of chivalry, with the vows, the humility, and the reſignation, of the cloiſter. This celebrated inſtitution, coeval with the cruſades, and originating in the ſame ſpirit of enterpriſe that induced European kings and barons to lead their followers to the Holy Land in queſt of extraordinary adventures, was at firſt known under the name of the Order of St. John, and eſtabliſhed at Jeruſalem in 1103. The heroic courage of the Turks, and the declining fanaticiſm of the Chriſtians, after a reſidence of eighty years, occaſioned its removal to Acre, where it flouriſhed for a century. Thence, following the fate of the common cauſe, it was obliged to emigrate, but it conquered Rhodes from the infidels, againſt whom all the knights had ſworn perpetual war; and being driven, after a long and gallant defence, from an iſland which had owned its ſway for more than two centuries, Malta was preſented by Charles V. in 1530 to the remnant of chevaliers who had ſurvived the conteſt, and their ſucceſſors had continued until now to carry on continual hoſtilities by ſea againſt the unbelievers in the true faith.

This little iſland, which was defended by its gallant knights for more than two hundred years againſt the whole power of the Muſſulman empire, and had expelled

pelled the Sultan Solyman with immenſe ſlaughter about the middle of the ſixteenth century, was ſtrongly fortified on all ſides; but Valetta conſtituted its chief defence. That city is built on a peninſula; its walls are for the moſt part ſurrounded by the waves; and it is built on the declivity of a hill called Scebera. The front which looks towards the ſea, and is protected by the caſtle of St. Elmo, has always been conſidered as inexpugnable; that flank facing the principal harbour is defended by Ricaſoli and the caſtle of St. Angelo, while the forts of Manoel and Tigné guard it on the ſide of Murſa Murcet. Baſtions, cavaliers, covered-ways, the Bourg, Burmola, the Cotoner, in ſhort, all the means of defence that the genius of Vulpurga could point out, had been employed.

As every thing was conſidered as ſubordinate to the protection of Valetta, the old city, nearly in the centre of the iſland, was only intended to hold out during a few hours; neither could the entrenchment called Naſciar, conſtructed along the chain of hills which traverſes Malta, long reſiſt a powerful enemy; but ample precautions were taken to prevent a diſembarkation. Batteries and towers had been erected for this purpoſe on every point, the chief of which are denominated St. Paul and Marſa Sirocco, built ſo as to command two of the ports, and produce a croſs-fire of red-hot bullets. In addition to this, the rocks were cut at intervals into the form of immenſe mortars, and being loaded with grape-ſhot, are ſo calculated as to overwhelm the invaders with inevitable deſtruction. In ſhort, according to the ſyſtem of defence laid down for Malta, it might be conſidered as impregnable if maintained with ſkill and courage.

Count Ferdinand de Hompeſch, deſcended from an ancient and illuſtrious family, and the firſt grand-maſter who had ever been a German, preſided at this moment as the ſovereign of the order. The knights were

were in number three hundred and thirty-two; but as fifty were incapable of ſervice, on account of their age, two hundred and eighty-two only were able to carry arms. The troops and militia, conſiſting of 17,282 men, were capable of affording a formidable reſiſtance, but they were not actuated by ſimilar motives. Great diſſenſions had unfortunately taken place between the order and its ſubjects; the latter were accordingly diſaffected; many of the French knights were alſo dazzled with the glory lately acquired by their country; and the arrival of the conqueror of Italy, ſupported by a numerous army and powerful fleet, was calculated to make a great impreſſion on all the other tongues.

However, the grand maſter, on the firſt appearance of an armament which ſtill continued to keep all Europe in ſuſpenſe, had aſſembled the militia, ordered the troops kept in reſerve to march into the forts, and all the neceſſary preparations to be made for the defence of the iſland. The great council, conſiſting of twenty grand commanders, priors, baillies, treaſurers, an admiral, a biſhop, and a grand chancellor, were aſſembled; the Prince Camille de Rohan, as ſeneſchal, muſtered the armed inhabitants; the bailli de Loras, as marſhal, undertook the defence of Valetta; the old city was regulated according to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, by a Maltese governor; all the commanders repaired to their reſpective poſts, and the galleys then cruiſing were enjoined to return immediately.

In the mean time, Bonaparte only wanted a pretext to ſeize on the iſland: he began therefore by demanding leave for his fleet to enter the port; on this the grand maſter and council informed the conſul of France, that it was contrary to the laws of the order that all the ſquadron ſhould enter, but that every neceſſary refreſhment ſhould be diſtributed among the ſoldiers and ſeamen. No ſooner was this anſwer made

made public than the commander Bofredon Rafijeat, after reading a letter from Dolomieu, another chevalier, then on-board the Orient, informed his chief "that he begged leave to refign his employment, as he had only fworn to wage war againft the Turks, and was not difpofed to carry arms againft his countrymen."

By break of day on the 9th of June, all the boats of of the fleet were feen rowing to the fhore, and a letter was prefented to the grand maffer from the reprefentative of France, threatening to obtain by force what had been fo inhofpitably denied; but at the fame time promifing to refpect the religion, cuftoms, and property, of the Maltefe. The debarkation, however, was not effected until feven o'clock at night, when the foldiers were landed at the roadfted of la Madelaine, the only place in the ifland where the rocks were neither mined nor cut into mortars; ample means of defence, however, prefented themfelves, and the progrefs of the enemy might have been inftantly arrefted. Inclination alone was wanting. After firing a fingle cannon, the knight who commanded the tower of St. George deferted with his garrifon to the enemy. The battery at the point of St. Julian was alfo abandoned, and the regiment of militia of Birkarhara, pofted there, took refuge under the cannon of fort Manoel.

The dawn of the fucceeding morning difcovered that the enemy had encircled the city, ftopped the fupplies of provifions and ammunition, and were erecting redoubts to the latter place. On this the confufion foon became general; nine hundred of the regular troops refufed to attack a poft occupied by the enemy; whole companies of militia expreffed a determination not to be fhut up within the fortifications, and it was found neceffary to relieve all the pofts commanded by the French chevaliers.

At length the nobles, the advocates, and the bur-

ghers, who had retired from different parts of the iſland into the city, on the approach of evening ſurrounded the palace of the grand maſter, and ſtated, that as there could no longer be any doubt of treachery, they had drawn up a declaration and preſented it to the Dutch conſul, intimating their reſolution of ſurrendering to the French; it was added, that they had requeſted him to tranſmit the capitulation to Bonaparte, either with or without the conſent of the order. Several of the knights were at the ſame time maſſacred, a bloody head was carried about on a pike, and it was with great difficulty that the chevaliers of the priories of Caſtille and Bavaria could prevent the miniſter of Ruſſia from being killed during the tumult. The doors of the council chamber were ſoon after burſt open, the bodies of the murdered chevaliers preſented to the members, and the ſovereign himſelf threatened with death.

Terms of capitulation were immediately debated upon and agreed; but neither the grand maſter nor the council, nor the congregation of ſtate, affixed their ſignatures. At length the French entered the city, and ſeized on all the poſts; while the grand maſter Homſpech, deprived of all authority, and anxious to abandon a place where he no longer found any reſpect, was at length permitted to leave the iſland and take refuge in the dominions of the emperor. Not being permitted to carry away his plate or jewels, it was intimated to him that he ſhould receive a penſion of three hundred thouſand livres during his life. On his departure, he received the ſum of one hundred thouſand livres; a poor compenſation for a chief who ranked as a ſovereign, lived in a palace, was ſerved in plate, ſurrounded by guards, and received an annual revenue of eight hundred thouſand livres.

Thus in a few days Bonaparte, in conſequence of his talents and good fortune, contrived to obtain poſſeſſion

ſeſſion of ths city of Valetta and the whole iſland of Malta; while the ancient order of St. John of Jeruſalem beheld itſelf bereaved of its territories, after being in poſſeſſion of them during more than two centuries and a half.

Having appointed a proviſional government, and watered his fleet, the commander in chief entruſted the care of his new acquiſitions to General Vaubois, and again proceeded to ſea. After a paſſage of a week, the armament aerived in ſight of Candia; in five days more the tower of the Arabs was deſcried; and in the courſe of that very night it anchored in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

This city, ſtill retaining many veſtiges of its former grandeur, is ſituated on a tongue of land, between the ſea and the weſtern arm of the Nile: it is ſurrounded by a wall, and defended by the triangular fort, and that of Farillon, ſo called from being the ſpot on which the ancient pharos ſtood; but it did not poſſeſs a regular garriſon and was not calculated, at this period, to reſtrain the aſſault of diſciplined troops.

While contemplating the ſcene of his future conqueſts, Bonaparte received a viſit from the French conſul, who repaired on-board the Orient, and communicated the moſt important intelligence. In the firſt place, he ſtated that the appearance of the fleet had occaſioned great commotions in the city, which was prepared for defence; that all the Chriſtians were in danger of being maſſacred; that Admiral Nelſon, with fourteen-line-of battle ſhips, had arrived three days before, and, not finding the armament there, ſailed immediately in purſuit of it towards the north-eaſt. No part of this information was agreeable; but that reſpecting the Engliſh, in particular, rendered the ſituation of the commander in chief peculiarly critical, and determined him to precipitate all his movements.

Notwithſtanding, therefore, the wind blew from the

north with great violence, and the fleet was nearly three leagues diſtant from the ſpot intended for debarkation, yet Bonaparte determined on effecting a deſcent in the courſe of that very afternoon. He himſelf ſuperintended this operation on-board a galley, which was ſtationed off Marabou; but it was ſunſet before all the boats belonging to the ſquadron had arrived at the place of their deſtination. At length, near one o'clock in the morning, July 2, the commander in chief landed in the deſert, about nine miles from Alexandria; and, his troops, after experiencing but little interruption, except from a few ſcattered Arabs, who killed an officer, at break of day beheld Pompey's pillar, and ſoon arrived within a ſhort diſtance of the old town, which was immediately ſummoned; but the ſhouts of men, women, and children, accompanied by ſome cannon ſhot, ſoon demonſtrated that the enemy were not inclined to ſurrender.

On this, Bonaparte gave orders to beat a charge, and the French, advancing towards the walls, prepared to ſcale them, notwithſtanding the fire of the beſieged, which was accompanied by a ſhower of ſtones. A guide, ruſhing on before the grenadiers, was one of the firſt to gain a firm footing on the rampart, and, having aſſiſted the ſoldiers next to him, the walls were ſoon covered with French, while the beſieged fled: but, inſtead of purſuing the fugitives, the troops were enjoined to form on the little hills which command the place; but being hurried away by their ardour, they penetrated into the city, engaged in the ſtreets, and put a great number of the people to death. The commander in chief now prevailed upon the captain of a Turkiſh caraval to announce to the beſieged, "that their property, liberty, and religion, ſhould be reſpected; and that the French republic, deſirous of preſerving the friendſhip of the Ottoman Porte, would employ its forces againſt the Mamelukes alone." The inhabitants, diſpirited by the ſlaughter that had already

already taken place, and happy at the idea of escaping from being plundered, immediately laid down their arms. On this, the imans, the cheiks, and the cherifs, presented themselves before Bonaparte, a treaty was signed, and the invaders obtained possession of the city, and the two forts. The Arabs, who had attacked them in the morning, sent deputies to the conqueror, who partook of a repast with them in token of friendship, and sent them home loaded with presents, on purpose to secure their fidelity.

Possession having been thus obtained of Alexandria, with the loss of only a colonel and seventy soldiers killed and wounded, General Desaix, who had arrived with his division, accompanied by two field-pieces, was immediately dispatched towards Cairo, on purpose to take advantage of the terror with which the Mamelukes would necessarily be inspired, by the sudden arrival and successful exploits of the French.

General Bonaparte now issued orders for the transports and two Venetian men-of-war to enter the old port; he was desirous also that the fleet should shelter itself there from the enemy, but, on sounding the channel, it appeared that there was not sufficient depth of water for the Orient; the road of Abouquir was therefore chosen as the fittest anchorage.

In the mean time, this grand expedition fitted out in the Mediterranean had attracted the attention of all Europe. England appeared to be eminently interested in its destination, as it was evidently intended to increase the acquisitions of her rival; and, whatever might be the ultimate object of the armament, the number and rates of the ships employed upon this occasion were well known; yet circumstances did not permit us at this period to detach a fleet for the purpose of blocking up Toulon, and preventing the French from leaving that port.

Positive instructions were however sent out to Lord St. Vincent, then stationed off Cadiz, to select a sufficient

a ſufficient number of line-of-battle ſhips, the nomination of which was left entirely to his own choice; but the name of the commander to whoſe diſcretion they were to be entruſted, was ſpecifically pointed out. This proved to be Sir Horatio Nelſon, an active and enterpriſing officer, who had repeatedly diſtinguiſhed himſelf during the courſe of the war by an undaunted reſolution and a gallant ſpirit of enterpriſe; qualities which were ſuppoſed, in caſes of emergency, to juſtify a deviation from the precedency given to ſeniority by eſtabliſhed uſage.

The rear-admiral was already in the Mediterranean, having a flying ſquadron under his command, with his flag hoiſted on-board the Vanguard; but this force was by no means ſufficient to cope with ſo powerful ah armament as that under Admiral Bruix. Ten ſail were however detached under Captain Trowbridge, the moment that the arrival of a reinforcement from the channel fleet had enabled Lord St. Vincent to ſpare ſuch a force; and when theſe had joined, Rear-admiral Nelſon, finding himſelf inveſted with the command of a fleet of fourteen ſhips, thirteen of which carried ſeventy-four, and one fifty guns, which he admitted into the line of battle, determined to proceed in queſt of the enemy.

He accordingly repaired to the neighbourhood of Naples, on purpoſe to obtain information, and afterwards directed his courſe towards Sicily, and there heard for the firſt time of the ſurrender of Malta. On this, he immediately took on-board expert pilots, and was the firſt commander who ever paſſed through the ſtrait of Meſſina with a fleet of men-of-war.

Having learned that, after ſtaying no more than a week, the French had left Malta, he ſteered for Candia, and being now aſſured that their deſtination was for Egypt, he ſailed thither, and arrived at the mouth of the Nile three whole days before Bonaparte. After conſulting with the Engliſh conſul, ſuppoſing

poſing his former information to be falſe, he proceeded again to ſea, and repaired to Rhodes; thence he returned to Sicily, and entering the bay of Syracuſe, obtained refreſhments and aſſiſtance of every kind for his ſquadron.

In the courſe of a few days, the admiral ſailed once more in queſt of the enemy, and having received undoubted information that the French fleet had been for ſome time in Egypt, he ſteered once more for Alexandria, and on his approaching the coaſt, diſcovered thirteen ſail of line-of battle ſhips at anchor.

The poſition occupied by the French had been already celebrated in hiſtory, as the ſcene of a famous combat between Auguſtus Cæſar and Mark Antony, near nineteen hundred years ſince, which decided the empire of the world. On the preſent depended the naval ſuperiority of two rival nations, the immediate renewal of the war on the continent of Europe, and the eventual poſſeſſion of Egypt.

Admiral Bruix, inſtead of returning to France, or entering the old harbour, where he might have anchored in ſafety, had choſen to wait the event of an action at Aboukir. He accordingly moored his thirteen ſhips at the diſtance of two-thirds of a cable's length from each other; his flanks were ſtrengthened by gun-boats; his own flag was flying on board l'Orient, carrying one hundred and twenty guns, and ſtationed in the centre; while a little iſle to the left, provided with a battery of cannon and mortars, enfiladed the whole: in fine, the diſpoſition exhibited a marked and fatal ſimilarity to the poſition occupied by the Ottoman fleet, when deſtroyed by the Ruſſians in the bay of Tſchemené.

To give a more juſt idea of the comparative force of the two fleets, we here preſent in a cloſe point of view, the line of battle on that memorable day, Auguſt 1, 1798.

ENGLISH.

	English.	Guns.	Men.
1	Culloden	74	590
2	Theſeus	74	590
3	Alexander	74	590
4	Vanguard	74	595
5	Minotaur	74	640
6	Leander	50	343
7	Swiftſure	74	590
8	Audacious	74	590
9	Defence	74	590
10	Zealous	74	590
11	Orion	74	590
12	Goliath	74	590
13	Majeſtic	74	590
14	Bel'erophon	74	590
La	Mutine (brig)	14	100
		1026	8168

	French.	Guns.	Men.
1	Le Guerrier	74	700
2	Le Conquerant	74	700
3	Le Spartiate	74	700
4	L'Aquilon	74	700
5	LeSouverainPeuple	74	700
6	Le Franklin	80	810
7	L'Orient	120	1010
8	Le Tonant	80	700
9	L'Heureux	74	800
10	Le Timoleon	74	700
11	Le Mercure	74	700
12	Le GuillaumeTell	80	800
13	Le Genereux	74	700
14	La Diane	48	300
15	La Juſtice	44	300
16	L'Artemiſe	36	250
17	La Serieuſe	36	250
		1190	10810

On reconnoitring the poſition of the enemy, Admiral Nelſon, who had the choice of the point of attack, determined on an evolution never attempted hitherto by any commander, and which would not have been juſtifiable now perhaps, had he not known that he was ſeconded by veteran officers, and ſailors habituated to victory. Notwithſtanding the enemy was evidently drawn up along the margin of deep water, and moored as cloſe to the ſhoals as poſſible, yet he was led to ſuppoſe that a channel muſt ſtill be left between them and the ſhore, and that wherever the French could ſwing the Engliſh might float.

The ſun was about to ſet, and darkneſs likely to enſue before there was a poſſibility of carrying the experiment into practice; but it was his fixed determination to make an immediate and deciſive attack by piercing the line, and after ſurrounding part, to deſtroy or capture the whole of the ſquadron.

The fleet having worn on its approach, and formed the order of battle, a ſignal was accordingly made to engage from van to centre, both to windward and leeward; but as it advanced for that purpoſe the Culloden ſtruck on the northern ſhore of the Bequier iſland,

ſland, and remained unſerviceable: this circumſtance, which on other occaſions would have been conſidered as eminently diſaſtrous, and perhaps have put a period to the whole enterpriſe, produced no ill effect whatſoever; on the contrary, it contributed to the preſervation of two other veſſels, ſhe being conſidered by the Alexander and Leander, then in her wake, as a beacon or ſtrand mark, which by pointing out enabled them to avoid the danger.

Captain Foley in the Goliath, who now led, being followed by the Zealous, the Orion, and the Theſeus, notwithſtanding they were aſſailed by the batteries on ſhore, and the gun-boats ſtationed on the flank, attacked the van ſhips of the French in ſucceſſion as they came up, and then puſhed in between their line of battle and the land; while the Vanguard, with the admiral's flag on-board, and the ſignal for cloſe action ſtill flying, kept on the outſide, and came to anchor exactly oppoſite the Spartiate, a ſhip of her own rate. In the mean time, the Minotaur was oppoſed to the Aquilon, the Defence to the Souverain Peuple, and the Swiftſure of ſeventy-four to the Franklin an eighty-gun ſhip carrying the flag of Rear-admiral Blanquet the ſecond in command: but the moſt unequal part of the conteſt was reſerved for Captain Darby of the Bellerophon, a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, which had to oppoſe the commander in chief in the Orient; but he was ſoon aſſiſted by the Alexander, Captain Ball, who aſſumed ſuch a poſition as enabled him to annoy, although he could not ſilence, the tremendous batteries of their antagoniſt. A little after this the Leander of fifty guns, which could not be conſidered as appertaining to the line battle, anchored in a moſt judicious ſtation, by placing a ſpring upon her cable, and opening a well-directed fire on the Franklin and Le Peuple Souverain, which ſhe would have been unable to have contended with had they not been previouſly engaged, contributed greatly to the general ſucceſs.

It is evident from the maſterly diſpoſition of the Britiſh fleet, which had thus doubled upon and engaged with only half of the enemy's while the remainder was obliged to remain inactive, that the reſult muſt have eventually proved fortunate; more eſpecially as, from the nature of an action during which the yards and rigging of the adverſe ſhips were not unfrequently entangled together, the Engliſh ſeamen were enabled to diſplay their wonted ſuperiority in a cloſe fight. However, although ſome of the van had already ſtruck, the fate of the engagement was not as yet decided; for thoſe in the rear were untouched, and the Orient, which ſtill continued to pour forth ſucceſſive broadſides from all her decks, ſeemed to prove a match for her adverſaries; but a little after nine ſhe was perceived to be on fire, and, in the courſe of about an hour more, blew up with a moſt terrible exploſion, the force of which was ſo great, as to ſhatter her upper works to pieces, and endanger the ſafety of her adverſaries. Notwithſtanding this awful ſpectacle, the combat was not ſuſpended until day-light: even then, after a ſhort interval, it was again reſumed, as ſeveral veſſels of force ſtill diſplayed the French flag, nor did it wholly ceaſe until about noon, when the victory was complete.

Admiral Brueix has been blamed for not ſtanding to ſea, and engaging the Britiſh fleet. But it ought to be recollected, that two Engliſh admirals (Barrington and Hood) rendered themſelves famous by occupying defenſive ſituations in the Weſt Indies, on nearly ſimilar occaſions, and baffling the efforts of ſuperior fleets. But the French commander appears to have been indefenſible: 1. In omitting to ſtregthen his flanks by means of the two Venetian men-of-war then lying uſeleſs in the old harbour of Alexandria, which would have preſented a more formidable bulwark than the batteries on the little iſland and the gun-boats, which indeed annoyed but never once interrupted

interrupted the evolutions of the Britiſh ſquadron. And 2. In forgetting to moor his fleet in ſuch a manner as to *tail* on the ſhoals, and thus prevent the enemy from doubling upon and getting between them and the land.

Achard, a lieutenant, in his account of this action, condemns the conduct of the French commander. He aſſerts, that the fleet ought to have received the Engliſh under ſail; but if a defenſive poſition was preferred, the ſhips ſhould have been moored with one anchor a-head and another a-ſtern, and the battery on the iſle ſtrengthened by heavy artillery.

Thus ended a naval battle, which will be ever memorable in the annals, not only of England but of Europe. The reſult was, that of a fleet of thirteen ſail, the admiral of 120 guns, and the Timoleon of 74, were burnt; while two 80-gun ſhips, the Franklin and Tonnant, and ſeven of 74, were captured. Two veſſels of the line, the Guillaume Tell, commanded by Rear-admiral Villeneuve, and the Généreux, put to ſea during the general confuſion, and with two frigates found means to eſcape, notwithſtanding the Zealous, Captain Hood, was ſent in purſuit of them: but they did not long remain in poſſeſſion of the enemy, having been ſeized ſoon after; ſo that the whole of the armament was thus either taken, ſunk, or deſtroyed by fire.

The loſs of men on the part of the French has never been aſcertained, but it is calculated at about ſix thouſand: that of the Engliſh amounted to no more than 218 killed, and 677 wounded; of theſe the largeſt portion appertained to the Bellerophon, the Majeſtic, and the Vanguard. One officer of the rank of captain only periſhed; this was Captain Weſtcott, who was killed early in the action: Admiral Nelſon himſelf was wounded in the head, and carried off the deck; he was ſucceeded by Captain Berry, who diſplayed the ſame courage and intrepidity as his commander.

His majeſty conferred the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, with a penſion of 3000l. per annum on the admiral, who was accordingly called up to the houſe of peers by the ſtyle and dignity of Baron Nelſon of the Nile. The grand-ſignor alſo tranſmitted a ſuperb diamond chelengk, or plume of triumph, taken from one of the Imperial turbans: and the King of Naples, at a later period, granted the title of Duke of Bronte, with an eſtate in Sicily. Captains E. Berry and T. B. Thompſon received the honour of knighthood, and the other commanders were preſented with gold medals. The Turkiſh ſultan ſent a purſe of two thouſand ſequins to be diſtributed among the wounded; and a much larger ſum was raiſed for the widows and children of thoſe who periſhed in the action, by public ſubſcription.

The offenſive operations of Great Britain in the courſe of this year were chequered with a variety of good and bad fortune. During the ſpring an expedition was fitted out againſt maritime Flanders; for as no hope was now entertained of being able to reſtore that country to the emperor, the miniſtry thought proper to render it as little ſerviceable as poſſible to the enemy. An armament accordingly ſailed for this purpoſe from Margate Roads, on the 18th of May, under Captain Popham, with a body of troops on board commanded by Major-general Coote. On its arrival before Oſtend, the neceſſary preparations were made for a deſcent, and while the Woolvereen, Aſp, and Biter, returned the fire of the batteries, the Hecla and Tartarus bombs threw their ſhells with ſuch quickneſs and preciſion, that the town was ſet on fire in ſeveral places, and ſome damage done to the ſhipping.

In the mean time a landing was effected on the north-weſt, notwithſtanding the violence of the gale, and many of the troops were actually put on ſhore before an alarm was given. As ſoon as the ſoldiers had

had formed, they proceeded to execute the object of the expedition, which had been undertaken for the expreſs purpoſe of blowing up the baſon, gates, and ſluices, of the Bruges canal, as well as deſtroying the internal navigation by means of which tranſport-ſchuyts, inſtead of riſking a voyage by ſea, were enabled to keep up an intercourſe between Holland, France, and Flanders. General Coote accordingly burnt ſeveral boats, demoliſhed the ſluice-gates, and effected a grand exploſion, by which he hoped to have deſtroyed a grand national work, which had coſt the ſtates of Bruges an immenſe ſum of money, and occupied the labours of five years to complete. After having thus, as was ſuppoſed, rendered the canal of Bruges unſerviceable, and prevented, for a time at leaſt, the conveyance of naval and military ſtores, the commander in chief attempted about noon to retreat on-board the ſhipping; but he ſoon diſcovered that the wind was ſo high, and the ſurf ſo much increaſed, that this had become impracticable. Upon this it was deemed proper to occupy a poſition on the ſand-hills at a little diſtance from the beach, and, by way of gaining time, the governor of Oſtend was ſummoned to ſurrender; but this fate was unhappily reſerved for the invaders themſelves, as that officer found means in the courſe of the night to aſſemble a great force, with which he hemmed in the Engliſh early in the morning, and all reſiſtance being in vain, they ſurrendered after a gallant defence, in the courſe of which Major-general Coote was wounded. Captain Popham endeavoured without effect to obtain an exchange of priſoners, and it appears at firſt to have been the intention of the French government to oblige the troops to labour at the reparation of the works they had demoliſhed; but it was ſoon found on inſpection, that the damage was but trifling, every thing being reſtored to its former ſtate in the courſe of a few weeks.

An

An expedition to another quarter, towards the cloſe of the year, proved more fortunate. As it was conſidered to be an object of conſiderable importance to wreſt the iſland of Minorca from the Spaniards, a ſmall ſquadron was detached under Admiral Duckworth for that purpoſe, and the command of the land-forces conferred on the Hon. General Stuart, an active and enterpriſing officer. A landing having been effected in the bay of Addaya by a diviſion of eight hundred men, the Spaniards, who had previouſly evacuated a ſmall battery at the entrance, and ſpiked the guns, ſoon after abandoned and blew up the works at Fornelles. Nearly at the ſame time about two thouſand of their troops approached in different directions, and threatened to ſurround the Engliſh detachment; but they were repulſed with ſome loſs on the left, while the guns of the Argo checked a ſimilar attempt on the right flank, and time was thus obtained for the debarkation of the reſt of the land-forces.

Notwithſtanding the badneſs of the roads, and the diſagreeable intelligence brought by deſerters, that the force on the iſland exceeded four thouſand men, General Stuart detached Colonel Graham to ſeize on the important poſt of Mercadel. On learning ſoon after that the town of Mahon had been left nearly deſtitute of troops, Colonel Paget, who advanced with a body of three hundred, ſummoned Fort Charles, and made the lieutenant-governor of the iſland and ſome officers priſoners. He alſo removed the boom which obſtructed the entrance of the harbour, and enabled the Cormorant and Aurora frigates to enter immediately.

The commander in chief, having now learned that the Spaniards were throwing up works and forming an entrenched camp in front of Ciudadella, determined to attack them there; and, having obtained the aſſiſtance of ſome ſeamen and marines from the ſquadron,

ſquadron, he advanced in two columns, and forced the Spaniards to retire within the walls.

Notwithſtanding theſe favourable events, ſuch was the deficiency of heavy artillery and every article neceſſary for a ſiege, that the place could not have been carried had it been defended with any degree of reſolution. On the governor's being ſummoned, he appears to have been reſtricted merely by a point of honour from delivering up the iſland immediately: for he took the preliminary articles into conſideration, and was at length deterred from ſurrendering by his doubts whether the inveſting force was ſuperior to that of the garriſon. Two batteries of three twelve-pounders and five and a half inch howitzers were therefore erected in the courſe of the following night; but, although it became obvious that ſuch light metal was totally inadequate to the capture of the place, only two eighteen-pound ſhot were fired by the beſieged; for a capitulation was immediately entered into, in conſequence of which Minorca ſubmitted to the Britiſh arms, on the 15th of November, 1798. This valuable iſland was reduced without the loſs of a man.

In another quarter of the globe the iſland of Goza ſurrendered to a Britiſh ſquadron, on the 28th of October; and Malta was blockaded by a detachment of men-of-war under Captain Ball. Lieutenant Price gallantly defended St. Marcou againſt a French flotilla from La Hogue; and a Spaniſh armament, with a body of troops, commanded by General O'Neil, governour of Yucatan, was alſo foiled in an attempt on the bay of Honduras.

The ſucceſsful exertions of the Britiſh navy were particularly conſpicuous during the campaign of this year; thirteen line-of-battle and as many forty-gun ſhips and frigates, having been either captured, burnt, or deſtroyed. On the other hand, the Engliſh loſt the Ambuſcade, mounting thirty-two guns, after a ſevere action, in the bay of Biſcay, with the Bayonnaiſe;

the

the Jaſon and La Pique ran aground near Breſt at the end of a conteſt of three hours with La Seine of forty-two guns, which was captured, as was alſo the Leander of fifty, the flag of which was reluctantly ſtruck to Le Généreux of ſeventy-four, ſoon after the battle of the Nile, whence the latter had eſcaped; but notwithſtanding this diſparity of rates, a gallant conteſt of ſix hours, during which about one hundred of the crew of the latter were killed, and one hundred and eighty-eight wounded, conferred honour on her commander.

The terror of the Britiſh arms, in the campaign of 1798, did not operate with important effect on the affairs of the continent. The weak remains of influence, enjoyed in Holland by the ſtadtholder, could not prevent the French from drawing their Batavian allies into a ſtate of more implicit ſubmiſſion than that which had been adjuſted at the firſt offer of democratic fraternity. Nor could the menaces of the Britiſh cabinet ſecure the cantons of Swiſſerland from that yoke to which, after a fruitleſs reſiſtance to an invaſion from France, they were unjuſtly ſubjected. The ſame thirſt of dominion prompted the French to violate their engagements with the pope, and erect the territories of the church into a commonwealth dependent on their power. With their uſual oſtentation, they boaſted of their glorious efforts for the ruin of a tyrannical theocracy, and the revival of the Roman republic. The depoſed pontiff, exiled from his country, died a priſoner in France.

The grand ſignor, who holds a nominal ſupremacy over Egypt, was however provoked by the invaſion of that country, to declare war againſt France. But more important benefits were expected from the arms of Ruſſian emperor Paul, who, now leagued with the Porte, took an active part in the war. His magnanimity was panegyriſed by the King of Great Britain in a ſpeech to the parliament, and the ſucceſs of his arms for a time excited the admiration of Europe.

1799.

1799. The recent treaty of Campo Formio had only produced an infidious truce, during which the head of the houſe of Auſtria and the five members of the directory ſurveyed each other with mutual jealouſy, and ſeemed to wait but for a favourable opportunity to renew the ſcene of blood. The congreſs of Raſtadt inſtead of adjuſting the diſputes between the Germanic empire and the French republic, was ſtill employed in the vain forms of diſcuſſion, leſs guided by the intereſts of the numerous but petty coeſtates, who were certain of falling ſacrifices on a final concluſion of hoſtilities, than the particular views of two great preponderating powers.

The people of England, without fearing the war, were become anxious for the halcyon days of peace; but, notwithſtanding the deciſive victory of Aboukir, it did not appear poſſible for the miniſtry to obtain any terms which would juſtify the expenditure of ſo much blood and treaſure, or realiſe the ſplendid hopes they had held out at the commencement, and even during the progreſs, of the conteſt. New alliances were therefore formed, freſh ſubſidies promiſed, and preparations of all kinds continued with redoubled activity.

The chaſtiſement of the greater cantons, and the unjuſt and terrible war levied againſt the ſmaller ones, had completely ſubjected Swiſſerland to the French yoke; and although a certain claſs of men, who ſtyled themſelves excluſively patriots, governed there in the name of liberty, it was evident that they ruled only for, and by the permiſſion of, the central commonwealth.

While their mountains preſented a formidable barrier to her enemies on one ſide, Italy was ſtudded with republics, which looked up to France for ſupport and protection. The Ciſalpine and Ligurian, preſented allies at once faithful and dependant; Rome, apeing all the forms and ſymbols of ancient liberty, had

created conſuls and prætors; but the faſces and the lictors were at Paris, and the real power reſided no longer in the capitol, but in the camp of the modern Gauls.

Nor had the policy of France been unaccompanied by great advantages in this, which may be termed the faireſt, portion of Europe. From the time of Guſtavus Adolphus, all wars, however diſtreſsful to the ſubjugated countries, had at the ſame time proved ruinous to the invaders; but, ever ſince Bonaparte penetrated acroſs the Alps, the army of Italy had not only maintained themſelves at the expence of the conquered nations, but enriched the public treaſury with the wealth acquired there. The preſent moment too, appeared to be peculiarly auſpicious in that quarter; for the ſpoils of one prince, who had been lately forced to relinquiſh his dominions, afforded new reſources to the ſtate, while the capital and the kingdom of another, preſented the proſpect of wealth hitherto unequalled during the whole of this long, bloody, and diſaſtrous, conflict.

The late expedition into the Roman territory had proved eminently diſaſtrous to the King of the Two Sicilies; and Ferdinand IV. ſo lately proclaimed a victor in the capitol, was now forced, by a ſudden reverſe of fortune, to abdicate his dominions on the continent. While his majeſty, on-board of a Britiſh flag-ſhip, commanded by the gallant admiral ſo lately victorious at Aboukir, was ſteering towards Palermo, on purpoſe to take refuge in the palace uſually allotted for the reſidence of his viceroys, the French advanced with haſty marches towards the metropolis, which they got poſſeſſion of, on the 23d of January. Naples was immediately proclaimed a commonwealth, under the deſignation of the Parthenopean republic; and the proviſional government confided to twenty-one citizens, choſen by the French general. Theſe were enjoined to draw up a plan for a new conſtitution,

ſtitution, worthy of a free people; and while money was levied for the payment of the army, the eſtates of the clergy and the domains of the crown were declared to appertain to the conquerors.

As if it had been determined that no portion of Italy ſhould be exempt from change, the little republic of Lucca, nearly at the ſame period, caught the general infection, and exhibited ſymptoms of an approaching revolution. But the government, conſcious of the innovations that had been made on the ancient conſtitution, wiſely determined to reform itſelf. It accordingly, under the protection of France, conſented to the abolition of all titles and excluſive privileges, proclaimed the ſovereignty of the people, eſtabliſhed a directory, and levied two millions of livres on the eſtates of the ex-nobles alone; which ſum was immediately preſented to General Serrurier, under whoſe mediation theſe changes had been happily effected without a ſtruggle, and even without bloodſhed.

While the French armies were endeavouring to conquer and civiliſe Egypt in one hemiſphere, and employed in new-modelling the government of Lucca and eſtabliſhing the Parthenopean republic in another, a body of troops belonging to the ſame nation reduced Ehrenbreitſtein, on the banks of the Rhine. This important fortreſs, built on a mountain in front of Coblentz, was forced to open its gates after a blockade that had continued during a year, in conſequence of which the garriſon experienced all the privations ariſing out of famine. But although this acquiſition materially ſtrengthened the frontiers of the republic, it added not a little to the jealouſies of the princes of the empire.

The Emperor of Germany, being now certain of powerful aſſiſtance in caſe of a renewal of the conteſt, no longer concealed his animoſity. The acquiſition of Piedmount, the conqueſt of Swiſſerland, and

the revolution which had ſo recently occurred at Naples, were events in which he was nearly intereſted; and he had already exhibited ſymptoms of ſuſpicion, by marching a column of troops into the mountainous regions occupied by the Griſons, and taking poſſeſſion of their country. His imperial majeſty alſo gave orders for aſſembling a powerful army between the Inn and the Lech, which was to be joined by a body of troops under the prince of Condé, while his miniſters at the congreſs were inſtructed to check the too eager wiſhes of ſome of the co-eſtates for peace.

In the mean time, an appearance of negociation was ſtill kept up at Raſtadt; and notwithſtanding the diſputes that had taken place relative to the iſlands of the Rhine, the debts of the ceded countries, and the exact limits of the reſpective nations, yet the *ultimatum* of the French appears to have been accepted by the majority of the deputation of the empire, and a peace would aſſuredly have taken place but for the interpoſition of the emperor Paul. That prince, in conformity to his recent engagements, had put his troops in motion, and the advanced guard of a numerous and well-diſciplined army was now approaching the hereditary ſtates of Auſtria. On this the French plenipotentiaries, Bonnier, Debry, and Roberjot, intimated "that if the diet of Ratiſbon ſhould conſent to the entry of the Ruſſian army on the territory of the empire, or even if it did not oppoſe that meaſure, the approach of a foreign army would be regarded as a violation of neutrality, and the republic and the empire return to the ſame relative ſituation in which thoſe two powers were previouſly to the ſignature of the preliminiaries at Leoben, and the concluſion of the armiſtice."

The court of Vienna evaded a direct anſwer; and in the mean time, the armies of the rival powers had taken the field, and waited only for the ſignal to engage. The Auſtrian forces, aſſembled between the Inn

Inn and the Lech, to the amount of ſixty-five thouſand, were confided to the Archduke Charles, a prince greatly beloved by the ſoldiery, and not unſkilled in the art of war.

Jourdan, whoſe military life had been ſingularly chequered with the moſt brilliant victories and the moſt diſaſtrous retreats, was now appointed to the command of the French forces deſtined to enter Germany, which were to aſſume the appellation of the "army of the Danube," as that river was expected to be the theatre of their exploits. He began by addreſſing a proclamation to his troops, in which he ſtated that the Auſtrians had paſſed the line of demarcation. "The emperor," ſaid he, "deceiving the pacific diſpoſition of the French government, has called into the boſom of Germany armed ſtrangers, leſs known for their military ſucceſs than their ravages in former wars; and while, ſcrupulous obſervers of the faith of treaties, you remained in a firm but peaceable attitude, this prince dared to concert hoſtile movements with his new allies, and avail himſelf, under favour of a perfidious ſilence, of the advantages reſulting from your ſecurity." After beſeeching his troops to reſpect the property and the perſons of the inhabitants, the commander in chief made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, and croſſed the Rhine in three different places, on the 1ſt of March 1799; and on the very next day Manheim opened its gates to a body of his troops. The commander in chief advanced through the valley of the Kintzig, entered Suabia, and hoped, with the aſſiſtance of Maſſena, who entended to penetrate by the ſide of the Tyrol, to enable France to anticipate the arrival of the Ruſſians, and force Francis II. once more to ſue for peace under the walls of his own capital.

As an action had become inevitable, in conſequence of the open hoſtility of the two governments and the approximation of the rival armies, Prince Charles removed

moved his head quarters to Umerdorf, near Biberach, and determined to give battle immediately to the French, who had now reached Pfullendorf, and were poſted in a line, with the right at Salmanſweiller and Mandorf, their centre near Stockach, and the left at Mingen.

The imperialiſts upon this occaſion were ſuperior in point of numbers, and poſſeſſed a manifeſt advantage in reſpect to artillery, having brought no leſs than three hundred pieces of cannon into the field. In addition to this, they were the aſſailants, and attacked with a degree of fury that rendered all the valour of their enemies unavailing. Jourdan, however, continued to maintain his poſition without flinching, until night put an end to the action, when he took advantage of the darkneſs to aſſume a more reſpectable attitude near Engen. The *battle of Pfullendorf* was fought on the 20th of March.

The archduke, unwilling to make a new attack until he had aſſembled additional forces, diſtracted the attention of the enemy by means of partial actions during the three ſucceeding days, in the courſe of which the ſucceſs was alternate. At length, having concerted the neceſſary diſpoſitions, and increaſed his army to upwards of ſeventy thouſand combatants, his royal highneſs determined once more to try the fortune of arms.

The *battle of Stockach* was fought on the 25th and 26th of March in the plain of Lieblingen, in the midſt of woods; and ſuch was the eagerneſs on both ſides, that the two commanders in chief, after reconnoitring in perſon, inſtead of aſſuming, as uſual, a central poſition in the rear, fought at the head of their reſpective troops.

The French were at firſt ſucceſsful, in conſequence of a ſpirited attack on the right wing of the enemy; Count Nauendorf and Prince Schwartzenberg were both forced to fall back, while General Van Damme ſucceeded in intercepting the communication with Pfullendorff,

Pfullendorff. After this the left wing was alſo aſſailed, and the Princes of Furſtenberg and Anhalt Bernberg, who commanded diviſions, were killed in ſucceſſion; the little town of Leuzingen was alſo taken poſſeſſion of, but that of Walwis, and the batteries on the Nellenberg, reſiſted all their efforts; while the archduke, by detaching two battalions on the flank and rear of the aſſailants, checked their ardour, and obliged a half brigade to ſurrender. Night, which put an end to the combat, alſo left the victory undecided; and the enſuing morning diſcovered the invaders renewing their attack on the village, which had been ſo gallantly defended during the preceding evening by Lieutenant-general Prince Reuſs. Being however once more foiled, and deſpairing of ſucceſs on any other point, after loſing about four thouſand men, Jourdan fell back with his centre on the heights of Villingen, and waited for the arrival of the army of obſervation, which was advancing with haſty marches; but before Bernadotte could effect a junction, the archduke, following up his late ſucceſs, ordered the enemy to be attacked on all ſides, and having forced ſome of the poſts in the valley near Villingen, a precipitate and diſorderly retreat immediately enſued.

One portion of the vanquiſhed troops, although cloſely purſued, found means to croſs the Rhine at Lauttemburg, and another at Straſburgh; while Jourdan returned to Paris, and threw the whole blame of his miſcarriage on the government, having been expreſsly ordered by the directory, according to his account, to engage the imperialiſts contrary to his own judgment, with an inferior army, diſpirited in conſequence of neglect, and ſubjected to a variety of diſadvantages.

In the mean time Maſſena had taken the field to drive the Auſtrians from the mountainous regions inhabited by the Griſons. Having placed himſelf at the head of the army of Helvetia, he accordingly marched againſt

againſt the imperialiſts, forced the important paſs of Lucianſteg, and obliged the enemy to retire into the Tyrol. But the defeat of the grand army in Suabia checked his career, and gave a new turn to the war in that quarter; for no ſooner had the French retreated, than the archduke Charles advanced along the banks of the Rhine towards Swiſſerland, and thus prevented the poſſibility of completing the arrangements agreed on at the commencement of the campaign.

Notwithſtanding the rupture between France and the emperor, the congreſs at Raſtadt had ſtill continued to ſit, under pretence of accommodating the differences on the part of the empire. But the Auſtrian plenipotentiaries ſoon after withdrew, and thoſe of the republic alſo intimated their intentions to leave a town, in the neighbourhood of which a body of imperialiſts had already aſſembled. While making the neceſſary preparations for this purpoſe, they received a letter from an Auſtrian officer enjoining them to depart within the ſpace of twenty-four hours. Being determined to comply with this peremptory order, although they were refuſed an eſcort, they ſet out in the courſe of that very night, April 28. Two of them were aſſaſſinated during their journey, after being deſpoiled of their papers. Bonnier fell, pierced with many wounds; Roberjot was murdered while claſped in the arms of his wife; Jean Debry, cut with ſabres in the preſence of his two daughters, his ſecretary, and ſervants, fortunately eſcaped, by feigning that death which had been intended for him. After wandering during the whole night in a wood, whence he heard the Auſtrian patroles relieving each other, he was lucky enough to return unperceived to the place in which he had ſo lately appeared in a character hitherto deemed inviolate even among barbarians, and found refuge in the houſe of the Pruſſian ambaſſador, after beholding the bodies of his murdered colleagues on the road.

This

This unexampled outrage aſtoniſhed Europe, and of courſe produced the moſt violent complaints on part of the French government. The directory ſtated, in an addreſs to the nation, "that their plenipotentiaries had been recently maſſacred in cold blood, by the orders and the ſatellites of Auſtria. Thoſe illuſtrious victims, whoſe character was ſacred, have been ſacrificed only," it is added, "becauſe they were the repreſentative image of a people which your ferocious enemy would have been happy to have butchered without a ſingle exception; ſimilar to that other emperor, who in his brutal ferocity wiſhed the Romans had but one head, that he might ſtrike it off with a ſingle blow." They were at the ſame time told, "that vengeance was not far off;" that it was not the cauſe of "liberty alone, but of humanity," which they were now called upon to defend; and it was aſſerted, "that a memorable puniſhment had become neceſſary, to preſerve the world from the new outrages, which were reſerved for it by the impious league of the monarchs of Ruſſia and Auſtria, formed by ambition, and cemented by crimes."

No ſooner was this event notified to the gallant archduke, than he promiſed to inflict the moſt exemplary puniſhment on ſuch of his troops as might have committed ſo foul an aſſaſſination, and actually delivered up to Maſſena twelve individuals found near Raſtadt, who did not belong to, although clothed in the uniform of, an Auſtrian regiment. His imperial majeſty Francis II. alſo ſolemnly pledged his word, to make the neceſſary enquiries and exact a ſuitable retribution; but Germany has not yet beheld his guilty deed expiated, and the feelings of mankind had become ſo callous by war, that even in England, which affects purer morals and loftier ſentiments of honour than other countries, it was attempted at one time to ridicule the atrocious ſcene, and at another to accuſe one of the ſufferers of being privy to an

enormity, that deprived him of part of his fortune, and had nearly bereft him of life.

Scherer was appointed commander in chief of the French army of Italy. He croſſed the Alps, and began his operations, by demanding an extraordinary contribution of ſix hundred thouſand livres from the proviſional government eſtabliſhed in Piedmont. This exaction taught all the Italians what they were to expect; and although many of them perſevered in their wiſh for a complete enfranchiſement from foreign bondage, others rejoiced at the preſent critical ſtate of affairs, becauſe it ſeemed to preſage the return of the Auſtrians, whoſe yoke, intolerable as it once ſeemed, appeared to be lighter than that of their preſent protectors.

The firſt military operation attempted by Scherer was the invaſion of Tuſcany, and the poſſeſſion of its capital. The grand duke, inſtead of oppoſing an uſeleſs reſiſtance, publiſhed a declaration, in which he requeſted as a proof of "the attachment and affection of his faithful ſubjects, that they would reſpect the French army and the individuals who compoſe it." The port of Leghorn at the ſame time was ſeized upon by General Miollis, March 25, 1799; and all the property appertaining to the ſubjects of Great Britain, Portugal, Auſtria, Ruſſia, the Ottoman Porte, and the ſtates of Barbary, ſubjected to ſequeſtration. But although his royal highneſs and his family were completely in the power of the victors, and might have been ſent priſoners to Paris, they were furniſhed with a guard of honour, and permitted to paſs through the head-quarters of the French and proceed in tranquillity on their journey to Vienna.

The command of the Auſtrian Army had been entruſted to General Melas, an officer grown hoary under arms, without having hitherto been able to diſtinguiſh himſelf. He now occupied Verona and the neighbourhood of that city with a body of twenty thouſand

thouſand men; from eight to ten thouſand were poſted at Porto-Legnano; the heights of Paſtringo, Cyſe, and Calmaſino, were fortified with great care; and while the right wing extended to the lake of Garda, the left was poſted on the Adige, over which were thrown two bridges of boats, with the double view of of preſerving a communication, and facilitating a retreat.

The army of Italy was on this occaſion formed into ſeveral diviſions, five of which were to attack the enemy in front, while the ſixth, commanded by General Surrurier, received orders to paſs the Adige, and after forming a junction with other troops poſted in the neighbourhood of Trent, was inſtructed to turn the enemy's flank in the mountains. The French having been accordingly put in motion, advanced in column, and the *firſt battle of Verona* commenced early on March 25, in the neighbourhood of Caſtel Nuovo, between the lake of Garda and the Adige. The battle continued from ſun-riſing until night, and it was a long while before it ſeemed poſſible to determine to which ſide the victory inclined. Moreau, who ſerved upon this occaſion as a volunteer, was prevailed upon to aſſume the direction of the right wing of the army, and took from fourteen to fifteen hundred priſoners; but Scherer, who had taken poſt on the left, being routed, the former found himſelf obliged to relinquiſh all his advantages.

As the French had failed in their attempt to pierce the enemy's line, it was propoſed by Moreau to evacuate the territories of Tuſcany, Rome, and Naples, for a time, on purpoſe to concentrate all their forces in Italy, with a view of recovering the aſcendancy, and forcing the Auſtrians to retire. Scherer, however, determined to draw freſh ſupplies from the garriſons in Piedmont, and try once more the fortune of arms; he accordingly ſent a large detachment to turn Verona, and take that place by ſtorm. But by this

time General Kray had arrived with a large body of troops, and reſolved to drive the enemy behind the Mincio, after which he would be at liberty to beſiege Peſchiera and Mantua. The *ſecond battle of Verona* accordingly commenced March 30, by an attack on the right wing of the French, while a large body of Imperialiſts advanced againſt the left, where Moreau was poſted with the diviſions of Hatry, Montrichard, and Serrurier.

This general, aware of the approach of the Imperialiſts, immediately marched out to meet, and at length forced them to retire; but Scherer having been again beaten, he was obliged to halt in the midſt of the purſuit, for the purpoſe of covering the retreat of the main body of the army. The corps that had advanced againſt Verona was alſo ſurrounded and made priſoners. In addition to this, General Kray defeated the French near Magnan, while the Count Bellegrade obtained ſeveral advantages over Deſolles, who had penetrated into the Tyrol.

But nothing deciſive had been as yet achieved, and the fate of Italy ſtill hung in ſuſpenſe, when the commander diſpatched by the Emperor Paul arrived on the 18th of April with his advanced guard, and took upon him the direction of the Auſtro-Ruſſian army, now eſtimated at 100,000 men. Field-marſhal Suwarrow, who had riſen from the ranks, through all the intermediate gradations, to that of general in chief, brought with him a reputation eſtabliſhed by more than fifty campaigns.

The moment was peculiarly favourable for the new commander; as the French, after having been ſucceſſively defeated by Melas and Kray, were obliged to take refuge under the cannon of Mantua, and had become ſo inferior in point of numbers, that nothing but a ſudden retreat could ſave them from captivity. It was at this critical period that Scherer, overwhelmed with the curſes of the allies and the

troops

troops of France, after having ruined the army of Germany by his dilapidations as a minister, and that of Italy by his ignorance as a general, resigned the command, and obtained an escort to shelter him from the indignation of the people.

Moreau, whose reputation had not been diminished by late events, was immediately invested with the chief command; but his forces did not exceed 35,000 men, and these were not only harrassed by severe marches, but discouraged and intimidated by recent defeats. A retreat therefore having become absolutely necessary, Isola della Scala and Villa Franca were abandoned in succession; the Mincio was crossed, and the strong fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua being abandoned to their fate, the generals Kray and Klanau formed the blockade of both with a body of twenty-five thousand men.

Suwarrow now took the field, in order to pursue the French; and as if fortune had determined to smile on the new commander, two days after his arrival, April 20, the town and citadel of Brescia, with a garrison of a thousand men, capitulated to a detachment commanded by Field-marshal Lieutenant Otto.

Having crossed the Oglio, and advanced to the Udda, in three columns, the French were found strongly posted on the other side, having fortified Cassano, and made all the necessary preparations for an obstinate resistance. The Russians and Austrians found means to cross the river during the night on a flying bridge; and the *battle of Cassano*, during which Moreau had several of his aides-de-camp killed by his side, decided the fate of the Cisalpine republic: and to the Machavilian policy of France may be attributed perhaps the loss of this day's victory; for, instead of permitting the Italians to defend their own territories, they were disarmed from jealousy, and left to the protection of an army now forced to abandon them. The directory, on learning the fate of

the

the action, immediately left Milan; the two councils followed on the ſucceeding morning, and in the courſe of the ſame forenoon, a body of the allies entered and took poſſeſſion of the city. The caſtle, however, which was garriſoned with ſeven hundred troops of the line, and about ſix hundred natives, held out for a ſhort time, under General Bechaud.

Field-marſhal Count Bellegarde nearly about the ſame time obtained a ſeries of uninterrupted ſucceſſes in a war of poſts in the mountainous regions of the Engadine; while Hotze made a general attack on all the French troops in the Griſon country, and diſlodged them from their poſitions between Lucienſteig and Coire; having taken upon this occaſion ſixteen pieces of cannon, and two thouſand priſoners. Many partial inſurrections had alſo occurred in Swiſſerland; the whole canton of Uri was in arms; the people of the Valais, protected by a body of Auſtrians under General Kaim, had riſen in maſs; and the greater part of Valteline was in poſſeſſion of the Imperialiſts. To complete this reverſe of fortune, Peſchiera ſurrrendered to General Count St. Julien, May 26, after a ſhort ſiege; Mantua was cloſely preſſed; the capital of Piedmont was at the ſame time threatened by a column of the allies; and Moreau, yielding to a ſuperior numbers, was obliged to abandon his ſtrong poſition between the Po and the Tenaro, after defeating General Vukaſſowich on the banks of the Bormida.

No ſooner had General Macdonald received inſtructions for that purpoſe from the commander in chief, than he immediately evacuated Rome and Naples, after leaving ſtrong garriſons in St. Elmo, Capua, and Gaeta, and marched towards Florence, with a view of uniting with Generals Gauthier and Miolis, who commanded the French troops in Tuſcany, and receiving the ſuccours now advancing to his relief from the head-quarters of Moreau. He reached Florence without

without any accident, and effected a junction with Moreau on 8th of July.

The retreat of Macdonald from the south of Italy was productive of extraordinary changes both at Rome and Naples, and subjected those who had taken part in the late revolutions there, to the most terrible responsibility. That general, however, having left garrisons in the castles of St. Angelo and St. Elmo, as well as at Capua, Castel Mare, and Gaeta, several of the patriots retired thither in consequence of the commotions originally excited by the rapacity of the French commissaries; and now greatly increased, partly by the successive defeats of the republican armies, and partly by the attachment which many of the people still entertained for the ancient government.

Ferdinand IV. although he had abandoned his capital, was not wholly forsaken by his subjects. The inhabitants of the provinces in particular, still retained an affection for their absent king, and were ready to sacrifice their lives in his defence.

These sentiments had been carefully cherished by Cardinal Ruffo, one of the most extraordinary men of the age. This singular ecclesiastic, in consequence of some disputes with the pope, had taken refuge in the court of Naples, where he exercised an employment but little suitable to the dignity of the Roman purple. Having accompanied the king to Palermo, at a period when all the courtiers despaired of the restoration of the monarchy, he obtained leave to repair to Calabria, on purpose to erect the standard of royalty there.

No sooner was intelligence received that the French had evacuated Naples, than, after collecting the wreck of General Mack's army and being joined by a body of English and Russians, Ruffo marched against the capital, of part of which he made himself master, on the feast of St. Anthony, who immediately succeeded to all the honours of St. Januarius, now considered as an apostate

tate and a jacobin, and depoſed ſoon after, on account of the decided protection exhibited by him towards the patriots.

The executive directory, the members of the legiſlature, and all thoſe who held any offices under, or countenanced, the Parthenopean republic, now took ſhelter within the fortreſſes, and ſet their enemies, who were but ill prepared for a ſiege, at defiance. Ruffo, who by this time was appointed governor, and exerciſed his civil and military functions under the denomination of Vicar to the King of Naples, reſolved to put an end to the civil war by means of a treaty, which, while it reſtored his ſovereign, ſhould at the ſame time ſecure the lives of the principal inſurgents. He therefore entered into a negociation for that purpoſe, and it was at length ſtipulated, in a treaty to which the Engliſh, Turkiſh, and Ruſſian, commanders acceded, that the members of the new government, and the patriots in the forts, ſhould march out with all the honours of war, for the purpoſe of being conducted in ſafety to Toulon; until which period they were to retain poſſeſſion of the caſtles of Ovo, Nuovo, and St. Elmo.

A capitulation of this kind, although perhaps juſtified by the critical ſituation of cardinal, could not but be diſpleaſing to the king, who entertained exalted notions of his prerogative, and had lately impriſoned the viceroy, Prince Pignatelli, on account of his negociations with General Championnet. His majeſty, who had anticipated, is ſaid to have ſtrictly prohibited, ſuch a compromiſe of the royal authority; and on the arrival of a Britiſh ſquadron under Lord Nelſon, a nobleman in full poſſeſſion of the confidence of Ferdinand IV. he immediately put an end to the truce, and blockaded the convoy deſtined to carry the members and adherents of the late government to France.

On the 10th of July, the King of the Two Sicilies arrived

arrived at Naples from Palermo; and, having repaired on-board the Foudroyant, where the royal ſtandard was hoiſted, he formally diſavowed the authority of Cardinal Ruffo to treat with ſubjects in rebellion; but, as the honour of the Engliſh nation was immediately implicated in reſpect to the priſoners at Caſtel Mare, which had ſurrendered to the ſquadron under Commodore Foote, the articles of that capitulation were ſtrictly enforced, and conſidered as inviolate amidſt all the convulſions that afterwards enſued

In conſequence of the extraordinary intervention alluded to above, the tranſports were boarded, and the victims ſelected for puniſhment. It was in vain that the victorious Cardinal Ruffo, now decorated with the Ruſſian orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newſki, interpoſed and pleaded the recent treaty; a multitude of the priſoners were executed on the ſpot; many of the palaces and hotels of the nobility were alſo conſumed by the flames, after being pillaged by the Lazzaroni; while a ſpecial commiſſion was organiſed to diſcover and try all thoſe who had participated in the late revolution.

In the mean time, many of the inſurgents having retired to St. Elmo, and the other forts, where they were determined to ſtand a ſiege, preparations were made to reduce them. Captain Hood was accordingly ſent on-ſhore with a body of troops, to take poſſeſſion of the caſtles of Ovo and Nuovo, where he hoiſted the colours of his Sicilian majeſty; while Captain Trowbridge landed with a detachment of Engliſh and Portugueſe marines, and being aſſiſted by ſome Ruſſians and Neapolitans, immediately commenced the ſiege of St. Elmo, and contrived, by the exertions of a body of Britiſh ſeamen, to drag cannon, unknown to the enemy, to the ſummit of a nearly inacceſſible precipice. The garriſon, however, perſiſted in a vigorous defence, and did not yield until ſeveral heavy gun and mortar batteries had been opened for eight days.

Mejan, the commanding officer, thinking that the place was about to be ſtormed, at length conſented to a ſecond capitulation, by which the French were to be ſent home, and "all the ſubjects of his Sicilian majeſty delivered up to the allies."

It was hoped, as the garriſon had thus yielded to the combined powers, notwithſtanding the preſence of the Duke Della Salandra, captain-general of the forces of the King of the Two Sicilies, that the magnanimity of the allies would ſhelter the patriots from the burſt of royal vengeance; but Ferdinand IV. was unfortunately perſuaded upon this occaſion to diſregard treaties which his predeceſſors had reſpected as ſacred. Therefore, when misfortune again fell upon him, he was little pitied.

The executions begun with the Chevaliers Maſſa, Serra, Julian Colonna, and the Prince de Strongoli, who ſuffered death in the caſtle of Œuf. Belloni and Piſtici, two prieſts, were hanged near the Vicaria; the Adjutant-general Grimaldi burſt from the hands of the guards, and periſhed fighting againſt them. Manthone, the miniſter at war, ſuffered heroically, after a ſhort and memorable ſpeech; Dominico Cirillo, on being interrogated as to his condition, replied, "Under the deſpotiſm I was a phyſician; in the time of the republic, a repreſentative of the people; at preſent I am a hero!" He added, that he had capitulated with the firſt powers in Europe, and could not be executed without a groſs infringement on the law of nations.

Nor was the ſofter ſex exempt from this terrible proſcription; for Eleonora Fonſeca, who had conducted a patriotic journal, the Marchioneſs of Piementello, and eighteen ladies of diſtinguiſhed rank, were executed by the cord; while the Ducheſſes of Caſſano and Popoli were ſhut up for life in a penitentiary houſe.

Ferdinand IV. however, notwithſtanding he was ſupported by a Britiſh fleet, a body of confederates, and

and an army of Calabrians; although he was ſtill further ſtrengthened by a new alliance offenſive and defenſive with the court of Vienna, and the promiſe of ſixty thouſand Auſtrians, in caſe his dominions ſhould be again invaded, did not yet deem himſelf ſafe in Naples, but thought fit to return to Sicily, and fix his reſidence once more at Palermo.

Notwithſtanding the retreat of the French armies had been no-where attended with ſuch terrible conſequences as in the kingdom of Naples, yet this event was felt throughout the whole of Italy.

The archdukes of the houſe of Auſtria had always exhibited great mildneſs as ſovereigns of Tuſcany; and the reign of Leopold, who appeared worthy even of the name and the honours of a philoſopher, was not yet forgotten. No leſs than forty thouſand of the inhabitants of the mountains, on learning the diſaſters of Macdonald and Moreau, immediately flew to arms, and attacked the French on every ſide. The garriſon, being alarmed for its ſafety, immediately abandoned the capital, on which the populace cut down the tree of liberty, and the ancient magiſtrates reſumed their functions.

A few days after, a column of Auſtrians and Aretins obliged the invaders to abandon Lucca; Leghorn alſo was evacuated in conſequence of a capitulation between Darcoubet and General de Lavilete, the former governor.

Rome, however, ſtill remained unconquered; but the moſt vigorous meaſures were now taken to ſubdue that capital. A body of Tuſcan inſurgents accordingly inveſted it on one ſide, while a large detachment of Neapolitan troops, under the Prince of Rocca Romana, took poſſeſſion of all the principal poſts on the other. But as they did not poſſeſs the means of beſieging it, it would have been difficult, if not impoſſible, to make any impreſſion; more eſpecially, as ſome of the Parthenopean patriots, who had

lately joined the garriſon, aſſerted that any capitulation would be violated.

However, as Captain Trowbridge had appeared off the mouth of the Tiber with an Engliſh ſquadron, and, notwithſtanding his diſtance from the capital, had ſent a ſummons thither, it was determined at length to rely on Britiſh faith alone, and enter into a negociation with that commander. In conſequence of this reſolution, a convention was immediately ſettled between the French general and the commodore, by which it was agreed to ſurrender Rome, Civita Vecchia, and the poſts adjacent to both, on condition that the troops ſhould be ſent to France. It was alſo expreſsly ſettled in behalf of the allies who had either acted in a public capacity or ſerved along with the Romans, that they ſhould be allowed to depart at the ſame time unmoleſted. The whole of theſe proviſions were ſtrictly enforced; and notwithſtanding his Sicilian majeſty ſent inſtructions to demand the Neapolitan patriots, in expreſs violation of the twelfth article, Captain Trowbridge nobly refuſed to comply with the royal mandate.

By the retreat of Macdonald and Moreau, the Italian fortreſſes, being deſtitute of a covering army, were obliged to yield. Fort Urbino and St. Leon capitulated in ſucceſſion, and the citadel of Alexandria, in which General Gardanne had made a ſtout reſiſtance, alſo changed maſters, on the 21ſt of July. The batteries againſt Mantua were furniſhed with one hundred and eleven heavy cannon two days after, and a moſt formidable and tremendous fire was opened upon that city. General Kray, no longer afraid of being diſturbed in his operations, was ſoon enabled to employ near five hundred pieces of different kinds, including mortars; and being now reinforced by a body of the allies, this ſtrong fortreſs, with a garriſon of more than ten thouſand men, was reduced, July 28, after

28, after the trenches had been opened no more than fourteen days.

Suwarrow, having conquered the greater part of Italy, began to menace the ſouthern departments of France; but he was kept in check by the army of Moreau, which occupied a formidable poſition in the neighbourhood of Genoa, and, although inferior in point of numbers, prevented the advance of his antagoniſt, by threatening to fall upon his rear. The young men of the requiſition were at the ſame time put in motion on that frontier, and Championnet was employed in aſſembling forty thouſand men in the vicinity of Grenoble.

Supplies were alſo ſent to the army of Italy, and Joubert, who was ſoon after placed at the head of it, received orders to act on the offenſive, and relieve Tortona, cloſely beſieged at this moment by the Ruſſians. Having left fourteen thouſand men to maintain his poſitions in the Col de Tende, the valley of Ormea, and the neighbourhood of Genoa, capital of the Ligurian republic, he accordingly left his camp of Cornigliano, at the head of thirty-ſix thouſand combatants, and marched againſt the enemy. Having advanced in three columns to the heights of Novi, his army encamped with its right, commanded by General St. Cyr, poſted on the Scrivia, and the left, under General Perignon, ſtationed at Paſtarana. The centre, led by General Ney, had already occupied the poſition aſſigned to it ſome hours before; while General Dombrouſky with a ſmall corps inveſted the fort of Serravalle, then in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians.

The allies were far ſuperior in numbers. Suwarrow and Melas were at the head of thirty-five thouſand troops of their reſpective nations; and fifteen thouſand Piedmonteſe acted as light troops; while General Kray entered the camp on that very day with a ſupply of eighteen thouſand men.

No ſooner had Joubert received intimation of the arrival

arrival of the army which had taken Mantua, than he ſummoned a council of war to meet at Novi; and it was the unanimous opinion of all the generals, that it would be the height of imprudence to deſcend into an immenſe plain, where the leaſt reverſe in the face of ſuch numbers might prove fatal. The commander in chief, being as yet undecided on the conduct fit to be purſued, repaired next morning along with Moreau, who had conſented to remain a few days longer, and even to accept of an inferior ſituation in caſe of a battle, on purpoſe to reconnoitre the enemy, whom he found poſted with the right at Bocco, the left at Tortona, and the centre at Pozzolo.

While employed in obſerving a diſtant part of the line, the general received intelligence that his left wing was attacked; for Suwarrow, conſcious of his ſuperior ſtrength, had determined to anticipate the French, whom he knew to be always moſt formidable when the aſſailants. On the return of Joubert, he found that the action had become general. Being deſirous to encourage his troops, he immediately advanced at the head of his ſtaff, and received a mortal wound during a charge with bayonets; but he ſtill continued to animate his men to the laſt, and even exclaimed after he had fallen, "March! march! and fight for the republic."

The *battle of Novi* was fought on the 14th of Auguſt. The loſs of their general did not diminiſh the ardour of the ſoldiers. The enemy were received every-where with intrepidity, and would have been obliged perhaps to abandon the field but for the indiſcreet valour of the right wing, which had advanced towards the plain in purſuit of the allies. Advantage was immediately taken of this error by General Melas, who found means to turn the flank of the diviſion under St. Cyr; on which Moreau, who had re-aſſumed the command, was under the neceſſity of giving orders for a retreat, after having two horſes ſhot under

under him. The battle of Novi was attended with immenſe advantages to the allies, as it permitted them to ſend a body of troops into Swiſſerland, and rendered them maſters of the citadel of Tortona, which had agreed to ſurrender if not relieved by a certain day. Nor did Suwarrow fail upon this occaſion to receive the moſt gracious teſtimonies of approbation from his ſovereign, for the Emperor Paul, by a ſpecial ukaſe, conferred upon him the title of Prince Italiſki; an appellation which muſt be allowed to have been premature while the Genoeſe territories were occupied by French troops, and the army of Moreau, although frequently defeated, was not overcome.

The ſucceſs of the allies had hitherto been uniformly brilliant, both in Germany, which now ſeemed to be exempt from the dangers of invaſion, and in Italy, moſt of the principal fortreſſes of which had yielded by this time to the Auſtro-Ruſſian armies. But no ſooner did the French ceaſe to be formidable, than the fatal effects of jealouſy began to be viſible in the councils of two nations differing in language, in opinions, and in intereſt, and only agreeing in the vaunted project of ſupporting the cauſe of civiliſed nations. Suſpicion and diſtruſt at length attained ſuch an alarming height, that it was deemed impolitic to confine their exertions to the ſame theatre. Accordingly, after frequent conſultations, meaſures were taken, if not to accommodate their differences, at leaſt to prevent them from proving hurtful to the common cauſe. In conſequence of this it was reſolved, that Melas ſhould continue the war in Italy; while the Ruſſians under Suwarrow were to enter Switzerland, and, after *defeating* the army of Maſſena, penetrate into the territories of the French republic by the lake of Geneva. But Maſſena, who had defeated an army of the allies near Zurich, encountered the Ruſſian general without diſmay, and impeded his advance. He alſo checked the

the career of Korſakoff, and ſecured the aſcendancy of the French in Swiſſerland.

As for Suwarrow, of 100,000 men, who had either left Ruſſia with him but eight months before, or joined him within that period, ſcarcely forty thouſand reached the banks of the Lech in the neighbourhood of Augſburg. After thus loſing about ſixty thouſand of his beſt warriors, the veteran field-marſhal, overwhelmed with grief, retired to his native country, where, being expoſed at the ſame time to the frowns of fortune and the indignation of a capricious prince, he ſoon periſhed either by poiſon or deſpair.

Notwithſtanding Maſſena's ſucceſſes in Swiſſerland, the campaign upon the whole had hitherto proved eminently diſaſtrous to France. Italy, whence ſhe had derived ſo much wealth and glory, appeared to be loſt for ever. The Roman and Parthenopean republics, with their conſuls, directories, and legiſlatures, were all ſwept away; the citadel of Turin, and nearly the whole of Piedmont, had been forced to ſurrender; and if the emblem of a commonwealth was ſtill retained in Liguria, (Genoa,) this event was to be attributed alone to the temporary reſidence of the army of Championnet.

Holland however remained ſtill faithful; and it was there that France, finding loans and reſources of every kind, continued by means of the wealth of her ally to ſupport her own declining credit. The Britiſh miniſtry, aware of theſe advantages, and ſenſible of the importance of the Batavian republic, whether conſidered in the light of a foe or a confederate, determined on fitting out a formidable expedition for the purpoſe of reſtoring the old ſyſtem of government. The benefits to be derived from ſuch an event were obvious. The ancient alliance between the two ſtates would be renewed; the power of France diminiſhed; and the Prince of Orange, now in exile on account of his attachment to England, reſtored to the rank of ſtadt-

ſtadtholder and captain-general of the forces by ſea and land.

Such undoubtedly were the motives by which the cabinet was actuated upon this occaſion; and had the expedition been undertaken but a few weeks ſooner, ere the arms of the French republic had again triumphed in Helvetia, and before the rigours of a Dutch autumn interdicted active movements, the iſſue perhaps would have proved fortunate.

As an army of thirty thouſand men was required upon this occaſion, an application had been made to the court of St. Peterſburgh; and the emperor Paul, "in conſequence of the friendſhip, and the ties of intimate alliance," as well as "their common and ſincere co-operation in the preſent war againſt the French," agreed to furniſh Great Britain with a ſupply of 17,593 troops, and a detachment of ſix ſhips, five frigates, and two tranſports, for each of which he was to receive a ſeparate ſubſidy. Nor did his imperial majeſty, notwithſtanding the warmth of his zeal, neglect upon this occaſion to ſtipulate for ample pecuniary indemnification; like all the continental princes in their dealings with England, he took care to exact terms the compliance with which could be alone juſtified by the preſſure of the times, and the magnitude of the object.

The convention between Great Britain and Ruſſia was ſigned at St. Peterſburgh, the 22d (11th) of June, 1799.—By article iv. it was ſtipulated, that on the arrival of the corps of 17,593 men at Revel, the ſum of 44,000l. ſterling was to be advanced immediately, and 44,000l. more paid in two months; the ſame ſum was alſo to be furniſhed at the commencement of every month.—By article vi. his Britannic majeſty engages to provide and maintain at his own expence the neceſſary number of horſes.—And by article viii. it is agreed that two months additional ſubſidies ſhall be paid for the troops after their return to their own

country.—It was agreed in a ſeparate article, that the emperor is to lend the aſſiſtance of his ſhips, frigates, and tranſports, on the following conditions: viz.—1. Upon their quitting the port of Cronſtadt, the ſum of 58,927l. 10s. ſterling was to be advanced for the expences of equipment for three months, over and above the ſubſidy of 19,642l. 10s. per month; to be paid always on the firſt day thereof. 2. As the ſquadron was already furniſhed with proviſions for three months, the ſame was to be paid for by eſtimate. 3. The officers and ſailors were to be fed at the expence of Great Britain. And 4. The officers were to be indemnified for the preparations made for the campaign.

While Ruſſia was making preparations at Cronſtadt and Revel, for co-operating on this occaſion, the hereditary prince of Orange repaired to Lingen, on the Emms, where he aſſembled all the ſtadtholderian party capable of bearing arms; magazines were at the ſame time formed at Bremen, and an active intercourſe kept up with the partiſans of his family.

In the mean time a conſiderable body of troops having been aſſembled on the coaſt of Kent, the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made for effecting a deſcent; and it was determined that there ſhould be two ſucceſſive expeditions; one under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, an officer of high reputation; and the other under the Duke of York, whoſe rank as a field-marſhal, and dignity as a prince of the blood, were calculated to confer ſplendour on an enterpriſe intended to be achieved by an army of near forty thouſand regular troops, excluſive of ſuch of the Dutch refugees as intended to take the field.

The Prince of Orange had alſo prepared a proclamation, in which he informed "his dear countrymen" that the long-wiſhed for moment had arrived when they were to be delivered from ſo many calamities. He ſtated that the troops ſent to their aſſiſtance did not

not repair as "enemies, but as friends and deliverers," in order to reſcue them from the odious oppreſſionunder which thew were kept by the French government. "Heſitate not therefore," adds he, "brave inhabitants of the United Provinces, to meet and aſſiſt your deliverers. Receive them among you as friends and protectors of the happineſs and welfare of your country. Let every difference of political ſentiments and opinions vaniſh before this great object. Do not ſuffer the ſpirit of party, or even the ſenſe of the wrongs you have experienced, to induce you to commit any acts of revenge or perſecution. Let your hearts and your hands be united to repel the common enemy, and to re-eſtabliſh the liberty and independence of your common country." His ſerene highneſs concluded by giving aſſurances, that as ſoon as the firſt efforts which were making towards their delivery ſhould have acquired ſome conſiſtency, "his dearly-beloved ſon, who was in poſſeſſion of all his confidence, and deſerving of theirs, would put himſelf at their head, and, following the ſteps of his illuſtrious anceſtors, ſpare neither his property nor his life, in order to aſſiſt with them, and for their ſakes, in bringing this great undertaking to a ſucceſsful iſſue."

The hereditary prince ſoon after publiſhed a declaration, nearly the ſame in ſubſtance as the former, in which he promiſed forgiveneſs to ſuch "as ſhould return to their duty, and aſſiſt in liberating their dear country." He alſo warned all the preſent rulers not to offend any one either belonging to the ancient legal government, or who ſhould have diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a partiſan of the houſe of Orange; and ſo ſanguine were the expectations of ſucceſs, that "all who had been formerly employed in the departments of police, finance, and juſtice, were enjoined to take upon them the proviſional adminiſtration of their former offices."

The Engliſh fleet, and the firſt diviſion of the army, on-board one hundred and forty tranſports, ſoon after ſailed from Margate, Ramſgate, and the neighbouring ports, in Auguſt 1799, after which they proceeded under the convoy of Vice-admiral Mitchell, to join Lord Duncan, who was cruiſing in the North Seas.

Two grand objects were embraced upon this occaſion; the firſt was the poſſeſſion of the Helder, which would not only confer on the invaders a ſea-port and an arſenal, but contribute greatly to the ſecond; the poſſeſſion of the Batavian fleet, moſt of the ſeamen and ſome of the officers of which were greatly diſcontented with the government, while the naval commander himſelf was ſuppoſed not to be wholly averſe from the cauſe of the ſtadtholder. The weather, however, from the firſt moment of embarkation, proved ſo unfriendly to the deſigns of the Engliſh, that apprehenſions were at length entertained of a deficiency of water, and a certain period was actually fixed, on the expiration of which it would not have been deemed prudent to hazard an attack.—Five days however before the arrival of this epoch, the weather proved ſo favourable, that the fleet was enabled to ſtand in for the Dutch coaſt.

Notwithſtanding a landing could not be effected, General Abercromby ſeized on this opportunity to diſperſe the proclamation of the Prince of Orange, as well as another of his own, in which it was ſtated, "that his majeſty the King of Great Britain, the ancient ally of the United Provinces, had entruſted him with the command of a body of troops," and that it was not "as enemies, but as friends and deliverers, that the Engliſh now entered their territories."

His excellency at the ſame time found means to tranſmit a ſummons to the commanding officer of the Dutch troops; while Lord Duncan ſent a letter to the admiral of the Batavian fleet, on the ſuppoſition that the forces were about to land immediately, ſtating that,

as

as more than twenty thouſand men had diſembarked at the Helder, "he had now an opportunity of manifeſting his zeal to the Prince of Orange by declaring for him, together with all the ſhips that might chooſe to follow his example." The anſwers, however, were not favourable: as the former replied, "that he would oppoſe the progreſs of the army with the brave troops under his command;" while the latter ſtated, "that the enemy might expect a defence from him worthy of his nation and his honour."

At length, after the ſquadron had been once more forced to ſea, in conſequence of unceaſing efforts the ſhore of the Helder was again deſcried, and the troops began to diſembark by day-light on the 27th of Auguſt; all the bomb-veſſels, ſloops, and gun-brigs, being ſtationed ſo as to open a well-directed fire, on purpoſe to ſcour the beach, and prevent all oppoſition from the enemy. The firſt diviſion however had ſcarcely begun to move forward before it was attacked, and a very warm but irregular action enſued, which laſted from five in the morning till three in the afternoon.

General Daendels, an officer of ſome experience, and the determined enemy of the Orange party, having aſſembled a body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callanſtorg, made repeated attempts to diſlodge the right of the Britiſh, now poſted on a ridge of ſand-hills, ſtretching along the coaſt from north to ſouth, and incapable of forming more than a battalion in line of battle; but the narrowneſs of the poſition was on the whole favourable to troops entirely deſtitute of horſe and artillery, ſo that the enemy, inſtead of being able to make any impreſſion, were at length obliged to retire to another poſition, ſix miles in the rear.

This circumſtance proved highly advantageous to the future deſigns of the Engliſh, and General Abercromby determined immediately to attack the Helder, although

although occupied by two thouſand men. The brigades commanded by the Major-generals Móore and Burrard were accordingly deſtined for this undertaking, and had received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs; but about eight o'clock on the preceding evening, Auguſt 28, the ſhips which had been anchored in the Mars Diep got under way, and the garriſon was withdrawn.

Nor was Vice-admiral Mitchell, who ſucceeded to the command in the abſence of Lord Duncan, inactive upon this occaſion; for he found means to open a direct communication with the Dutch fleet, and obtained poſſeſſion of nine men-of-war, and three Indiamen, anchored in the Nieuve Diep.

Having ſhipped pilots at the Helder, he afterwards got under ſail with his ſquadron for the purpoſe of reducing the remainder of the Dutch fleet, which he was determined to follow to the walls of Amſterdam unleſs they ſurrendered to the Britiſh flag, or capitulated to the Prince of Orange. Accordingly, at five o'clock in the morning, the line of battle being formed, orders were given to prepare for action; and notwithſtanding two ſhips and a frigate ran on-ſhore, the Engliſh paſſed the Helder point and Mars Diep, continuing their courſe along the Texel in the channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch being then at anchor at the Red Buoy.

The admiral now ſent a captain with a ſummons to the Batavian commander, which was in ſome meaſure anticipated by the arrival ſoon after of two officers, at the earneſt requeſt of whom the Britiſh ſquadron was anchored within ſight of, and at a ſhort diſtance from, the enemy. In about an hour more, the fleet, which had mutinied in conſequence of the proclamation of the Prince of Orange and the ſucceſsful exertions of his adherents, conſiſting of one ſhip of 74, four of 68, two of 54, two of 44 guns, a frigate, and a ſloop of war, was ſurrendered by Rear-admiral Storey, who obſerved

J. Chapman sc

ADMIRAL MITCHELL.

Published as the Act directs Jan.y 1. 1800.

obſerved at the ſame time, "that he acknowledged no other than the Batavian people and its repreſentatives for his ſovereign," but "that the traitors whom he commanded had refuſed to fight." Auguſt 30.

In the mean time the ſituation of the Dutch government was diſtreſſing. On one hand, the country being in poſſeſſion of the French, was conſequently ſubject to their controul; and, ſo little were they inclined to countenance any act expreſſive of independence, that it was with extreme difficulty permiſſion had been obtained for raiſing troops, and forming a national guard. On the other, the republic was menaced by an ancient ally in politics, and a formidable rival in commerce, who wiſhed to reſume her former influence by the reſtoration of a prince now become odious. In this extremity, and with only a choice of maſters, it was deemed ſafeſt to oppoſe the new invaders; and they muſt be allowed upon this occaſion to have exhibited a degree of zeal and activity of which their national character has been deemed but little ſuſceptible.

No ſooner were the intentions of England known, than the executive power publiſhed a proclamation to the "Batavian people;" in which, after intimating that this was the moment in which they ought to render themſelves worthy of their anceſtors, it was ſtated, "that the ſafety of the ſtate imperiouſly required all thoſe to be treated as foes, who by their ſpeech or conduct ſhould appear to approve of enterpriſes directed againſt the commonwealth."

Nor was their ally, who had appeared hitherto to have neglected them, idle; for an army of obſervation lately formed by the French on the frontiers of Holland, received orders to march; and General Brune, a pupil from the ſchool of Bonaparte, being appointed commander in chief, publiſhed the following ſhort and energetic addreſs, which was immediately circulated in the Dutch and French languages:—

"Magiſtrates

"Magiſtrates of the Batavian republic! Behold the ſhades of Van Tromp, De Witt, De Ruyter, and Barneveld, burſt through their ſacred tombs, that you may be animated by their ſpirit, and denounce death againſt thoſe who are traitors to their country! Be on your guard reſpecting the emigrants; oppoſe yourſelves to the impious Orange faction, unite with the people, and overwhelm the Engliſh."

While the Dutch and French were thus exerting themſelves to make an obſtinate defence, the Britiſh flag was flying in the Texel, and the colours of the Prince of Orange were diſplayed from the ſteeple of the Helder, and the ſquadrons in the Nieuve and Mars Diep. The army, which had hitherto occupied the ſand-hills, now advanced on the 1ſt of September, and aſſumed a poſition, with the right to Petten on the German Ocean, and the left to the Oude Sluys, on the Zuyder Zee. By this evolution a more fertile country was open to the invaders, in conſequence of which they obtained plenty of freſh proviſions, while the canal of Zuype, immediately in front, contributed greatly to ſtrengthen their ſituation; an object of no ſmall conſideration, as General Abercromby had determined to remain on the defenſive until the arrival of more troops.

The enemy, who had already collected a large body of forces, wiſhing to diſlodge him, marched by break of day, on the 10th, in three columns for this purpoſe. That on the right, compoſed of Dutch troops, led by General Daendels, directed its attack on the village of St. Martin; the centre, commanded by General Demonceau, marched againſt Crabbendum and Zuyper Sluys; while the left, which was the only one compoſed of French, commenced its operations againſt the poſition occupied by the ſecond brigade of guards. They were however repulſed on all theſe different points, and obliged about ten o'clock to retire towards Alkmaar, leaving behind many of their dead

dead and wounded, beſides one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons, and portable bridges.

Although two of their detachments had penetrated upon this occaſion within a few yards of the poſitions occupied by the Britiſh troops, yet they experienced a degree of reſiſtance that reflected great honour on the army. Major-general Moore, who commanded on the right, and received a ſlight wound during the action, exhibited equal ſpirit and judgment; Colonel Spenſer alſo defended the village of St. Martin with great gallantry; while Lieutenant-colonel Smyth, who commanded two battalions of the twentieth, ſtationed near Krabbendam and Zuyper Sluys, evinced a degree of firmneſs worthy of record. Perceiving that the enemy were likely to obtain poſſeſſion of his poſt, notwithſtanding the blood was flowing in a copious ſtream, in conſequence of a ſevere wound in his leg, he ordered his attendants to ſupport him, and in this poſition entreated the regiment "to remember Minden!" His ſoldiers, ignorant of the alluſion, but at the ſame time charmed with the undaunted reſolution of their commander, received the propoſition with three cheers, and immediately charging with the bayonet, completed the rout of the foe.

The aſpect of affairs being now deemed particularly inviting, the ſecond diviſion of troops was embarked, and the Duke of York proceeded to Holland, on purpoſe to aſſume the command. On his arrival at the Helder, September 13, 1799, he had the ſatisfaction to witneſs the landing of eight battalions of Ruſſians, conſiſting of ſeven thouſand men, under General Hermann; he alſo found the hereditary Prince of Orange collecting and forming the deſerters from the Batavian troops, as well as volunteers from the Dutch ſhips, into regular battalions.

The Britiſh field-marſhal, being determined to embrace the firſt opportunity of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's poſitions, iſſued orders for

that purpoſe the moment that the reinforcements had arrived. After the neceſſary arrangements, the allied army accordingly moved forward in four columns, through a country which in every direction preſented the moſt formidable obſtacles; being cut and interſected with wet ditches and deep canals, while the bridges were all removed, and the roads either rendered impaſſable, or obſtructed by means of abbatis, conſiſting of felled trees half interred in the earth, and placed in a horizontal poſition, ſo as to preſent a nearly impenetrable barrier. In addition to theſe obſtructions, the enemy were ſtrongly poſted on the heights of Camper-Duyne, Walmenhuyſen, Schorledan, and along the high ſand-hills which extend from the ſea in front of Petten, to the town of Bergen, while ſeveral of the intermediate villages were ſtrengthened by means of entrenchments.

The column under Lieutenant-general Hermann commenced an attack about three o'clock in the morning of the 19th of September, with equal ſpirit and ſucceſs, and by eight poſſeſſion was obtained of *Bergen*. But notwithſtanding the Ruſſians diſplayed their wonted bravery during the courſe of the whole day, their ſucceſs terminated here; for on advancing through the wooded country in which the principal force of the Dutch happened to be poſted, they were driven back upon the town they had ſo lately captured, and obliged finally to evacuate it, after a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, in the courſe of which two of their lieutenant-generals were taken priſoners, Hermann and Tchertchekoff: the latter was dangerouſly wounded. The Duke of York expreſſes himſelf in the following manner, in his public diſpatches, relative to this event: "The Ruſſian troops, advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable reſiſtance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was neceſſary to preſerve the advantages they had gained; and they were in conſequence, after a moſt vigorous reſiſtance,

reſiſtance, obliged to retire from Bergen, and fall back upon Schorel, which village they were alſo forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major-general Manners's brigade, notwithſtanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Ruſſians, which had co-operated with Lieutenant-general Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuyſen, by Major-general D'Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the thirty-fifth regiment, under the command of his highneſs Prince William. The action was renewed by theſe troops for a conſiderable time with ſucceſs, but the *entire want of ammunition* on the part of the Ruſſians, and the exhauſted ſtate of the whole corps engaged in that particular ſituation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zuyper Sluys." It is underſtood that this candid ſtatement gave great offence to the monarch who then ſwayed the Ruſſian ſceptre; and a feeble attempt was made at recrimination, by ſtating that the troops had been brought into the field immediately as landed from the tranſports, and before they had recovered from ſeaſickneſs, &c.

The failure of this detachment decided the fate of the action; for although Lieutenant-general Dundas ſucceeded in his attack on the village of Walmenhuyſen, while Sir James Pulteney carried Ouds Carſpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke, by ſtorm, and Sir Ralph Abercromby had captured Hoorne nearly at the ſame time, yet the troops, thus victorious on every other point, were recalled, the army being under the neceſſity, in conſequence of one partial failure, of reſuming its former poſition.

The capture of ſixty officers, upwards of three thouſand men, and ſixteen pieces of artillery, the laſt of which were deſtroyed on account of the intricate nature of the country, afforded ſome conſolation for this untoward event; but as all equivocal victories

may be conſidered as ſo many defeats on the part of an invading army, this upon the whole proved a ſiniſtrous attack, as it rather tended to inſpire the enemy with confidence than deprive them of hope.

It was ſoon determined, however, to reſume offenſive operations; with a view, if ſucceſsful, of penetrating into the country, on purpoſe to afford an opportunity for the Orange party to declare themſelves; and on this occaſion fortune did not appear unpropitious. After the expedition had been deferred ſome time, on account of the inclemency of the weather, the army was once more put in motion, and an attack took place on the whole of the enemy's line at *Alkmaar*, on the 2d of October. The troops were again divided into four columns, under the Generals Abercromby, d'Eſſen, Dundas, and Pulteney; and the plan was combined in ſuch a manner, as to enable the principal corps to communicate with each other by means of intermediate detachments; but the chief effort was directed againſt the enemy's left, conſiſting entirely of French, with an intention of procuring the total evacuation of North Holland. After an obſtinate engagement, which commenced at ſix o'clock in the morning, and laſted during the ſpace of twelve hours, the Gallo-Batavian forces, eſtimated at about twenty thouſand, and commanded by the Generals Brune, Vandamme, Boutet, and Daendels, the laſt of whom was wounded upon this occaſion, were obliged to give way. The Ruſſians conducted themſelves with their accuſtomed ſpirit; and although all the Britiſh troops fought with their uſual valour, yet thoſe led by the Lieutenant-generals Sir Ralph Abercromby and Dundas ſuſtained the brunt of the action; the former having advanced againſt Egmont-op-Zee, to turn the enemy's left flank, while the latter marched ſtraight to Bergen.

The reſult of this attack was viſible next morning: for the enemy during the night had evacuated the ſtrong poſitions on the Lange Dyke, and the Koe Dyke,

Dyke, as well as the extenſive range of elevated ſand-hills. In the courſe of the ſucceeding day, the allies took poſſeſſion of Egmont-op-Hoof, Egmont-op-Zee, and Bergen. The town of Alkmaar, the head-quarters of the French general and the ſeat of the ſtates of North Holland, opened its gates, while a number of troops deſerted to the ſtandard erected by the Prince of Orange; but it is painful to record, that, in expreſs diſobedience to the orders of the commander in chief, many of the inhabitants were plundered.

To improve theſe advantages, and to afford no repoſe to the enemy, the Duke of York now determined to drive them from Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee. The advanced poſts were accordingly puſhed forward, and the villages of Schermerhoorn, Acher-Sloop, and Limmen, occupied without reſiſtance by the Britiſh; but the column of Ruſſian troops, under Major-general d'Eſſen, in attempting to gain a height near *Baccum*, was attacked by a ſtrong body of the enemy. Sir Ralph Abercromby, having advanced to its ſupport, found himſelf oppoſed by Brune's whole force, on which a general action enſued that only terminated with the day, October 6. On this occaſion both ſides fought with deſperate valour, and the Anglo-Ruſſians remained maſters of the field of battle; yet the engagement upon the whole proved indeciſive in point of ſucceſs; for the enemy were not driven from their poſition between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee; and it was now evident, as they had ſtrengthened their lines by fortified redoubts, and received a reinforcement of about ſix thouſand men, that it would be difficult to oblige them to retreat further.

Nor was it perhaps any longer deſirable; for by this time the foe occupied a moſt formidable and nearly inacceſſible ſtation at Purmirind, being covered by an inundated country, the paſſes to which were ſtrongly fortified, while it was ſo calculated by local ſituation as to be nearly in the rear of an army advancing on Haerlem.

Haerlem. In addition to this, the ſtate of the weather, the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, the badneſs of the roads, and, above all, the tameneſs of the ſtadtholderian party, who were expected to have obtained poſſeſſion of Amſterdam, rendered all further progreſs dangerous. After weighing theſe conſiderations, and conſulting with the lieutenant-generals of his army, his royal highneſs very prudently gave orders to withdraw the forces from their advanced poſition, which was according effected, to the great regret of the troops, who were unacquainted with the obſtacles that oppoſed their career.

It now appeared adviſable to return to England; but as the troops could not be embarked in the face of a ſuperior army without conſiderable loſs, the commander in chief, in conjunction with the vice-admiral, entered into a negociation with General Brune, in conſequence of which, after a variety of diſcuſſions, an armiſtice was at length agreed upon. It was ſtipulated upon this occaſion, that the combined Engliſh and Ruſſian army ſhould evacuate the territories of the Batavian republic by a certain period; that the Dutch admiral de Winter ſhould be conſidered as exchanged; that the mounted batteries at the Helder ſhould be reſtored in their preſent ſtate; that "eight thouſand priſoners of war, French and Batavians, taken before the preſent campaign, and now detained in England, ſhould be reſtored without condition to their reſpective countries;" and finally, that Major-general Knox ſhould remain with the French to guarantee the execution of this article.

Theſe terms, although juſtified by the critical ſituation of the troops, were doubtleſs humiliating; but the propoſition of reſtoring the Batavian fleet, ſurrendered by Admiral Storey, was received with juſt indignation by the Duke of York; his royal highneſs having threatened, in caſe of perſiſtance on this point, to cut the ſea-dykes and inundate the whole country.

Thus

Thus ended the expedition againſt Holland, whence ſo many advantages had been anticipated, and ſo much benefit augured; which was intended to have annihilated the influence of France, reſtored the independence of the Dutch, and increaſed the honour and the glory of the Britiſh name. But ſuch are the wayward ſports of fortune, that while the Engliſh reduced the naval power, they at the ſame time inflamed the reſentments, of an ancient ally, perpetuated the domination of the French, and unfortunately ſuperadded the claims of gratitude to the pertinacity of power. Nor ought the ſingularity of the event to be omitted, that upon this occaſion, a prince of the blood-royal of England, and ſeveral of the beſt of her generals, were doomed to be foiled by a Pariſian tradeſman, and an attorney of Zwol; for General Brune, who commanded the French army, was originally a printer: and General Daendels, who commanded the Dutch, was bred to the law, and practiſed for ſome time in the capacity alluded to.

While theſe exertions were making againſt the power of France in Europe, her army in the Eaſt, ſhut out from all communication with its native country ſince the diſaſtrous combat at Aboukir, was employed in the reduction of Egypt.

This taſk proved infinitely more difficult than had been at firſt ſuppoſed; for the Mamalukes, although unacquainted with the modern ſyſtem of war, did not prove ſuch ignorant barbarians as had been repreſented. They were expert in the exerciſe of the ſcymitar, managed their horſes with wonderful dexterity, and exhibited a degree of courage not to be ſurpaſſed by the veteran troops of the old continent. The number of the enemies too, with whom the invaders had to contend, was about to be increaſed by a declaration of war upon the part of the Ottoman Porte, which had hitherto remained neutral, overjoyed no doubt at beholding the rebellious Beys humbled by the invaders,

vaders, although jealous, at the ſame time, of the final ſucceſs of the French.

Bonaparte having by this time chaſed Ibrahim into the deſert, and entered Cairo in triumph, began to make preparations for ſtrengthening himſelf againſt his external enemies. The country which he had acquired was entirely different from thoſe territories where he before commanded, and a new ſyſtem of war became abſolutely neceſſary for its government and protection. As it did not preſent thoſe natural lines of defence ariſing out of foreſts, rivers, and chains of mountains, which in other regions determine the ſyſtem of fortification beſt adapted to the particular poſition, he had recourſe to other expedients. Cairo, not only from ſituation, but alſo from population, as well as the opinion entertained of its importance by the natives, might be juſtly conſidered as the capital. It conſequently became the centre of military operations, and was ſtrengthened by the reparation of the old works and the conſtruction of new redoubts, for the double purpoſe of checking the incurſions of the tribes ſkirting the deſert, and preventing, or at leaſt chaſtiſing, any inſurrection on the part of its numerous inhabitants. Alexandria, which could only be attacked by a force from Europe, was at the ſame time augmented by numerous batteries, and put in a reſpectable poſture of defence; while Belbeis and Salhaié were rendered tenable by forts and redoubts.

Notwithſtanding the original injuſtice of the expedition, it cannot be denied that Bonaparte endeavoured to make up as a legiſlator, for the wrongs committed and the miſeries inflicted by him as a warrior. By eſtabliſhing a ſevere diſcipline, he obtained the confidence, if he did not always ſecure the fidelity, of the people of the capital. Proper meaſures were taken to ſupply the markets with abundance, and the fertility of the Delta alone furniſhed the reſources and the

the delicacies of two hemiſpheres. To avert the melancholy of his troops, now ſhut out from all the reſt of the world, ſhows were recurred to; and at periods when, notwithſtanding the plenty of corn, the French were actually in want of bread, theatrical exhibitions diverted the temporary ſpleen of a gay and volatile people.

The general at the ſame time introduced all the improvements denoting civility, or calculated to edify, inſtruct, and procure reſpect. The firſt public eſtabliſhment was that of a library. A chemical laboratory was next erected; a new liquor, reſembling brandy in ſtrength and flavour, was diſtilled from the date, for the uſe of the troops; ſubſtitutes were found for wine and beer; while ſaltpetre, ſo neceſſary for the purpoſes of war, was refined by a new and improved proceſs. The mechanical arts alſo began to flouriſh: hydraulic machines, for the purpoſes of civil life, were conſtructed; windmills for grinding corn, hitherto unſeen by the inhabitants, were alſo erected, and biſcuit and bread obtained for the firſt time by the ſoldiery.

An inſtitute was alſo formed, and all the learned men, and even many of the general officers who had accompanied the expedition, were eager to become members of it. Theſe explored the country, inveſtigated its natural productions, and copied and deſcribed its antiquities. The commander in chief, although diſtracted by ſo many objects of importance, ariſing out of the organization of an army and the government of a new empire, did not diſdain to aſſociate his labours with thoſe of ſo many men of ſcience. He himſelf viſited, examined, and ſpeculated on the cauſe and origin of, the principal pyramid. Finding that a Britiſh ſquadron, by cruiſing off the mouth of the Nile, prevented all intercourſe but by land between Alexandria and Roſetta, he ſurveyed the canal which formerly led from Rhamineh to the former city, and by exertions ſcarcely to be credited renewed the com-

munication. Confining himself solely to matters of importance, he determined to resolve the long agitated question about the existence of a canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. Having at length discovered the entrance in the neighbourhood of Suez, he followed its course during the space of four leagues, in company with two men of celebrity; he also perceived its traces in different parts of the desert, and left instructions with a third to ascertain the exact line, and take the level of its bed.

Nor was Bonaparte deficient in that policy which the western conquerors have been careful to exhibit in the east. He expressed an outward respect for all the doctrines, and even all the ceremonies, of Islamism. He assisted, along with the officers of his staff, at the grand festivals in honour of the prophet; he paid the utmost attention to the Mufti and Imans, and began to be designated by the venerable appellation of Ali!

Until the prejudices of the people, so long accustomed to the real or nominal domination of the sultan, should wear away, every village had been at first required to hoist the colours of France in conjunction with those of the Porte, its ancient ally; so that the appearance of respect, and even of a concurrent jurisdiction, was carefully kept up. But no sooner had the Turks declared war than a different policy was pursued, and the three-coloured flag alone waved from the apex of the great pyramid, the top of Pompey's pillar, and the loftiest minarets of Cairo and Alexandria. It was also intimated that Constantinople ought to be tributary to Mecca.

In imitation of the Turkish governors and the ancient kings, Bonaparte also assisted at the annual ceremony which takes place at the opening of the Nile, on which occasion he bestowed alms upon the poor, and invited all the principal inhabitants to a feast worthy of his magnificence and generosity.

But in the midst of these festivities, the capital became

came ſuddenly diſaffected, and a new and untried ſpecies of danger was about to be experienced from a conſpiracy formed in a city, the population of which has been eſtimated at nearly half a million. The inhabitants had hitherto been overawed by the ſudden progreſs and ſplendid achievements of the French troops; they alſo rejoiced at the defeat of the Beys and their adherents, whom they conſidered in the double light of uſurpers and ſpoilers. But no ſooner had the grand-ſignior determined to avenge the outrage committed on his dignity, and given orders to expedite a *firman* againſt the infidels who had over-run his dominions, than all the faithful began to be animated with the ſpirit of vengeance.

The inſurgents, inſtigated by their prieſts and the adherents of the expatriated beys, having aſſembled early in the morning, Oct. 21, 1798, exhibited many unequivocal marks of diſcontent. Their diſcourſe and their menaces were however unheeded; and ſo ignorant were the French of the commotion, that the houſe of General Caffarelli was plundered, and the governor himſelf, who had gone abroad unarmed and almoſt unaccompanied on purpoſe to learn the cauſe of the tumult, murdered, ere the revolt had been diſcovered.

At length, after a number of lives had been loſt, the garriſon repaired to the ſignal poſts, the cannon loaded with grape-ſhot were pointed at the inſurgents, and the ſtreets cleared. The Turks, Arabs, and a few Mamalukes, who had ſtolen into the city in diſguiſe, immediately withdrew to the moſques, hitherto conſidered as inviolate by the invaders. Theſe places of worſhip however were ſoon ſurrounded by an exaſperated ſoldiery, and thoſe within ſummoned to deliver up their chiefs. To betray their leaders even in this extremity was deemed diſhonourable by the Muſſulmen, and they refuſed to comply. On this the gates were forced, the great moſque, as well as the quarter

inhabited by the rebels, was burnt, and thoſe who eſcaped from the flames either periſhed by the bullet or the bayonet.

In the mean time Deſſaix was employed in Upper Egypt, in the difficult undertaking of expelling Mourad Bey from the Saïd, whither that chief had repaired on the loſs of the battle of the Pyramids. After traverſing the Nile for a conſiderable diſtance, the French general arrived at Siout, but the Arabs and Mamalukes diſperſed at his approach. Having entered the canal of Joſeph with his germes, he diſembarked at Menekia, and ſkirmiſhed with the rear-guard of the retreating enemy. At length he came up with the main body, conſiſting of about three thouſand Mamalukes and from eight to ten thouſand Arabs, at *Sedinan*, on the 7th of December, 1798; but, inſtead of waiting for the charge of the invaders, they themſelves commenced an attack on the detachment, which was immediately drawn up to receive them in form of a ſquare, with platoons on the flanks. The ſuperiority of the European artillery and muſquetry was, as uſual, conſpicuous upon this occaſion: the enemy ſucceeded, however, to drive in one of the advanced parties on the centre; and ſome of the choſen troops of the bey, after employing their carabines, their piſtols, their javelins, their lances, and their ſabres, in turn, with a view of burſting into the parallelogram of extended bayonets, met their death fighting hand to hand in the ranks. Mourad in the mean time, with a preſence of mind and a degree of ſkill that beſpoke the warrior, having crowned ſome adjacent ſand hills with cannon, immediately opened a deſtructive fire: on this, Deſſaix, conſcious that a retreat to his boats would force him to abandon his wounded, and give a new turn to the war, ordered a charge to be beaten, and carried the batteries. No ſooner had the French become maſters of the heights and the artillery, than they in their turn began a cannonade, which ſoon diſperſed their adverſaries, who

left

left three Beys, several Kiachefs, and a great number of Mamalukes and Arabs, on the field of battle.

Mourad, abandoned by the natives, but still followed by the faithful warriors who composed his household, now retired for a time behind the lake of Gaza, into the province of Faïoum, whence he sallied out at intervals to attack the advanced posts, or dispute the payment of the tribute with the French. No sooner however had reinforcements arrived from Cairo, than Deffaix followed the fugitive chief through the provinces of the Upper Saïd; while the latter, notwithstanding the keenness of the chace, found means to send couriers to the principal inhabitants of Jedda and Yambo, with a view to engage them to exterminate "a handful of infidels who had invaded Egypt on purpose to destroy the religion of Mahomet." But the French being incessant and indefatigable in their pursuit, Mourad, Hassan, Soliman, and eight other beys, perceiving that their Mamalukes were killed, and the Arabs deserted daily, were under the necessity of at length withdrawing beyond the cataracts.

But although, partly by policy and partly by force, the interior of Egypt was kept in a state of tranquillity, yet it began to be menaced on every side: for Alexandria was not only blockaded at this moment, but threatened with a bombardment; and while an Anglo-Turkish armament was expected at the mouth of the Nile, a Turco-Syrian army already exhibited a hostile disposition on the side of the desert. As the latter danger appeared to be more immediate, the commander in chief made the necessary dispositions to ward it off.

Achmet, Pacha el Djezzar, at this period governed Syria, under a nominal subjection to the Ottoman Porte, the authority of which he afterwards disavowed. This singular man, whose name alone (*El Djezzar*, the Butcher,) indicates the ferocity of his disposition, appears to have equalled any of the most celebrated

brated tyrants of antiquity. During the ſhort period that he enjoyed the pachalate of Damaſcus, his government exhibited a continual ſcene of violence, cruelty, and injuſtice; for he is ſuppoſed to have extorted from the people no leſs than twenty-five thouſand purſes, or about 1,200,000l. ſterling, and to have put to death ſome hundreds of individuals, moſt of whom were innocent, beſides mutilating a number, who ſtill remain the living witneſſes of his vengeance. Age, ſo calculated to convey dignity and reſpect, only contributed to render the appearance of this hoary chief more fierce and inexorable. His reſidence at Acre was fortified without like a caſtle, while it reſembled a den within; for near to the place of audience was a dungeon, into which the victims of rage or ſuſpicion were immediately precipitated. That turban, at the nod of which a whole province trembled, was continually ſtained with the blood of his unhappy ſubjects; and thoſe unlettered hands, incapable of ſigning the ſentence of death, were ſaid to be frequently employed in executing it. Aſſiſted by a miniſter, one of whoſe eyes had been ſnatched away by violence, and ſurrounded by ſuppliants, many of whom had, in the ſame manner, been deprived of the fountain of light, this hideous deſpot at once plundered and terrified the multitude over whom he was deſtined to preſide.

But even Djezzar was not deficient in policy. Perceiving that an European nation, which avowedly carried on war for the purpoſes of commerce, had ſeized upon Egypt, he dreaded the vicinity of ſuch a formidable people, who might extend their conqueſts into the eaſt, and, by means of a ſucceſsful incurſion, ſeize on his dominions. Accordingly, although yielding but an equivocal obedience to the grand ſignior, he ſolicited ſuccours on one hand from the court of Conſtantinople, of which he was jealous, while on the other he granted aſſiſtance to the Mamalukes, with whom he had lately been at variance. Not content with this, he

he eſtabliſhed magazines at Gaza, fortified El Ariſch, which is only a few miles from the confines of Egypt, and ſupplied it with a garriſon of two thouſand men.

As Bonaparte perceived it to be in vain to negociate with the pacha, who protected Ibrahim Bey, and evinced a deſign to paſs the frontiers, he determined to march againſt him in perſon; and accordingly collected a body of troops for that purpoſe, with equal ſecrecy and diſpatch. Having aſſembled his army, conſiſting of five diviſions, under Kleber, Regnier, Lannes, Bon, and Murat, he appointed Daumartin to command the artillery, which was neceſſarily compoſed of pieces of a ſmall calibre, drawn by mules and dromedaries, and General Caffarelli to ſuperintend the engineers; after which he gave orders for the troops, conſiſting of ten thouſand choſen men, to commence their march.

During his abſence, the command of the province of Cairo was entruſted to General Dugua, and the general of brigade Marmont was left to ſuperintend the defence of Alexandria, threatened at the ſame time by the Engliſh, the Turks, and the plague. As heavy artillery might be wanting for demoliſhing the walls of the Syrian capital, and the difficulties to be encountered in the deſert rendered its conveyance by land impracticable, Rear-admiral Perée was inſtructed to embark the neceſſary quantity of battering cannon on board three frigates anchored in the road of Alexandria, with which, after eluding the vigilance of the Britiſh cruiſers, he was to appear before Jaffa, and keep up a communication with the army.

General Regnier, who led the advanced guard, on approaching the fountains of Maſſoudiac, perceived a body of Mamalukes, who fled at his approach; he arrived the ſame night at the grove of palm-trees, near to the ſea, and in front of El Ariſch. Having aſſumed a commanding poſition on the ſandhills, he mounted his artillery, which was but little calculated to make any ſerious impreſſion, and ordered a charge to be beaten.

beaten. While one party attacked on the right and another on the left, he himſelf commenced an aſſault in front; and notwithſtanding the favourable poſition of the village, which is ſituate in the midſt of an amphitheatre, built of ſtone houſes perforated with loopholes for the muſquetry, it was carried by the bayonet, the enemy having retired into the fort with ſuch precipitation, as to abandon three hundred of their companions.

In the courſe of that very night, Feb. 12, 1799, intelligence was received of the advance of a convoy of proviſions, under the eſcort of a conſiderable body of troops, who, truſting to their ſuperiority in cavalry, encamped in the vicinity of the French, on a ſteep eminence, were they deemed themſelves ſecure. But Regnier, on the arrival of part of General Kleber's diviſion, ſcaled the height occupied by the Mamalukes, ruſhed into their camp, killed a great number of them, among whom were two beys and ſome kiachefs, and ſeized on the greater part of their baggage, proviſions, ammunition, horſes, and camels.

The commander in chief, who had left Cairo a few days before, immediately after his arrival ordered one of the towers of the caſtle to be cannonaded, and the place to be ſummoned the moment a breach had been effected. After ſome time ſpent in negociation, the garriſon, conſiſting of ſixteen hundred men, conſented to ſurrender, on condition of being allowed to retire to Bagdad; but a body of Maugrabins immediately agreed to enter into the ſervice of the French, Feb. 25.

After paſſing through Kan-Jounes, the firſt village in Paleſtine, and traverſing many leagues of an arid deſert, during which they were frequently expoſed to all the horrors of thirſt, the army at length (Feb. 28) reached the plains of Gaza, whence were beheld for the firſt time the mountains of Syria. The cavalry of Abdallah Pacha having fled at their approach, the inhabitants of Gaza ſent deputies to the French camp; and the troops

on

on their approach found the fort, which contained a great quantity of gunpowder, ammunition, provisions, and some cannon, totally deserted. These supplies not only proved highly serviceable to the invaders, as they were prevented from deriving any benefit from their own magazines, but enabled them, after establishing a divan composed of the principal Turks, to march straight for Jaffa, the Joppa of ancient days.

Owing to its rocky and shelving coast, Jaffa is at all times secure from an immediate attack by sea; and being defended on the land side by a stone wall, provided at certain distances with alternate square and round towers, it made a most obstinate resistance to the French troops, obliging them to break ground, and to erect batteries against it to the southward; and it was not until a breach had been effected, that the forces under Bonaparte could make any impression; after which he gallantly stormed and carried the place on the 3d of March, but we are sorry to record, that the laurels thus nobly acquired, were tarnished by a conduct more cruel, base, and unmanly, than ever disgraced the savage war of either Indies, or the unrelenting tyranny of Robespierre. Berthier, in his Rélation des Campagnes du Général Bonaparte en Egypte & en Syrie, p. 62, asserts, that the garrison of Jaffa, consisting of three thousand seven hundred men, having refused to lay down their arms, were killed upon the spot. But a late author, Sir R. Wilson, who served along with the English army in Egypt, asserts, that the greater part of these unhappy men, instead of being killed in the heat of battle, were put to death in cold blood, and that their uncovered bones still whiten the neighbouring plain. It is but candid, however, to state, that the Mussulmen had formerly received their liberty from Bonaparte, on condition of not serving against the French; but when it is recollected, on the other hand, that they would have been executed by the pacha had they refused to violate the

capitulation, and that this circumſtance, in addition to their numbers and ſituation, entitled them to commiſeration, their indiſcriminate ſlaughter muſt be allowed to have ſtained the laurels around the brow of the conqueror, whoſe heart appears to have been ſteeled upon this occaſion by the ſtern maxims of oriental policy, and a career of victory hitherto uninterrupted by the chaſtening hand of adverſity.

Bonaparte is alſo ſaid to have cauſed upwards of five hundred of his unfortunate diſeaſed countrymen to be put to death, by poiſon!—The French troops held poſſeſſion of Jaffa forty days, during which time it underwent a complete pillage; and the ſoldiers, not content with forcing the women and female children, afterwards robbed them of the trifling ornaments which decorated their heads, necks, and ears; moſtly conſiſting of coins, ſuch as paras, ſequins, piaſtres, &c.

The army moved forward; and, on its march towards Zeta, deſcried Abdallah Pacha, who had aſſumed a poſition on the heights of Korſoum with two thouſand cavalry, while a body of near ten thouſand Turks was poſted on the ſummit of the mountain, ſo as to take the advancing army in flank, and, by forcing it to engage in the Naplouzian mountains, retard its march towards Acre.

After General Kleber had obliged the horſe, and General Lannes the infantry, to retreat, the French, who fought under great diſadvantages, amidſt hills, the intricate paſſes of which were familiar to the inhabitants, reſumed their march, and arrived at Sabarin, at the outlet of the ſtraits of mount Carmel. Next day the advanced guard ſeized on Caiffa, which had been recently abandoned by the enemy, and would have proved a moſt fortunate acquiſition, had not the garriſon carried away the heavy artillery mounted on the ramparts.

At length, on the 17th of March, 1799, part of the army croſſed the river, which runs within fifteen hundred

dred yards of the walls of Acre, during the night. A bridge being erected early next morning, the remainder of the troops paſſed over, and aſcending the heights which command the place, beheld the town prepared for a ſiege, and, to their no ſmall chagrin and aſtoniſhment, diſcerned the Engliſh colours flying in the harbour.

St. Jean d'Acre, ſo celebrated during the time of the cruſades, at this moment contained within its walls two ſingular men, who, with the romantic heroiſm of the days of chivalry, united all the knowledge appertaining to the modern art of war. Sir W. Sidney Smith, after attaining the rank of poſt-captain in the Britiſh navy, had offered his ſervices to the King of Sweden, and conducted himſelf with ſuch bravery during an action with the Ruſſian fleet, that the croſs of the order of the Sword was conferred upon him by Guſtavus III. The war with France ſoon after afforded new opportunities of diſtinguiſhing himſelf, and it was to his care that Lord Hood had entruſted the deſtruction of the fleet in the port of Toulon. Become a priſoner to the French, in conſequence of an exertion of perſonal bravery, he was immured within the walls of the Temple, and every attempt for his exchange or enlargement rejected; at length, however, the gates were thrown open, his liberty procured, and his return to England facilitated, by means that favour of romance rather than of hiſtory. Appointed to the command of a ſmall ſquadron, the commodore repaired to Conſtantinople; formed a treaty of alliance with the Ottoman Porte, in conjunction with his brother, then ambaſſador there; and after procuring the liberation of a number of French priſoners, repaired to Egypt. While a Turkiſh army was preparing to ſail for the eaſt, he endeavoured to defer the expedition to Syria by bombarding Alexandria; and when he found that the army was preparing to croſs the deſert, Phellippeaux was ſent to the aſſiſtance of the intimidated pacha.

This officer, bred in the ſame academy with Bonaparte, and the companion of his ſtudies and his amuſements, had taken a different ſide in politics. Attached to the monarchy from principle, he had emigrated on the annihilation of the throne, and appeared in arms in favour of his prince, but againſt his country. It was he who, at the riſk of his life, had reſcued his friend Sir Sidney from bondage, and reſtored him to his liberty. After accompanying him to the Levant, he had been ſent into Syria, and had employed all his talents as an engineer in fortifying Acre, ſo as to reſiſt the efforts of his ſchool fellow, now become one of the moſt renowned captains of his age.

The commodore, who had arrived but two days before the French, on perceiving the works in ſuch a formidable ſtate of defence, contributed, along with Phellippeaux, to ſoothe the fears and encourage the hopes of the pacha, who perceiving the enemy victorious every-where, had determined to abandon his palace, and carry his women and his treaſure with him to a place of ſafety. But no ſooner did he perceive that he was ſo ably ſupported, than Djezzar determined to ſtand a ſiege, and participate in the glory of ſtopping the career of the conqueror.

Nor was he deceived either in reſpect to the induſtry or the talents of his new allies; for the Engliſh ſquadron, in the courſe of the next day, diſcovered, in the neighbourhood of Mount Carmel, a corvette and nine ſail of gun-boats laden with artillery and ammunition, intended to aſſiſt in the reduction of Acre. Seven veſſels belonging to this flotilla, containing all the battering train, were captured: and this fortunate incident contributed greatly to ſave the city, as well as to haraſs the invaders; for the prizes, being manned with Britiſh ſailors, were anchored near the town, and employed in impeding the enemy's approaches, while the cannon were mounted on the ramparts, ſo as to annoy that army for which they were intended to enſure a certain triumph.

In

In the mean time the French had encamped before Acre, and the generals Dommartin and Cafarelli, after carefully reconnoitring the works, were of opinion, that the front of the faliant angle on the eaft fide was the proper point of attack.

It foon became evident, however, notwithftanding the acknowledged talents of the commander in chief and the number of able engineers in the army, that but little pains had been taken to afcertain the nature of the works; for on rufhing forward it was difcovered, that a ditch of fifteen feet was to be paffed, while the counterfcarp was almoft untouched, and the breach, which was not large, had been effected upwards of fix feet above the level of the works. Notwithftanding thefe obftacles, a body of grenadiers, headed by an officer belonging to the ftaff, defcended into the ditch, and attempted to afcend; but their leader was fhot, and it being difcovered that the only effect produced by the late explofion was a fmall opening in the glacis, nothing could be achieved. The garrifon was at firft feized with terror, and many of the befieged ran towards the harbour; however, it was no fooner difcovered that the opening in the wall was feveral feet above the rubbifh, than they returned to the charge, and fhowered down ftones, grenades, and combuftibles, upon the aflailants, who were obliged to retire, after lofing two adjutants-general, and a great number of men.

This event afforded fo much encouragement to the troops of the pacha, that they fallied forth a few days after, April 5, and killed feveral of the befiegers, among whom was an officer of rank. Djezzar alfo difperfed his firmans among the Naplouflans, as well as the towns in the Saïd, and fent prefents at the fame time to Damafcus, and even as far as Aleppo, requefting the true believers to rife on purpofe to overwhelm the infidels, who were deftitute of artillery.

In the mean time, the Britifh fquadron was forced by the equinoctial gales to abandon the unfheltered anchorage

anchorage in the bay of Acre; and, the French being emboldened, and the Turks diſpirited, by its abſence, the aſſailants puſhed on their approaches to the counterſcarp, part of which they blew up, and even ſucceeded in making a lodgment in the north-eaſt angle of the town wall, whence they proceeded to undermine the tower, on purpoſe to increaſe the breach.

Notwithſtanding Colonel Phellippeaux had by this mounted all the prize-guns, and the beſiegers were forced to ſlacken their fire, yet on the return of the ſquadron it was deemed proper to make another ſally on the 7th, in the courſe of which the Britiſh ſeamen and marines were to force their way into the mine, while the Turks attacked the trenches to the right and left. But although the noiſe of the latter prevented the poſſibility of ſurpriſe, an Engliſh officer, who was deſperately wounded upon this occaſion, entered the aperture at the head of a body of pikemen, after which the retreat was effected without much loſs, in conſequence of the fire from the Theſeus; while the Muſſulmen, according to their uſual barbarous practice, were more active in collecting heads than in annoying the enemy.

But it was not only with Acre that Bonaparte had to contend, for all the neighbouring diſtricts were now in arms; and the Samaritan Arabs puſhed their audacity ſo far, as to make incurſions even into his camp. On this he was obliged to diſpatch, firſt the general-of-brigade Junot, and then Kleber, againſt the enemy, whom he was determined to drive acroſs the Jordan. He accordingly reinforced the former detachment by means of a thouſand infantry and a regiment of cavalry under Murat, and ſoon after ſet out himſelf to aſſume the command. Having repaired through Fouli, along the paſſes of the mountains, he at length, April 16, perceived Kleber's diviſion, conſiſting of two thouſand Frenchmen, fighting with, and nearly encircled by, upwards of twenty thouſand horſe. On this

he

he immediately formed his infantry and cavalry into three ſquares, with a deſign to annoy the aſſailants, cut off their retreat towards Jenny, where their magazines were eſtabliſhed, and drive them before him in the direction of the river, on the banks of which they would be overwhelmed by Murat. He accordingly detached the adjutant-general Leturq with the cavalry and two pieces of cannon againſt the Mamaluke camp, which he deſcried at ſome diſtance, while General Rampon was ordered to take the enemy in flank, and General Vial to intercept them in their flight.

No ſooner did Kleber receive intimation by the diſcharge of a twelve-pounder that he was about to be ſuccoured, than he immediately attacked and carried the village of Fouli with the bayonet; after this he charged the cavalry, which had been already thrown into confuſion by the French horſe under Rampon, and obliged them, after experiencing much loſs, to retire behind *mount Tabor*.

While Bonaparte was burning the Naplouſian villages, and killing ſuch of the inhabitants as had appeared in arms againſt him, General Murat chaſed the Turks from Jacob's bridge, and ſurpriſed the ſon of the governor of Damaſcus; Leturq at the ſame time ſeized on the camp of the Mamalukes, and brought away five hundred camels, with all their proviſions; ſo that the barbarians, unacquainted with the nature of combined movements, were aſtoniſhed to find themſelves beaten at the ſame moment along a line of twenty-ſeven miles by an inferior body of the enemy.

On his return to the army before Acre, the commander in chief puſhed on the ſiege, and at length beheld the completion of the mine deſtined to deſtroy the tower, which had ſo long withſtood all his efforts; but, on ſetting fire to it, the operation was found to be incomplete. Although one of the angles of the wall was carried away, the breach proved to be as impracticable

ticable as before; notwithſtanding the repeated efforts of the beſiegers, a lodgment could not be effected, and ſome of their beſt officers were either killed or wounded upon this occaſion.

The garriſon, invigorated by the preſence of the Engliſh, and defended by the ſkill of Phellippeaux, (who unfortunately periſhed ſoon after,) had by this time erected cavaliers, and conſtructed two places of arms, together with batteries, ſo contrived as to flank the tower, and produce all the advantages ariſing from a croſs-fire; a counter-attack was alſo attempted under ground, on purpoſe to drive the beſiegers from their galleries.

At length Rear-admiral Pérée having reached Jaffa, diſembarked nine pieces of artillery, conſiſting of twenty-four eighteen pounders; theſe having been mounted, were immediately employed to batter in breach, after which a fourth atttempt was made to enter by aſſault; but by this time the Theſeus was moored on one ſide and the Tigre on the other, ſo as to flank the town walls, while two advanced ravelins, occupied by their marines, precluded the advance of the aſſailants, by pouring in ſuch a tremendous fire as to render their deſperate valour unavailing.

Bonaparte now gave orders to change the plan of operations, and effect a new breach in the eaſtern curtain by means of a ſap and a mine, which was to blow up the counterſcarp; but his enemy not only diſcovered his intentions, but, by making approaches under ground, entered the gallery, deſtroyed the frame-work, and counteracted all the operations. It therefore became neceſſary to direct the attack once more againſt the tower, and a freſh attempt to effect a lodgment in the glacis proved as ineffectual as before. Even gunpowder began to fail, and the troops, hitherto always victorious, began to loſe their confidence and audacity.

In

In the midſt of theſe diſaſters, about forty ſail of Turkiſh veſſels from Rhodes and the neighbouring iſlands, under the command of Haſſan Bey, made their appearance, with a ſupply of proviſions, ammunition, and a reinforcement of ſoldiers. Knowing that the landing of freſh troops would be productive of great diſadvantages to the beſiegers, the French general determined to anticipate that event, by a new and ſtill more deſperate attempt to ſtorm the place. The neceſſary orders were accordingly given, and at ten o'clock at night the two places of arms and the approach to the glacis were carried, and a lodgement completely effected. The generals Bon, Vial, and Rampon, advanced upon this occaſion at the head of their demi-brigades; and ſo great was the number of the ſlain, that the dead ſerved as a cover to the living. A ſupply of gunpowder having arrived at the ſame time from Gaza, the tower and curtain were battered once more; and the latter having fallen, Bonaparte repaired thither and ordered an aſſault: on which the General-of-brigade Rambaud, ſupported by General Laſnes, ruſhed forward with the grenadiers, two hundred of whom actually entered the town through the breach. But their progreſs was ſoon arreſted by the fire from the houſes, the barricadoes, and the palace of Djezzar; the ſabre and poniard of the Turks were alſo employed with effect; and ſuch inceſſant diſcharges were poured in upon them in front, flank, and rear, that they were obliged not only to abandon two pieces of cannon and a couple of mortars which they had ſeized, but to withdraw as faſt as poſſible.

The conduct of the Engliſh upon this occaſion fully entitled them to the gratitude of their allies. While Djezzar was ſitting in a conſpicuous place, ſurrounded by the mutilated members of the aſſailants, and by turns rewarding ſuch as brought him heads, and diſtributing muſket-cartridges, they were buſily employed in preſerving his reſidence and himſelf from deſ-

truction. One petty officer did great execution with an eighteen-pounder, mounted in the light-houſe caſtle; another ſuperintended a twenty-four-pounder, placed on the north ravelin; and both, by reiterated diſcharges of grape, ſwept away the head of the attacking column, which, like that of the hydra, was renewed only to be cut off again. In the mean time the centre was aſſailed by a couple of ſixty-eight-pound carronades, mounted in two germs near the mole, whence ſhells were thrown with ſuch preciſion, as to annoy the advancing foe, and render a nearer approach fatal. Nor was this all; for Sir Sidney Smith, after haſtening the arrival of the boats, placed himſelf at the head of Haſſan Bey's troops, and ruſhed on with them to the breach; he alſo found means to overcome the moſt ſtubborn maxims of oriental jealouſy, and actually obtained permiſſion to introduce the Chifflik regiment, diſciplined under Sultan Selim's own eye, into the garden of the ſeraglio, whence they ſallied out and took the aſſailants in flank.

Bonaparte, burning with rage and ſhame, had now placed himſelf on an eminence, called Richard Cœur de Lion's mount, where he was ſeen ſurrounded by his generals, to whom he appeared to indicate by his geſticulations the neceſſity of renewing the attack. Accordingly a little before ſun-ſet, a maſſive column was deſcried deſcending to the breach, which was now wide enough to admit fifty men abreaſt. On this occaſion a ſtratagem of war, adopted at the inſtance of the pacha, proved eminently ſucceſsful; for a certain number of the enemy having been allowed to approach, they were immediately attacked on their entering Djezzar's garden; and on this occaſion the ſword and dagger of the beſieged appear to have proved more than a match for the ſcrewed bayonet of the aſſailants. It was in vain that General Laſnes attempted to rally the fugitives, for he himſelf was wounded by a muſket-ſhot near the wall; while Rambaud periſh-

ed

ed in the city, of which he vainly imagined that he had obtained poſſeſſion.

A few days after this, with a zeal expreſſive of temerity rather than of true courage, the French commander ordered a new aſſault to be given; but the troops ſelected for the occaſion refuſed to mount the fatal breach over the putrid bodies of their unburied countrymen. On hearing this, the grenadiers of the twenty-firſt demi-brigade ſolicited and obtained the honour of ſtorming the place: on advancing for this purpoſe it was diſcovered, however, that the enemy had completed three lines of defence, which it became impoſſible to carry; ſo that after an uſeleſs maſſacre, in the courſe of which General Bon, Adjutant-general Fowler, and one of Bonaparte's aides-de camp, were killed, and ſeveral officers ſeverely wounded, a retreat was beaten, and the diſcomfited volunteers returned to the camp.

In proportion as the troops relaxed in their zeal, and the capture of Acre became dubious, chagrin and deſpair began to be viſible in the face and actions of Bonaparte, who for the firſt time in his life beheld himſelf foiled, and that too by a town ſcarcely defenſible according to the rules of art; while the ſurrounding hills were crowned by a multitude of armed ſpectators, who waited the reſult of the conteſt on purpoſe to declare for the victor.

Nor was this all, for the intelligence received from Cairo was far from being conſolatory. Although the capital and the principal cities had remained tranquil, the Mamalukes began to give uneaſineſs; and the provinces of Beniſouef, Charkié, and Bahiré, had been in a ſtate of inſurrection. A wandering Arabian tribe, from the heart of Africa, had at the ſame time made inroads into Gizeh; the kiaya of Egypt, although elevated by the French to the important ſtation of emir hadjy, or commander of the caravan to Mecca, had declared againſt them; while, to complete the whole,

an impoſtor, who gave himſelf out to be the angel El Mahdi announced in the Koran, had collected a number of followers, and carried ſeveral poſts. The plague, too, had by this time got into the French camp, and ſeven hundred men had already fallen martyrs to that terrible malady: in ſhort, an immediate retreat was now become neceſſary; and Bonaparte, after having beſieged Acre during ſixty days, and ſent notice to Cairo that he would return a conqueror, was forced to evacuate his lines and retire like a fugitive, on the 20th of May.

Yet Bonaparte, although diſcomfited and overwhelmed with calamities, never appeared greater than upon this critical occaſion. He began by publiſhing a proclamation to his troops, in which he ſtated the exploits performed by them during this ſhort campaign. Having traverſed the deſerts which ſeparate Africa from Aſia with greater rapidity than an Arab tribe, they deſtroyed, he ſaid, on Mount Tabor, the army intended for the invaſion of Egypt; while the Turkiſh ſquadron, which ſailed for the defence of the capital of Djezzar, had been intended for the ſiege of Alexandria. "After having carried on the war with a handful of men during three months in the heart of Syria, taken forty cannon, fifty ſtand of colours, made ſix thouſand priſoners, and demoliſhed the fortifications of Gaza, Jaffa, Caiffa, and Acre," adds he, "we are about to return. But a few days more, and you might have ſeized the pacha in the midſt of his palace; however, at this critical ſeaſon the capture of Acre is not worth the time that would have been ſpent before it."

After blowing up the fortifications of Jaffa and Gaza, and inflicting a terrible vengeance on thoſe who had defended their country againſt the invaders, the French paſſed over the deſert (where it was imagined they would have periſhed), and, inſtead of entering Cairo like a vanquiſhed army, were received as victors by the inhabitants, who, ignorant of recent events, had prepared triumphal arches to celebrate their return.

Unabaſhed

Unabashed by his late check, and unintimidated by the sinistrous communications of a soldiery who had so lately murmured against, and even menaced, their chief, Bonaparte distributed recompences to some, inflicted marks of ignominy on others, and so far regained the confidence of all, that in the course of a few days they offered to encounter new toils and new dangers in Egypt, under a commander whom they were on the point of sacrificing to their resentments in Syria.

Meantime, Seid Mustapha Pacha assembled at Rhodes the Ottoman troops destined for the attack of Alexandria; European officers were appointed to direct the details of this enterprize; and the combined English and Turkish fleets sailed unopposed for the coast of Egypt. The movements of the Mamalukes and Arabs indicated the projects of the allies, and the approach of their armament. Bonaparte had been called to the aid of General Dessaix in opposing Mourad Bey near the pyramids of Gizeh, where he received intelligence from Alexandria, that a Turkish fleet of one hundred sail had anchored in the road of Aboukir, from which the Turks had landed three thousand men, with artillery, on the shore of the peninsula, and carried the fort by storm. All the generals commanding detachments of troops, which were in motion, were now ordered to march towards the place of landing, and to make Rhamanieh the place of rendezvous, where the army soon after assembled.

Having attacked the French garrison, and obtained possession of Fort Aboukir, the Turks began to entrench themselves, and to form magazines. Their force, which increased daily, was estimated at ten thousand men, and they appeared to be waiting for greater reinforcement, and for the junction of Mourad Bey, in order to invest the city of Alexandria. Bonaparte, perceiving that the enemy intended to fortify and maintain themselves in the peninsula, determined immediately

ly to attack them; and having marched his troops to the wells between Alexandria and Aboukir, and received information reſpecting the poſition of the Turks, he formed his plan of engagement. Muſtapha Pacha defended the entrance of the peninſula by two lines of troops, and by entrenchments which were ſtill imperfect. The centre of his forces occupied the redoubt, which had been taken from the French at the moment of landing, and ſince converted into an entrenchment. The attack of Bonaparte was deſperate and dreadful. By a ſkilful manœuvre, two thouſand Turks were diſlodged and ſurrounded, and periſhed by the fire of the enemy, or were drowned. After ſuffering various repulſes, the French, ſeizing the moment when the Turkiſh forces ſallied from their entrenchment, attacked the redoubt and carried it. In vain did Muſtapha Pacha endeavour, by every poſſible effort, to rally his troops, which were now forced on every point. The Turks fled on all ſides, and threw themſelves into the ſea; the greater part could not reach the veſſels, which were moored too far off, and they periſhed in the waves; the remainder of the army, with Muſtapha Pacha, was ſurrounded and made priſoners, with the exception only of a few hundred men. The fort of Aboukir, after a bombardment of eight days, again ſurrendered to the French; and the ſon of the pacha and two thouſand men threw down their arms, and were made priſoners of war.

This expedition, which only laſted fifteen days, produced the loſs of a whole army and a fine park of artillery to the Ottoman Porte. It was alſo the laſt exploit of Bonaparte in Egypt, for whom fortune was preparing a new ſcene and a ſtill more exalted deſtiny in another quarter of the globe.

So cloſe had been the blockade of Egypt by the Britiſh fleet, and ſo difficult all communication with other countries, that the affairs of Europe were but imperfectly known to this general; and the late events there

there had only reached him by the intervention of the enemy. Aſtoniſhed at receiving intelligence of a new war, as well as of the multiplied diſaſters which accompanied its progreſs, he conceived the romantic project of returning to France, on purpoſe to enable her once more to triumph over all her enemies. He accordingly embarked ſuddenly with ſeveral officers, and ſome men of ſcience, attached to his fortunes, on-board two armed veſſels prepared for that purpoſe; and after eſcaping repeatedly from the vigilance of the Engliſh cruiſers, landed firſt at Ajaccio and then at Frejus.

On his arrival at Paris he was courted by all parties, and invited by the directory to a grand feſtival, during which it was found impoſſible to veil, either under politeneſs or even diſſimulation, that jealouſy and diſtruſt which now began to prevail between him and ſeveral of the members of the government. At length, after many ſecret interviews with Sieyes, it was determined to overturn the conſtitution, and introduce a new form of government. To achieve this it became indiſpenſably neceſſary to remove the ſcene of action from Paris, where the partiſans of the revolution that had annihilated the throne were ſtill numerous and powerful. The leading members of the council of ancients were accordingly gained; and to conceal the real plot one was feigned, in conſequence of which the legiſlature aſſembled at St. Cloud. An attempt was then made to ſeduce the council of five hundred; but as the majority proved refractory, violence was recurred to, the repreſentatives of the nation were chaced from their ſeats by the ſoldiery, and three conſuls ſubſtituted in the place of directors. This was on the 10th of November, 1799.

While this military chief was imitating the conduct of Cromwell, when he diſpelled the long parliament, and overturned that commonwealth which he had ſworn to preſerve, Ancona, after a long ſiege, ſurrendered

to

to the Auſtrians, Nov. 13. Coni alſo opened its gates on the 4th of December to the Prince de Lichtenſtein; and Championnet died at Nice, in conſequence of a contagious malady, which had ſwept away a multitude of the French ſoldiers in Italy.

The naval and military affairs of Great Britain, in the mean while, notwithſtanding an immenſe acceſſion to the national debt, roſe ſuperior to the machinations of every enemy; while the aſſiſtance conferred on the King of the Two Sicilies by means of a Britiſh fleet contributed to reſtore that monarch to his capital and dominions on the continent.

In the Eaſt-Indies, England, in 1799, not only obtained a conſiderable acceſſion of ſtrength, and a large extent of dominions, but ſhe at the ſame time added greatly to her ſecurity, by the extinction of Tippoo Saib, who had now aſſumed the title of ſultaun or emperor, and had again become an imperious enemy of Great Britain.

On the departure of that fleet which was deſtined for Egypt, the commiſſioners for the affairs of India, apprehending that the company's ſettlements were endangered by the armament, ſent out ſhips of war and troops for the defence of thoſe poſſeſſions. The governor general, the Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis of Wellefley, who ſucceeded Sir John Shore, had already made diſpoſitions for counteracting the views of Tippoo, as the ſultan had received a ſmall force from the Mauritius, and expected a greater aid for an attack of the Engliſh, againſt whom the immediate hoſtilities of Zeman Shah, King of Candahar, were likewiſe urgently ſolicited. Even after the ſplendid ſucceſs on the Egyptian coaſt, the earl did not ſuffer the leaſt abatement of the ſpirit of military or naval preparation; and, his repeated offers of negociation being evaded by Tippoo, he gave orders for the march of the troops, and ſent intelligence to the commander of the king's ſhips on the coaſt of Malabar,

bar, and to the allies of the company, that he conſidered the Britiſh government in India as being at war with that of Myſore. The ſultan now gave a reluctant aſſent to the admiſſion of an envoy; but this was deemed an artifice for the purpoſe of gaining time, as it was known that he had recently diſpatched ambaſſadors to the executive directory of France, to ſupplicate their aid.

About eighteen thouſand effective men, of whom above twelve thouſand were natives of India, advanced from the coaſt of Coromandel under the command of General Harris; and, being joined by the troops of the nizam, reduced ſome ill-defended forts on the frontiers of Myſore. Tippoo, in the mean time, attacked at Sidaſir a brigade of the army which had been put in motion by the governor of Bombay, and of which Lieutenant-gen. Sir James Stuart had the command. The great ſuperiority of the aſſailants, in point of number, did not enſure to them the victory which they expected to obtain. They were routed on the 6th of March, 1799, with a loſs which very far exceeded that of Sir James, whoſe ſucceſs entitled him to high praiſe.

The ſultan now haſtened to meet the grand army, and encountered the right wing near Malavelli. The engagement, which was not very ſanguinary, ended in the defeat of the Myſorians. When General Harris approached Seringapatam, another conflict favourable to his army occurred. He then commenced the ſiege of that town; and the Bombay force zealouſly promoted the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe. Tippoo had not taken proper meaſures for obſtructing the march of his enemies, or intercepting their ſupplies of proviſion; and, during the ſiege, he did not act in the moſt judicious manner for the defence of the town, or the ſupport of his beſt intereſts. The beſiegers profited by his inattention, and carried on their operations with vigor and alacrity. As ſoon as a breach was perceived, arrangements were made for an aſſault. The bat-

talions advanced in the heat of the day, May 4, when the beſieged were leaſt prepared for oppoſition; and, having paſſed the Caveri, approached the rampart. Sergeant Graham led the forlorn hope with an animated countenance; but, while he was fixing the colour-ſtaff on the breach, he was ſhot through the head. The alarm having rouſed the ſultan, he haſtened along the rampart, and found his men purſued by the grenadiers who had ruſhed through the breach. He endeavoured to rally the fugitives; and the intruders were checked for a time; but their impetuoſity ſubdued the ſpirit of reſiſtance. Retiring to the gate of the inner fort, the haraſſed prince received ſeveral wounds; and, in aiming a blow at a ſoldier who was ſeizing his ſword-belt, he was killed by a ball which ſtruck him in the temple. When the oppoſition of the garriſon had ceaſed, the victorious officers eagerly repreſſed the violence of their men. In a town abounding with wealth, deſultory acts of depredation could not be prevented; but the riches of the palace were reſerved for regular diſtribution.

A quadruple diviſion of the conquered country now took place. The territories of the company were conſiderably augmented; the nizam and the Mahrattas obtained additional parts of Tippoo's dominions; and the remaining portion was given to a prince of that family which had loſt its power by Hyder's uſurpation. This extraordinary ſucceſs fixed the Britiſh power in the Eaſt on a firm baſis, and gave it a deciſive ſway over the princes of India.

In another hemiſphere the Britiſh arms were equally ſucceſsful, and a flouriſhing ſettlement was wreſted from the hands of the Dutch. A body of troops having been collected in the iſlands of Grenada, St. Lucie, and Martinico, by Lieutenant-general Trigge, were embarked ſoon after on-board a ſmall ſquadron, conſiſting of two line-of-battle ſhips and five frigates, under the command of vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour.

On

On their arrival off the mouth of the river of Surinam, Governor Frederici was ſummoned to ſurrender that colony; but as he had requeſted forty-eight hours to conſider the propoſal, meaſures were taken to force him to an immediate compliance. Accordingly, the depth of water not being ſufficient for the line of-battle ſhips, the troops were removed into the ſmall craft; and theſe, with four frigates, having anchored two miles further up, a detachment landed and took poſſeſſion of the redoubts and battery at Bram's-point, which had been previouſly abandoned. At length, the capitulation being ſigned and ratified, the armament proceeded to New Amſterdam, which was occupied immediately, and in the courſe of two days more the town of Paramaribo and the neighbouring forts alſo were garriſoned by the troops.

A flouriſhing and extenſive ſettlement was thus obtained by Great Britain, without firing a ſingle gun: but the coloniſts reaped nearly all the advantages ariſing from this event; for while the Engliſh government was at the expence of their protection, they found a good market and a ready conveyance for thoſe commodities which would otherwiſe have remained in their poſſeſſion. As it was generally imagined that this valuable eſtabliſhment would be retained by Great Britain at the peace, a number of enterpriſing adventurers alſo repaired thither from various parts of the empire, and an immenſe acceſſion of capital contributed not a little to enhance the value and multiply the productions of Surinam.

The Britiſh navy, during the whole of this year, continued to diſplay its wonted zeal and accuſtomed ſuperiority; while the names of St. Vincent, Nelſon, Smith, and Mitchell, made the Engliſh flag reſpected in Syria, Egypt, the Mediterranean, on the coaſts of Spain, and in the ports and ſhallow ſeas of Holland. Notwithſtanding the fleets of the two allied powers appeared at one time fearleſs of a conteſt, yet it was ſoon

deemed far more prudent to return to port, and be expoſed to the mortification of a blockade, than experience the vengeance of ſo redoubted an adverſary.

Two actions between ſingle ſhips, therefore, only remain to be recorded in the naval occurrences of this campaign. One of theſe was fought by Captain Edward Cooke, in the Sybille of forty-four, off the ſandheads of Bengal river, againſt La Forte of fifty guns. After a cloſe and warm combat, of near two hours' duration, at the concluſion of which the republican ſhip had loſt all her maſts, ſhe ſtruck her colours, and was immediately taken poſſeſſion of; but the Engliſh commander received a mortal wound during the fight, and ſurvived his victory but a few days.

The ſecond, which muſt be allowed to have been a very gallant exploit, has been deemed by a great judge of this ſpecies of merit, (Earl St. Vincent,) "equal to any enterpriſe recorded in the naval hiſtory of Great Britain." Captain Peard of the Succeſs, during a cruiſe in the Mediterranean, happened to chaſe a Spaniſh polacca into the harbour of La Selva; and as there was no appearance of any batteries, it was determined to cut her out. He accordingly ſent in his ſhip's boats for this purpoſe, under the command of Lieutenant Facey, who was in the barge, aſſiſted by Lieutenant Stupart in the launch, and Lieutenant Daviſon, of the marines, in the cutter. On their arrival they immediately attacked the enemy, which proved to be an armed veſſel called the Bella Aurora, mounting ten carriage guns, manned with one hundred and thirteen men, ſurrounded by a netting, and ſupported by a ſmall battery and a large body of muſquetry on the ſhore. Notwithſtanding theſe formidable means of defence, the combat commenced in the face of day on the part of only forty-two men, who, after entering the prize ſword in hand, carried her out in triumph.

So uninterrupted was the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms at ſea, that, although England did not loſe a ſingle veſ-

ſel

fel of war in the courſe of this year, no leſs than twenty frigates, corvettes, and luggers, belonging to France, and ten to Spain, were either taken or run on ſhore. The Dutch navy may be ſaid to have been annihilated, and its ſpirit and diſcipline wholly extinguiſhed. In addition to the twelve ſhips of war ſeized by Admiral Mitchell in the Nieu Diep, and an equal number which ſurrendered within the Texel, the Batavian republic loſt a fifty-gun ſhip in the ſtraits of Sunda; and as the ſailors were obviouſly diſaffected to the new government, all further exertions by ſea were wholly interdicted.

While twelve ſhips belonging to the emperor Paul co-operated with the Britiſh fleet in the German ocean, the Turco-Ruſſian ſquadron, commanded by the Capitan Bey, Cadir Bey, and Vice admiral Ouſchakoff, after conquering Cerigo, Zante, and Cephalonia, appeared before Corfu. Having landed a body of men on the little iſland called Lo Scoglio di Vido, it was carried, after a ſhort reſiſtance; on which an attack took place on the out-works of the adjoining town, and fort St. Salvador was captured by the allies. Next day, a flag of truce was ſent by the commanding officer of the French garriſon at Corfu to the Ruſſian vice-admiral, with propoſals for delivering up the place, in conſequence of which the garriſon was admitted to a capitulation. The Leander of fifty guns, which had been captured by a French ſeventy-four ſoon after the action of the Nile, and happened to be anchored in the harbour of this place at the time of the ſurrender, was ſoon after reſtored by the emperor of Ruſſia to the ſervice of Great Britain, and that too in a manner that added not a little to the princely generoſity with which the gift was conferred.

At the cloſe of the year 1799, Bonaparte having become the abſolute ruler of France under the title of *Firſt Conſul*, promulgated a new conſtitution, and in a great meaſure united all the authorities, both civil and military,

military, in his own perſon, determined on entering into negociations for peace. However ſlender his hopes of ſucceſs, he reſolved, if poſſible, to throw all the odium ariſing from the further proſecution of the war on the enemies of France, and accordingly commenced his career by a bold departure from all diplomatic forms, and addreſſed a letter immediately to the King of Great Britain. Talleyrand, formerly biſhop of Autun, and now ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, accordingly tranſmitted a diſpatch to Lord Grenville, who occupied a ſimilar ſituation in England, with a requeſt that it might be delivered into his majeſty's own hands.—The following is a correct tranſlation of the letter:

PARIS, 5 *Nivoſe, an* 8.

"Called by the wiſhes of the nation, to occupy the firſt magiſtracy of the republic, I deem it proper on entering upon my office, to communicate the intelligence directly to your majeſty. Shall the war, which has already ravaged the four quarters of the globe during eight years, be eternal? and can no means be taken to extinguiſh it? Why ſhould the two moſt enlightened nations in Europe, whoſe power and independence are ſufficiently aſcertained, ſacrifice to vain ideas of grandeur the advantages reſulting from commerce, internal proſperity, and the happineſs of families? Why do they not conſider peace as conſtituting the firſt want, as well as the firſt glory, of a people?

"Theſe ſentiments cannot be ſtrangers to the heart of a king who governs a free people, with the ſole view of rendering them happy. In this overture your majeſty will only perceive my ſincere deſire to contribute efficaciouſly, for the ſecond time, to a general pacification, by a prompt and confidential communication, diſengaged from thoſe forms, neceſſary perhaps to diſguiſe the dependence of feeble ſtates, but only betraying in powerful ones the mutual deſire of deceiving each other.

"France

" France and England, by the abuſe of their reſpective reſources, might ſtill for a long time continue a conteſt involving the miſery of other countries; but I dare venture to aſſert, that the fate of all civiliſed nations is connected with the concluſion of a war which has ſet the whole world in commotion.

(Signed) BONAPARTE."

In anſwer to this communication, the Engliſh miniſter, Lord Grenville, intimated to M. Talleyrand, " that as his majeſty could not perceive any reaſon for departing from thoſe formalities ſo long adopted throughout Europe in the tranſactions between foreign ſtates, he had tranſmitted an official reply."

This, which may be conſidered as a new manifeſto, ſtates that " the King of England has afforded reiterated proofs of his wiſh to re-eſtabliſh a ſolid and durable tranquillity:" it is aſſerted, that he did not carry on the war from the deſire of acquiring a vain glory; his ſole wiſh, during the whole of the conteſt, being to protect the rights and happineſs of his ſubjects againſt all aggreſſion.

France is accuſed, notwithſtanding her unexampled diſtreſs, of having ſquandered away her wealth, year for year, for the propagation of a ſyſtem calculated to exterminate all legitimate government. The Low-countries, the United Provinces, the Swiſs cantons, the ancient friends and allies of his majeſty, are ſaid to have been indiſtinctly, and in ſucceſſion, ſacrificed to this blind ſpirit of deſtruction. Germany alſo has been ravaged; Italy, now delivered from its new maſters, preſented at this moment a ſpectacle of rapine and anarchy; and his majeſty himſelf had been forced to ſupport a conteſt equally painful and expenſive, for maintaining the exiſtence and independence of his kingdoms.

Theſe calamities, it was added, had not been confined to Europe alone; they were extended to the moſt diſtant quarters of the globe; and ſo long as ſuch

a ſyſtem prevailed, and the blood and treaſures of a numerous and powerful nation ſhould be waſted in its ſupport, it was demonſtrated by experience, that an open and vigorous war preſented the only efficacious means of defence.

It was further ſtated, that the King of England could not rely on vague aſſurances of a pacific diſpoſition, as ſimilar profeſſions had been ſo often recurred to by all thoſe who had in ſucceſſion directed the reſources of France, to the deſtruction of Europe; it would, however, afford great joy to his majeſty, to perceive that the danger, to which his own ſtates and thoſe of his allies had been ſo long expoſed, were entirely vaniſhed, and that there was no longer any neceſſity for reſiſtance; but a conviction of this kind could alone originate in experience, and the evidence of facts. The beſt and moſt natural guarranty would be "the re-eſtabliſhment of that dynaſty of princes" which had preſerved to the French nation, for ſo many ages, proſperity at home, and conſideration and reſpect abroad: ſuch an event would remove all obſtacles to a negociation, as well as aſſure to France the tranquil enjoyment of its ancient territories, while the other nations would find that ſecurity in peace and repoſe which they are now forced to ſeek by other means.

But, however deſirable this event might be for that country and the whole world, his majeſty did not limit to its accompliſhment the poſſibility of a ſure and durable peace; as he did not pretend to preſcribe either the form of government, or the choice of thoſe who were to be entruſted with the intereſts, of a great and powerful nation. In the mean time, conſulting only the ſecurity of his own ſtates, as well as that of his allies and of Europe, he would ſeize the firſt favourable opportunity of concerting relative to the means of a general pacification; but at preſent there was no proſpect of obtaining that object. It remained for him, "therefore, only to purſue, in concert with other

other powers, thoſe efforts required by a juſt and defenſive war; a war which his ſolicitude for the happineſs of his ſubjects would not permit him to continue beyond the neceſſity in which it originated, nor to terminate on any other grounds than thoſe calculated to enſure them the enjoyment of their tranquillity, their conſtitution, and their independence."

Bonaparte, finding his deſire of being the pacificator of Europe rejected by the King of Great Britain, propoſed to the court of Vienna a renewal of a ſeparate negociation; but the influence of the Britiſh miniſtry, and the ſucceſs of the late campaign, induced the emperor to continue the war. His troops gained ſome advantages in the ſpring, when they attacked the French in the Ligurian territories. After ſeveral engagements, General Melas encountered Maſſena near Voltri; and, having prevailed in a conflict which proved fatal to a vaſt number of men, he confined the enemy within the walls of Genoa. In the blockade of that city a Britiſh ſquadron aſſiſted; and the want of proviſions reduced the defenders to moſt ſevere difficulties. Sickneſs became ſo prevalent, and hunger ſo urgent, that Maſſena was at length obliged to ſue for the indulgence of an unmoleſted retreat.

As it was the earneſt wiſh of Bonaparte to ſtrike a deciſive blow in Italy, he ſent forward a conſiderable army under Berthier, to prepare the way for his own perſonal operations. Penetrating into Piedmont over the mountain of St. Bernard, the French drove their alarmed adverſaries before them; and, advancing into the Milaneſe, ſpeedily re-took ſome of the chief towns. At Caſteggio, they met with important ſucceſs; but their moſt ſignal triumph was on June 14, at Marengo. Here the vigour of the Auſtrians ſeemed long to promiſe victory to their efforts. They turned the wings of the French, and forced the centre to fall back; and Melas even flattered himſelf with the hope of cutting off the retreat of the diſordered

troops. But, when the chief conſul, who was in the heat of action, almoſt deſpaired of ſucceſs, the celebrated Deſaix appeared with a corps de reſerve, and changed the fortune of the day. A new line was formed; the Auſtrians were checked in their career; and, though they ſtill exhibited marks of obſtinate courage, they were at length totally routed. About nine thouſand of their number were killed, wounded, or made priſoners, but not without the loſs of many lives on the part of the conquerors. This defeat ruined the hopes of the emperor. It was followed by a propoſal from the vanquiſhed general for an armiſtice, which he purchaſed by the reſtitution of Genoa, and the ſurrender of the citadels of Milan, Turin, Tortona, and other fortreſſes.

The French alſo acted with ſimilar vigour in Germany. Moreau engaged General Kray at Moſkirch; but a Bavarian force, ſubſidiſed by Great Britain, contributed to prevent the republicans from being completely victorious on this occaſion. Several other obſtinate battles took place, with conſiderable loſs on both ſides; and, after the victory of Oberhauſen, the French took poſſeſſion of Munich, and other Bavarian towns; but their progreſs was arreſted by a truce. The emperor conſented to a negociation, July 28, which produced preliminaries founded on the treaty of Campo Formio.

The hoſtilities of the Engliſh during the year 1800, were chiefly connected with the maritime ſervice. A deſcent being made on the coaſt of Bretagne, the forts of Quiberon were deſtroyed; and other debarkations were injurious to the French. From the Dutch the African iſle of Goree was taken, as was alſo the American iſland of Curaçoa. And after a very long blockade, in which the Portugueſe aſſiſted, the French were compelled to relinquiſh Malta, on September 5, to the great joy and reputation of the Britiſh court. Ferrol was for ſome time threatened by a Britiſh armament;

mament; but, though the invaders gained the neighbouring heights by repelling the Spaniards, they had no encouragement to attack the place. Cadiz was likewiſe menaced, and was ſaved by the ſame improbability of ſucceſs, added to the riſque of being infected with a contagious diſeaſe, then unhappily prevailing among the garriſon and the inhabitants.

On the cloſe of the campaign of the year 1800, the Emperor of Ruſſia withdrew his arms from the confederacy. Not content with this manifeſtation of his deſertion of the common cauſe, he expreſſed ſtrong reſentment againſt England, complaining of her maritime encroachments; and he ſtopped all the Britiſh veſſels in his ports, before the diſpute reſpecting Malta gave him even a pretence for diſpleaſure. He, however, removed the embargo; but again renewed it, on the idle allegation of the detention of Malta, to which he claimed a right, in conſequence of the aſſumed authority of grand maſter of the order of knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. He even ſent the ſeamen into confinement, and haraſſed them with arbitrary rigour. To the Daniſh court, and alſo to that of Sweden, he propoſed a renewal of thoſe engagements of armed neutrality which the empreſs Catharine had framed during the American war; and a convention to that effect was ſigned at Peterſburg, December, 16, 1800. Reſenting this ungenerous conduct, the Britiſh court ſubjected Ruſſian, Daniſh, and Swediſh, ſhips, to an embargo, January 14, 1801, and prepared for vigorous hoſtilities.

While this ſtorm impended over Great Britain from the north, her Auſtrian ally was perſuaded to renounce the late preliminaries, and again renew the war. But the ſignal defeat of the Auſtrian army at Hohenlinden by the ſkill of Moreau, the ſucceſs of Augereau in Franconia, and the progreſs of the republicans in Italy, induced the emperor to ſue for peace; and, being releaſed from the obligation of

treating in concert with Britain, he authoriſed Count Cobentzel to ſign a treaty at Luneville. By this treaty, he confirmed the ceſſion of the Belgic provinces to the French: he alſo ceded to them the county of Falkenſtein, the Frichtal, and all the Auſtrian territory on the left bank of the Rhine between Zurzach and Baſle; and engaged to give up the Briſgaw to the Duke of Modena. He conſented to the renunciation of Tuſcany by the grand duke, who was to be ſucceeded by the heir of the duchy of Parma, and was to be indemnified by German grants. He ſanctioned the agreement of the deputies of the empire, who had aſſented, in the congreſs at Raſtadt, to the French demand of the permanent poſſeſſion of the countries ſituated on the left bank of the Rhine, from the point where it leaves the Helvetic territory to the ſpot where it enters the Batavian confines. The French waved all pretenſions to the right bank of that river, and promiſed to reſtore the fortreſſes of Duſſeldorff, Ehrenbreitſtein, Philipſburg, Caſſel, and Old Briſach, on condition of their remaining in the ſame ſtate in which they ſhould be found at the time of their evacuation; and it was alſo agreed, that the former aſſignment of Venetian territories to the emperor ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

The moſt important event which had taken place in the year 1800, was the union of Great Britain with the kingdom of Ireland. Upon this occaſion the king declared, that he ſhould "ever conſider this great meaſure as the happieſt event of his reign." That it was one of the moſt judicious acts of the government, few will be diſpoſed to deny; and the mode in which it was conducted, without aſperity or rancour, and in a moment ſo critical to the peace and ſafety of Ireland, will ever reflect the higheſt credit on the miniſter, Mr. Pitt, under whoſe auſpices the enactment of union took place, on the 2d of July in England, and the 1ſt of Auguſt in Ireland, in the year 1800. In this

ſtate

ſtate of affairs the parliament aſſembled, February 2, 1801. Addreſſing the two houſes, the king obſerved, that, at a criſis ſo important to the intereſts of his people, he derived great ſatisfaction from being enabled, for the firſt time, to avail himſelf of the advice and aſſiſtance of the united parliament. "This memorable era, (he ſaid,) diſtinguiſhed by the accompliſhment of a meaſure calculated to augment and conſolidate the ſtrength and reſources of the empire, and to cement more cloſely the intereſts and affections of my ſubjects, will, I truſt, be equally marked by that vigour, energy, and firmneſs, which the circumſtances of our preſent ſituation peculiarly require."

The moſt remarkable debate in this meeting of the parliament, related to the caſe of the Iriſh catholics, whoſe claims, after the completion of the act of union, formed a particular ſubject of diſcuſſion in the cabinet. Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville repreſented an acquieſcence in the wiſhes of thoſe ſectaries as neceſſary for the perfect conſolidation of the intereſts of the united kingdom, and affirmed, that, as no danger could ariſe from it, policy required the conceſſion. Several of the privy council expreſſed oppoſite ſentiments; and his majeſty took a decided part in the diſpute, alleging that the oath taken by him at his coronation precluded his aſſent to a ſcheme which might, in its conſequences, endanger the religious eſtabliſhment. As this repugnance obſtructed the recommendation of the meaſure to the parliament, and diminiſhed the probability of its ſucceſs, Mr. Pitt declared, that he conceived himſelf bound, by his duty, by his conſcience, and his honour, to reſign that ſituation in which he was not at full liberty to purſue his ideas of equity and public benefit. His reſignation was accepted, as was alſo that of Lord Grenville; and Earl Spencer, at the ſame time, relinquiſhed all concern in the affairs of the admiralty.

After ſome deliberation, his majeſty ſelected Mr. Addington

Addington for the office of his firſt miniſter. That gentleman had long been an intimate friend of Mr. Pitt, whoſe influence had placed him in the chair of the houſe of commons, which he filled with high reputation. Lord Hawkeſbury was ſelected for the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of Lord Grenville; and the Earl of St. Vincent was made ſucceſſor to Earl Spencer, as firſt lord of the admiralty.

A febrile indiſpoſition with which the king was ſeized, retarded the public buſineſs. It was apprehended that a regency would be neceſſary; but the return of health, after an illneſs of three weeks, enabled his majeſty to renew his attention to affairs of ſtate. On the 17th of March he honoured Mr. Addington with a formal appointment to the two offices which Mr. Pitt had ſo long enjoyed; ſubſtituted Lord Hobart and Mr. Charles Yorke in lieu of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Wyndham, and deputed the Earl of Hardwicke to Ireland as lord-lieutenant.

The orders which the late miniſtry had iſſued for vigorous operations againſt the Danes and Swedes in the Weſt Indies, were now carried into effect. Lieutenant-general Trigge and Rear-admiral Duckworth ſailed from Antigua with a ſmall fleet and about fifteen hundred ſoldiers, and ſteered to the Swediſh iſle of St. Bartholomew. The governor, having no means of effectual defence, acquieſced in the demand of an immediate ſurrender. Leaving a garriſon in the chief town, the aſſociated commanders would have proceeded without delay to the iſle of St. Thomas; but the appearance of a reinforcement from England induced them to extend their views to the reduction of St. Martin, though an attempt upon this iſland was not included in the inſtructions which they had received. One brigade landed in the Dutch quarter, and another in the French territory, March 24, 1801. The former, in approaching the heights near Fort Amſterdam, met with ſome reſiſtance, but prevailed in every ſkirmiſh.

The

The enemy, having attacked one of the positions occupied by the English, a spirited conflict ensued, which terminated in the defeat of the enemy; and a capitulation was signed the next morning.

The Danish islands were the next objects of attack. The fleet sailing to the westward, the isles of St. Thomas and St. John were taken without opposition; and St. Croix (or Santa Cruz) was added with facility to the British conquests. Some vessels were found in the harbours of these islands; but they were not large or valuable. As it was not supposed that these acquisitions would be durable, the success made little impression on the public: but the expedition tended to prove the determination of the cabinet to maintain the naval authority of Great Britain.

This authority was further established in a most honourable and glorious manner by the British fleet, which was pursuing its course toward the Sound. The commandant of the castle of Cronenburg having intimated that he would not suffer the English ships to pass, this answer to an application from Sir Hyde Parker was considered as a declaration of war, though the admiral assured the Dane that he was ready to attend to any conciliatory proposals. The cannonade began from the fortress, but was not very injurious to the fleet, which soon reached the isle of Huene. From this station Sir Hyde reconnoitred the Danish line of ships, radeaux, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships, and gun-boats. The approaches to Copenhagen were fortified with skill; batteries of cannon and mortars were erected on every part of the shore where they were likely to be efficacious; the Crown islands and that of Amak were strengthened by a variety of works; the mouth of the harbour was protected by a chain and by a fort built on piles; and a line of shipping added to the natural strength of the place. The admiral, on the 2d of April, having ordered an attack from the southward, Lord Nelson advanced with twelve sail of the line, four frigates, some sloops, fire-ships, and bomb-

bomb-veſſels; but, from the intricacy of the navigation, two of the largeſt ſhips ran a-ground, and another was obliged to caſt anchor far from her appointed ſtation. Captain Murray, in the Edgar, led the van with great intrepidity. The Monarque ſuſtained the moſt deſtructive fire; and her commander, Captain Moſſe, loſt his life, with above fifty of his men. Captain Riou was alſo killed, while he was attacking the ſhips at the entrance of the harbour. The battle raged for four hours with great ſlaughter on both ſides. The number of killed, on the part of the Engliſh, exceeded 250; and on the ſide of the Danes, above 500. Almoſt 700 men in the Engliſh ſhips, and about 1500 of the Danes, wounded. Seventeen Daniſh veſſels, floating batteries included, were ſunk, burned, or captured. Immediately after the victory, Lord Nelſon threatened to burn all the floating batteries which he had taken, without ſaving the priſoners who were on-board, if the enemy ſhould continue the leaſt firing. This menace produced a ceſſation of hoſtilities: Lord Nelſon landed, and conferred with the Prince of Denmark; and a convention was ſigned for a regular armiſtice.

The death of the Ruſſian Emperor Paul haſtened this agreement; and, if that event had been known before the ſanguinary conflict occurred, the Danes would probably have ſubmitted without a blow. His violent death ſeemed unlamented; and his ſon Alexander aſcended the throne amidſt the congratulations of his people. An extraordinary change followed this unexpected event. The new emperor diſclaimed the politics of his predeceſſor, and aſſured the Britiſh court of his pacific intentions. The court of Copenhagen relaxed in its zeal for the armed neutrality; that of Stockholm breathed forbearance; and the King of Pruſſia, who had ſeized Hanover, aſſumed a leſs imperious tone. At the requeſt of Alexander, the Britiſh admiral forebore to obſtruct the Ruſſian

or

or Swediſh trade and navigation. Lord St. Helen's was ſent to Peterſburgh to negociate; the reſpective embargoes were taken off; and the ſtorm in the north ſubſided in April, giving place to the milder influence of the month of May.

A convention was now adjuſted, by the interference of Ruſſia, between all the belligerent powers. By the third article of this agreement it was ſtipulated, that effects embarked in neutral veſſels ſhould be free, with the exception of contraband ſtores of war and the property of an enemy; that the latter deſignation ſhould not include the merchandiſe of the produce, growth, or manufacture, of the countries at war, acquired by the ſubjects of the neutral ſtate, and tranſported on their account; that the commodities prohibited ſhould be ſuch only as were declared contraband by the treaty of commerce concluded between Great Britain and Ruſſia in 1797; that a port ſhould be conſidered as under blockade, when the ſhips of a belligerent power ſhould be ſo ſtationed as to render it evidently dangerous to enter; that the neutral veſſels ſhould not be ſtopped except upon ſtrong grounds, and that the proceedings ſhould be uniform, prompt, and legal. The next article provided, that the right of ſearching mercantile veſſels ſailing under convoy of a ſhip of war ſhould only be exerciſed by the ſhips of the government, not by thoſe of private adventurers. Thus the chief points in diſpute were ſettled in favour of thoſe modes which had been long adopted in the commercial intercourſe and connections with Great Britain.

As the north of Europe had thus witneſſed the triumph of the Britiſh navy, ſo did the ſouth feel the effects of its thunder. Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez was cruiſing near Cadiz, when it was reported to him that three French ſhips of the line and a frigate had been ſeen near Gibraltar. He immediately directed his courſe to the entrance of the ſtrait; and,

finding that the ſhips which he wiſhed to engage had anchored in the bay of Algeſiras, he ſent the Venerable man of war to begin the attack. Rear-admiral Linois now drew his ſhips into a cloſer line, and warped them near the batteries which defended the bay; and a briſk fire was opened, on July 6, not only from the ſhips, but alſo from the fortifications, and from a number of gun-boats, ſo diſpoſed as to rake the Engliſh ſquadron. Captain Stirling, in the Pompée, made a great impreſſion on the flag-ſhip of Linois, till a change of wind prevented him from acting. As ſoon as the wind favoured, the Hannibal, Captain Ferris, puſhed forward in the hope of paſſing between the French ſhips and the batteries; an attempt which, he thought, might lead to a complete triumph. But his ſhip happened to take the ground under one of the batteries; and, as no efforts could extricate her, he was obliged to give her up, after a conſiderable loſs of men, and the deſtruction of a great number of his adverſaries. A breeze having enabled two other ſhips to approach the enemy, they kept up for a time a heavy fire, which, if the wind had not declined, would have enforced the ſurrender of the oppoſing veſſels. The impracticability of a cloſe action at length induced Sir James to withdraw his force, when above three hundred and ſixty of his men had been killed or wounded. This diſappointment ſerved only to ſtimulate the eagerneſs of the Britiſh ſeamen for another conteſt. The ſhips were repaired with great expedition; and, when the French, joined by a Spaniſh ſquadron, were ſailing towards Cadiz, the rear of the united fleet was attacked, on July 12, by the Superbe. This veſſel having fired between the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip and another of 112 guns, and then retiring, a mutual error (amidſt the darkneſs of the night) occaſioned a conflict between thoſe two ſhips of the enemy. One of them ſuddenly took fire; the flames rapidly extended to the other; and both blew up, with

with the loſs of about two thouſand men. This melancholy accident diſcouraged Linois and his aſſociates, and tended to accelerate their retreat. The San Antonio, of ſeventy-four guns, was taken; but the Formidable baffled a ſevere attack from Captain Hood, whoſe ſhip ſtruck upon a rock, and was with difficulty towed off in a diſabled ſtate. The enemy reached Cadiz without further moleſtation; and Admiral Saumarez ſailed with his prize to Gibraltar.

But while theſe partial conflicts were going on in the vicinity of the Britiſh territories in Europe, the deciſive battle was fought before Alexandria in Egypt, which gave peace and glory to England. On the 2d of March, 1801, the fleet under Lord Keith, with the army of Sir R. Abercrombie, came to anchor exactly where the glorious battle of the Nile was fought in 1798. On the 8th of March, Sir Ralph Abercrombie gave orders for landing the troops, which was effected in flat-bottomed boats, under a ſevere and continued fire from the enemy. The ſoldiers were ordered to ſit down on the bottom, holding their firelocks between their knees. All the boats in the fleet were employed; yet only five thouſand troops could at firſt be landed; and theſe were penned up ſo cloſe as to be unable to move, and expoſed to a galling and deſtructive fire, without the power of returning it, or of taking any meaſure of defence. Numbers of the Engliſh now periſhed, being ſhot in the boats, or bayonetted in the act of ſtepping out; for the enemy lined the water's edge, and diſputed every inch of ground. But a landing could not be effected without ſuch a ſacrifice. The carnage continued for about twenty minutes; when the French, finding their exertions ineffectual, fell back, and retreated along the banks of lake Mahadie, now called the lake of Aboukir.

The force that had oppoſed conſiſted of about 2500 men, under the command of General Friant,

commandant of Alexandria; who loſt upwards of four hundred men in killed, and wounded, and taken. The loſs of Sir Ralph Abercrombie was ſix hundred and fifty-two, in killed, wounded, and miſſing; excluſive of thoſe of the navy. The reſidue of the Engliſh army was now landed without moleſtation, and preparations made for offenſive operations.

The French, having augmented their force, took a ſtrong poſition at the extremity of an open ſpace, defended by a range of hills, upon which they formed their line, defended by a numerous artillery, and rendered ſtill more formidable by the aid of heavy cannon taken from the works of Alexandria. On the morning of the 13th of March, it was determined to attempt driving the enemy from this ſtrong poſition. As the Engliſh advanced, the French commenced a very deſtructive fire from their artillery, which enfilading the depths of the Britiſh columns, made prodigious havoc. The enemy, taking advantage of this ſucceſs, came down from the heights, and began a cloſe engagement. Their numerous cavalry made a ſpirited and impetuous charge upon the nineteenth regiment, who, with the coolneſs and intrepidity of veterans, received them unbroken on the points of their bayonets. The French were then obliged to retreat, having received a well-directed volley as they wheeled about, which brought numbers to the ground. Their attacks on other parts of the line were attended with no better ſucceſs, being repulſed in every quarter. As the French retreated, the Engliſh ſlowly advanced; and at four o'clock took up the poſition on the heights which the French had occupied in the morning. In this action the Engliſh loſt 1300 men in killed and wounded, and had near 14,000 troops in the field; they took four pieces of cannon, and one howitzer. The French in this affair conſiſted only of between ſix and ſeven thouſand men, commanded by General Lanuſſe, who loſt about ſeven hundred

in

in killed and wounded. Conſidering the advantages poſſeſſed by the French, the victory of this day was highly honourable to the aſſailants, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority of number, and conſequent greater loſs.

The French retreated under the works of Alexandria, and loſt no time in fortifying their poſition, and providing againſt a ſiege, which they were convinced was now near at hand. In the mean while Sir Ralph Abercrombie puſhed on the Engliſh army to a choſen poſition nearer Alexandria, and in ſight of the French camp on the heights of Nicopolis. The poſition thus choſen for the Britiſh, croſſed the great road from Alexandria to Aboukir, having their right wing towards the ſea, near what is called the Roman camp, and their left oppoſite the point of the lake Aboukir or Mahadie. This poſition Sir Ralph Abercrombie proceeded to fortify with the utmoſt alacrity. Various and contradictory reports of Menou's movements were circulated; and among others, that he had formed a junction with Lanuſſe, with a reinforcement of eight thouſand men. Very little credit was unfortunately given to this rumour; and ſtill leſs apprehenſion entertained of his attacking the poſition, which was fortified with two redoubts, though not yet finiſhed, for they were ſtill open in the rear, one on the right wing, in front of the old ruins of *Kaſr Kiaſera*, or Caſtle of the Cæſars, mounting two 24-pounders; another along the canal on the left, with one 12-pounder; and ſeveral ſmall flêches, with one or two guns, occaſionally diſpoſed at intervals along the front of the line.

Such was the ſtate and poſition of the Engliſh, on the 20th of March, 1801. On the 21ſt, at half paſt three in the morning, the troops were getting under arms, when they were alarmed by a ſmart fire of muſquetry proceeding from the fartheſt flêche toward the left wing. This was conceived to be nothing more than a feint; for Sir Ralph Abercrombie

crombie was yet ignorant of the junction of all the French forces at Alexandria. However, on the firing continuing for some time, with now and then a cannon-shot, Brigadier-general Stuart was actually on his march with his brigade, to support the point attacked, when he was stopped by a very heavy fire both of cannon and musquetry, which hastily commenced on the right. In this false attack on the left, the enemy, rapidly advancing, entered a small flêche at the same time with the out-centinels. They immediately turned the 12-pounder, which was mounted in it, upon the English, and had actually fired one shot from it, when a redoubt in the rear of the flêche opening its fire upon them, they quickly retreated, carrying off with them three officers, one serjeant, and ten rank and file of the fifth brigade. They had one officer and four privates killed in the flêche, but took away their wounded.

The French, thinking to have drawn every attention to the left, had hastily advanced with their whole body, after having driven in the picquets. Their object, as it afterward appeared, was first by a sudden and spirited attack to turn and overthrow the reserve which by its advanced position was separated a little from the rest of the army. This accomplished, their next aim was to force the centre with their united troops; and, while the attention of the left was fully occupied by the false attack, the whole force of their cavalry, in which they were very strong, was to avail itself of a favourable opportunity, and, by an impetuous charge, drive all before them into lake Aboukir, thus at one blow deciding the contest.

For this purpose, General Lanusse's division, forming their left wing, advanced boldly against the right of the British line; General Sylly's brigade marched straight upon the redoubt; while another, under General Valentin, proceeded along the sea-side, to penetrate between it and the old ruins. General Sylly's brigade

brigade took poſſeſſion of a ſmall redan, in which there was a gun; but ſtaggered by the heavy fire from the redoubt, was obliged to fall back. The brigade moving along the ſea was ſtopped in its progreſs by the fire from the old ruins, which were defended by the twenty-third and fifty-eighth regiments, and the flank companies of the fortieth. Still attempting to force its way between them and the redoubt, the ſixty-ninth French demi-brigade was taken in flank by one of the 24-pounders loaded with grape, and nearly exterminated. On this the remainder of the corps refuſed to advance; when General Lanuſſe, uſing his utmoſt efforts to rally them, and bring them to the charge, had his thigh carried off by a cannon ſhot. Complete confuſion then enſued, and a general diſperſion of this column took place. General Sylly's troops, not being able to clear the ditch of the redoubt, attempted to turn it, but were repulſed with great loſs by the ſpirited oppoſition of the twenty-eighth regiment poſted in it.

While this was paſſing on the right of the line, General Rampont's diviſion made an attack on the centre, extending as far towards the left as the ninety-ſecond. It attempted to turn the left of the brigade of guards, which was a little advanced: but was received with ſo warm and ſteady a fire from the third regiment of guards, whoſe left was thrown back, and from the royals, as to be forced, after a ſharp conteſt, to retreat with great loſs. General Deſtin, with his diviſion, penetrated through the hollow, leaving the redoubt on his left, and endeavoured to reach the old ruins. He was there warmly received by the forty-ſecond, and attempted to withdraw his troops; but a battalion of the twenty-firſt demi-brigade having advanced too far, was ſurrounded, and obliged to ſurrender to the forty-ſecond and fifty-eighth regiments.

Repulſed in every quarter with the ſame obſtinate reſolution, and finding it impoſſible to penetrate

through

through any part of the British line, the French infantry at length gave way, and dispersed in all directions behind the sand hills.

At this juncture the French general in chief Menou, foiled in all his attempts, determined to make one last desperate effort at carrying the English camp. For this purpose he ordered the main body of the cavalry, under Brigadier-general Roize, to charge: and General Regnier, at the head of the divisions of Lanusse, Rampont, Friant, and the eighty-fifth demi-brigade, to support it. General Roize, convinced at once of the inutility and hazard of the attempt, twice remonstrated; and it was only at the third peremptory order that he obeyed. Accordingly the third and fourteenth French dragoons, under General Boussart, came up with all the impetuous fury of men certain of being sacrificed, and charged through the forty-second regiment, reaching quite up to the tents. Here, however, they were effectually stopped; the horses, entangled in the cords, were, for the most part, killed, and many of the men were obliged to seek their safety on foot. A circumstance, too, as fortunate as it was unexpected, contributed also very materially to the overthrow of the French cavalry. The ground in the rear of the forty-second was full of holes, between three and four feet deep. These excavations had been made by the twenty-eighth regiment, as conveniences to sleep in, previous to the landing of the camp equipage. The enemy's cavalry, charging over these, was completely broken and routed.

At this juncture the Minorca regiment came to support the forty-second, and drew up in the vacant space between the redoubt and the guards. The second line of French cavalry, composed of the fifteenth, eighteenth, and twentieth, dragoons, with General Roize at their head, made another desperate charge upon these regiments. As it would have been impossible to withstand the shock, they opened a line with

with the moſt deliberate compoſure to let them paſs; then, facing about, they poured upon them ſuch vollies as brought numbers, both of men and horſes, to the ground. The cavalry now endeavoured to force its way back, but this they were unable to effect; and the greater part were killed or wounded in the attempt, General Roize himſelf falling on the ſpot. A flag called the *invincible ſtandard*, covered with the military exploits of the corps to which it belonged, fell into the hands of the Minorca or Queen's German regiment. It was taken by a private, named Antony Lutz, for which he received a certificate from the adjutant-general, and the ſum of twenty dollars. This man, never having learned to write or read, was incapable of being made a ſerjeant, to which poſt he would otherwiſe have been advanced. In the early part of the action this ſtandard had been wreſted from the French by the forty-ſecond regiment; it was, however, unfortunately retaken from them, at the moment of the impetuous charge of the enemy's cavalry; which Lutz perceiving, cut his way to the officer who was carrying it off, ſhot him dead, and bore it back in triumph! The French infantry, unable to give any aſſiſtance, retired, after loſing a great number of men. General Beaudot was mortally wounded; and, when the broken remains of the cavalry formed again in the rear of their infantry, not one fourth of thoſe who had charged could be collected.

It muſt have been at this period that the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie received the wound, which deprived Great Britain of that diſtinguiſhed and moſt able commander. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the exact moment, becauſe he never complained, or revealed the circumſtance of his being wounded to any one, till it was perceived by thoſe about him. No entreaty could even then prevail on him to leave the field, till convinced by his own eyes of the enemy's

retreat, and of the victory gained by the troops he commanded. The loſs of the Engliſh amounted to 1,464 in killed, wounded, and miſſing; which, though very conſiderable, was ſlight when compared with that of the enemy, which, at a moderate calculation, muſt have amounted to four thouſand men, for no leſs than 1,160 were counted by the provoſt-marſhal left dead upon the field of battle, excluſive of thoſe within the French vedettes, which of courſe he could not reckon, and of which there were certainly many; Generals Lanuſſe, Roize, and Beaudot, were killed; and Generals Deſtin, Sylly, Eppler, and ſeveral other officers of rank, wounded. In the pocket-book of Gen. Roize were found ſome intereſting papers, which proved that nearly the whole of the French army in Egypt was brought together by forced marches, to ſupport this battle, under a confident expectation of ſharing the ſpoils of the Britiſh camp. The whole force of the Engliſh in the field this memorable day, amounted to no more than 11,739 rank and file, whilſt the concentrated forces of the French amounted to upwards of 20,000, as afterwards appeared by the returns of the capitulation of Cairo and Alexandria. In this engagement the Engliſh commander in chief was mortally wounded, and died in the night of the 28th of March; Major-general Moore, Brigadier-generals Hope, Oakes, Lawſon, and Sir Sidney Smith, were likewiſe wounded.

The command of the army devolved upon Major-general Hutchinſon. This able commander, aware of the advantages which muſt accrue from the poſſeſſion of Roſetta, as it would open the Nile, and enſure ſupplies, determined to make himſelf maſter of the place. To carry on the active operations of the army on the Roſetta ſide, it became neceſſary to ſecure the old poſition, as a means of acting on the defenſive againſt any future attack. For this nothing could be of greater utility, than letting the waters of

lake

J. Chapman sculp.

GENERAL HUTCHINSON.

Published as the Act directs. Nov.r 1.st 1801

lake Mahadie, or Aboukir, into the ancient bed of the Mareotis; as the left wing would thus be rendered more ſecure, ſince to turn it would become impracticable; and at the ſame time the gun-boats would be enabled to get in and annoy the enemy. The ſite of lake Mareotis had been accurately ſurveyed, and its level found to be nearly ten feet lower than that of Aboukir. It was therefore obvious, that by cutting through the canal of Alexandria, which was the only ſeparation between the two lakes, the water would flow in very copiouſly. Accordingly, on the 12th of April, a numerous working party began to cut through the canal; and, on the 13th, the water ruſhed in with impetuoſity through ſeven channels made for the purpoſe, to the great joy of the whole army. The violence of the water, flowing in through the cuts in the canal, was ſo great, as not only to deſtroy every thing in its way, but to unite four cuts of the ſeven. By this the gap was rendered too wide to admit a bridge, and the communication was ſupported by means of boats ſtationed near the opening. This gave wonderful effect to the operations, and, on the 14th, the Britiſh troops entered the town of Roſetta without oppoſition. The French garriſon, compoſed of two battalions, abandoned it, and retreated acroſs the Nile to Fouah.

Rear-admiral Sir John Borlaſe Warren, with ſeven ſail of the line, joined Lord Keith on the 22d, off Alexandria, after having chaſed the French ſquadron under Gantheaume, of which he loſt ſight in a fog. The fleet now conſiſted of eighteen ſhips of the line, including three Turkiſh men of war under the Capitan Bey, who landed 5000 troops; and 15,000 more were marching through the deſert from Jaffa, under the immediate command of the grand vizier, to join and co-operate with the Britiſh army.

Major-general Coote was left in command of the troops in the poſition before Alexandria, while Ge-

neral Hutchinſon proceeded with a detachment of the army in purſuit of General Lagrange, who had taken a ſtrong poſition at El-Aft, near El-Hamed. On the 3d of May, Sir Sidney Smith arrived in camp from Roſetta. An Arab courier alſo arrived the ſame day with diſpatches from Oſman Bey Tambourgi, announcing the death of the celebrated Mourad Bey. This chief was on his way to join the Engliſh army, when the plague untimely cut him off on the 22d of April, 1801. Twice in the former part of his life he had been cured of this malady, but his conſtitution was latterly impaired by his anxieties. On his death-bed Mourad charged Oſman Bey Tambourgi, whom he had recommended to Ibrahim Bey as his ſucceſſor, to attach himſelf to the Engliſh. The Beys and Mamalukes all ſincerely regretted the death of this extraordinary perſonage; and when they buried him at Saouague, near Tahta, they paid the compliment to his valour of breaking his ſabre into his grave, as an expreſſion that none of them was worthy after him to wear his arms.

On the approach of the detachment of the army under Major-general Hutchinſon to El-Aft, General Lagrange retired toward Rahmanieh with his corps, conſiſting of nearly 4500 men, 900 of which were the flower of the French cavalry.

The inundation of the Mareotis having nearly reached its proper level, and the force of the current at the cut being much diminiſhed, Major-gen. Coote, anxious both to ſecure his own poſition, and to annoy that of the enemy, got ſix gun-boats into this new lake. Alexandria was thus cut off from all communication with the interior, except through the deſert on the weſt.

On the 9th, Major-general Hutchinſon moved forward from El-Aft toward the enemy, who were poſted near the fort of Rahmanieh, behind the canal of Alexandria, which ran entirely along their front. Their cavalry was on the right, near the Nile, and their left

was

was covered by a low fort mounting four guns. A detachment under Colonel Stewart marched at five in the morning to attack the French at Deſſoug, while the main army was to attack them at Rahmanieh. A ſkirmiſh enſued, which ending greatly in favour of the Engliſh, Lagrange quitted the place, and retreated with all poſſible expedition toward Cairo. One hundred men, who were left in the fort of Rahmanieh, together with a number of ſick and invalids, ſurrendered the next day. A convoy of ſeventy germes, with proviſion, ammunition, and clothing, for the French troops, and about five thouſand pounds in money, alſo fell into the hands of the Engliſh. This convoy had come down the Nile from Cairo, paſſed through the canal of Menouf, and was proceeding to Rahmanieh, ignorant of the capture of the place. A ſmall detachment of French cavalry, conſiſting of three officers and forty men, going from Alexandria to Rahmanieh, were likewiſe made priſoners by a party of dragoons. They were going from Alexandria to Cairo, as an eſcort to one of General Beliard's aides-de-camp, charged with diſpatches from Menou. This party had ſlept at Demanhour the night before, and knew nothing of the capture of Rahmanieh.

On the 17th an Arab arrived in General Hutchinſon's camp at Algam, with the intelligence, that a body of the enemy were moving on his right through the deſert, with the ſuppoſed intention of puſhing from Alexandria to join Lagrange, who had reached Cairo. In conſequence of this information, Major-general Hutchinſon ordered Brigadier-general Doyle to follow them into the deſert with the cavalry, and his own brigade; and Major-general Cradock was directed to be prepared to give his ſupport in caſe of neceſſity. At one o'clock, Brigadier-general Doyle, with the cavalry, not 250 in number, came up with the enemy, after a purſuit of ten miles through the heavy ſands; and the whole convoy, after ſome demur, ſurrendered without

without reſiſtance. This corps, which had been ſent to collect proviſion and forage in the province of Bahireh, conſiſted of two hundred of the French dromedary corps, ſixty-nine artillery men, 330 infantry, with one piece of cannon, and a ſtand of colours, and eſcorted a train of 460 camels. It was compoſed of picked men, choſen from the whole army, who, mounted upon theſe ſwift animals, were employed in purſuing the Arabs through the deſert, and overtaking them where it would have been impoſſible for any other troops to ſucceed.

On the 19th of May, a Turkiſh officer arrived at Algam, with the agreeable intelligence of a victory gained by the grand vizier over the French at El-Hanka, a village about ſix miles from Cairo. The Turkiſh chief had marched from Jaffa on the 25th of February, where the plague had carried off ſeveral thouſand of his troops. At Yabna he was reinforced by five hundred of Djezzar Pacha's troops, well armed and appointed, ſent as a proof of the pacha's ſincerity and attachment to the Porte. After unavoidable delays attendant upon ſo ill organized an army, the vizier advanced on the 12th of March, and on the 15th reached Gaza. On the 22d, Tahir Pacha, with a choſen corps of three thouſand cavalry, proceeded to El-Ariſh; and, on the 28th, the vizier moved forward for that place with his army, where he arrived on the 30th. On 2d of April, the diviſion under Tahir Pacha, accompanied by Captain Leake of the royal artillery, left Al-Ariſh, and advanced toward Katieh and Tinieh. On the 5th he was followed by the ſecond diviſion, commanded by Mohammed Pacha, which was accompanied by Captain Lacey of the engineers. The grand vizier, with the remaining part of his army, and the military miſſion under Lieutenant-colonel Holloway, moved forward on the 19th; and, after a very arduous and harraſſing march of four days acroſs ſeventy miles of deſert, ill ſupplied with proviſions,

water,

water, and the neceſſary means of conveyance, arrived at Catieh. The road was ſtrewed with the dead bodies of men and cattle, and the average heat was from 105 to 112 degrees in the tents.

On the 8th of May the Turkiſh army reached Belbeis, where the grand vizier began to form magazines, of which he was in the utmoſt want, to put his diſorganized army in ſome kind of order; and to increaſe it with Bedouine Arabs, Mamalukes, and inhabitants of the country, allured to his ſtandard by the hope of plunder. In this poſition he entrenched himſelf, and avowed his fixed determination of waiting for the French under General Beliard, who, it was ſuppoſed, would march out of Cairo, to force him back into the deſert, before the arrival of the Britiſh forces to ſupport him. On the 10th, the vizier boldly ſent Major Hope of the Britiſh artillery to ſummon the town of Cairo to ſurrender, previous to which ſome Mamalukes and Turkiſh cavalry, forming his advanced patroles, had been ſlightly engaged in a ſkirmiſh with a party of French dragoons, near the village of Menayer.

General Beliard had been reinforced ſucceſſively at Cairo by General Donzelot from Upper Egypt; the garriſons of Salahieh, Belbeis, and Birket-el-Hadge, and General Lagrange's diviſion, which joined him on the 10th of May. Theſe troops, united with his own garriſon, made a body of upwards of eight thouſand men, excluſive of Greeks and Copts. With this force Beliard determined to proceed to Belbeis, there to attack the grand vizier, and drive him back to Salahieh, before General Hutchinſon ſhould approach nearer Cairo. For this purpoſe he marched out on the 15th, with four thouſand infantry, one thouſand cavalry, and near thirty pieces of cannon. At night he halted at El-Menayer, after having repulſed the advanced patroles of the Turks. The grand vizier, informed of his approach, and wiſhing

to

to anticipate his attack, sent the Tahir Pacha, with about two thousand cavalry, and a few pieces of cannon, to observe his motions. Before day-break the Tahir Pacha's troops came up with the French advanced guard in a wood of date-trees. Both parties halted, and remained on their arms till day-light, when the Turks kept the French at bay till the main body of the vizier's army came up. A sharp firing then ensued; the Turks firmly maintained their ground; and after an action which lasted near eight hours, and during which the Ottoman cavalry greatly annoyed the French, General Beliard thought proper to retreat, but was not pursued. Such was the *battle of El-Hanka*, in which the loss of the French did not amount to more than fifty killed and left on the ground; with perhaps two or three hundred wounded. That of the Turks must have been more considerable, on account of the great superiority of the enemy in artillery. Yet this victory, trifling as it may appear, was of great consequence to future prospects; it was the first the Turks had gained over the French; and it happened to be on the very spot where the same grand vizier had been defeated by General Kleber, in consequence of rescinding the treaty of El-Arish.—On the 20th of May, the vizier's army was reinforced by the thirtieth and eighty-ninth regiments, and detachments of cavalry and artillery.

On the 21st of May, Major-general Coote established a post of two hundred infantry, twenty cavalry, and two field-pieces, upon the canal of Alexandria, near Bedah. The brigade of guards furnished the detachment, which was commanded by Colonel Turner of the third regiment. The object of this post was to maintain an uninterrupted communication with Rahmanieh, Demanhour, and the interior of the country. By these means the camp-market was extremely well supplied; and the operations went on prosperously before Alexandria.

On

On the 24th, Major-general Hutchinſon, with the capitan pacha, proceeded to wait on the grand vizier, At the diſtance of about five miles from Birchamps. he paſſed the Nile on a bridge of pontoons, thrown acroſs for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an eaſy communication between the two armies. Five miles further north brought him to the advanced Turkiſh camp, commanded by Tahir Pacha, who ſo gallantly oppoſed the French in the wood of date-trees at the battle of El-Hanka. They proceeded in a long proceſſion to the vizier's tent. Here, in the midſt of oriental magnificence, and ſeated upon the moſt beautiful embroidered cuſhions, they found his highneſs. Around him were all the principal commanders of his army. The venerable mamaluke chief Ibrahim Bey, the reis effendi, Mahomet pacha of Jeruſalem, Tahir Pacha, and the Beer Bachis, were preſent. Chairs were provided for the Engliſh officers, who alone were permitted to ſit in the preſence of the grand vizier. After the uſual routine of civility and ſalutations, coffee, ſweetmeats, the never-omitted pipes, &c. the general took his leave, and retired to a very ſuperb tent provided for him; and a guard of honour, compoſed of janiſſaries, and one of the vizier's chief men, were ſtationed about his perſon. This was followed by a grand dinner, in the Turkiſh ſtile, at which the principal characters of the Ottoman empire were aſſembled. The vizier, about ſixty-ſix years of age, had the misfortune to loſe an eye, but has retained his ſituation ever ſince the year 1799, notwithſtanding the unfortuaate battle of Heliopolis. The capitan pacha diſplayed high military qualifications, which obtained him great renown in this campaign. The Reis Effendi, or principal ſecretary of the Turkiſh empire, is well known in England, where he was ſecretary to the Turkiſh embaſſy. His knowledge of European manners and politeneſs procured him the greateſt advantages in the intercourſe with the Engliſh army. The reaſon

of the chief officers of the Ottoman empire, civil as well as military, accompanying the army, is, that the Porte, or court, is always ſuppoſed to be with it; and all orders of the ſultan are deemed to be iſſued by him from his ſtirrup. Such was the caſe in former wars, when the high-ſpirited ſultans commanded their armies in perſon.

On the 25th of May, Major-general Hutchinſon attended a meeting of the divan, or council, in the vizier's tent; and, on June the 1ſt, Oſman Bey Tambourgi arrived with his mamalukes, and joined the main army. They appeared to be about twelve hundred in number; every individual ſuperbly mounted, and richly dreſſed. But the magnificence of the beys, and kiacheſs or officers, was beyond any thing that can be conceived. They were lodged in ſpacious tents, divided in ſeveral apartments, the inſides lined with rich ſtuffs, and the floors covered with beautiful Turkey carpets.

On the 6th of June, a French veſſel, mounting ten guns, having on-board General Damas, and the chief of ordnance Daure, was brought into Aboukir bay. The French ſquadron under Gantheaume, conſiſting of four ſail of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and five tranſports, had been off the coaſt for ſome days. The men of war had between three and four thouſand troops on-board, all very ſickly. This fleet had anchored, by miſtake, in Lacuſte Bay, greatly to the weſtward of Alexandria; but Gantheaume, fearing the approach of Lord Keith's fleet, which was in ſearch of him, cut his cables, and again ſtood off to ſea. The five tranſports were taken on the 7th, and brought into Aboukir bay. They had no troops on-board, but artiſts of all kinds, beſides floriſts, gardeners, ſeedſmen, &c. in a word, quite a ſmall colony. There was alſo a company of comedians for the Cairo theatre. The tranſports ſaid they had parted with the fleet at the diſtance of near eighty leagues from Alexandria, and

and came under convoy of the corvette l'Heliopolis. This ſhip ſucceeded in getting into the harbour of Alexandria. She carried no troops, but brought a ſupply of arms and ammunition, and the intelligence of an intended reinforcement in Gantheaume's ſquadron. Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, with three ſail of the line, beſide one Turkiſh man of war, went in purſuit of Gautheaume, while Lord Keith, with the remainder of the fleet, cruized off the port of Alexandria.

Major-general Hutchinſon having now determined upon the ſiege of Cairo, in conjunction with the grand vizier, he marched his army to the ſouthward of the point of the Delta, and took up his ground near the village of Burtos on the 8th of June, 1801. In this poſition the whole force deſtined to act againſt Cairo was conſolidated. A free and eaſy communication was eſtabliſhed with the grand vizier's army, encamped at Charlahan, on the oppoſite bank of the Nile, by a bridge of pontoons. The capitan pacha's troops were in front of the Britiſh, and the Mamalukes, under Oſman Bey Tambourgi, were in their rear. On the 10th, two hundred men of the eighty-ſixth regiment, under the command of Colonel Lloyd, joined Colonel Stewart's corps, which was attached to the vizier's army. Theſe men were the forerunners of a long-expected reinforcement from India. Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd had commenced his march from Suez on the 7th of June, having received orders from General Hutchinſon to that effect. On the 14th Major-general Hutchinſon moved about three miles in front to the village of Saael; and on the 16th advanced with his army to a poſition juſt out of reach of the ſhot of the enemy's works. The ſame day he was joined by the twenty-eighth and forty-ſecond regiments, which had marched from the camp before Alexandria in twelve days.

The grand vizier alſo moved forward on the right

bank of the Nile, to a parallel poſition a little below the village of Damanhour. General Hutchinſon made another movement on the 21ſt, and inveſted the town of Gizeh, oppoſite to Grand Cairo. The vizier following his motions, encamped cloſe to the enemy's advanced works on the other ſide of the river. Some ſlight ſkirmiſhing took place in the evening on both banks of the Nile, wherein the mamalukes greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. On the 22d of June, General Beliard, who commanded the French troops at Cairo, finding himſelf ſurrounded on all ſides, his communication with the interior part of the country entirely cut off, and without hopes of relief, ſent a flag of truce to General Hutchinſon, requeſting that he would agree to a conference between a French and an Engliſh officer, to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and its dependencies. To this requeſt General Hutchinſon aſſented.

The conference continued till the 28th, when a convention was ſigned for the ſurrender of Cairo. By this convention the French were allowed ſeventeen days for the final evacuation of Cairo and its dependencies. They were then to march down to Roſetta, with their arms, baggage, field-artillery, &c. to be there embarked as ſoon as poſſible, but at the lateſt in fifty days from the ratification, on-board veſſels to be furniſhed at the entire expence of the allied powers for ſending them to ſome French port. On the evening of the 28th, the combined powers took poſſeſſion of Gizeh and Cairo, where the Britiſh and Turkiſh colours were conjointly hoiſted. The French army which ſurrendered, amounted to 10,856 fighting men.

The ſiege of Alexandria next occupied the mind of General Hutchinſon, who very ſoon gave the neceſſary orders to the allied army to march on that ſervice. Rear-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton had returned on the 13th of June, and joined the fleet off Alexandria,

Alexandria, without having ſeen or heard any thing of Gantheaume's ſquadron: it was ſuppoſed, therefore, to have gone back to Toulon. About this time the Monmouth man of war, with the Leda and Active frigates, arrived in Aboukir-bay from England with reinforcements of men and money; alſo a convoy of troops arrived from Malta, who had volunteered their ſervices for Egypt.

On the 16th of July, diſpatches likewiſe arrived for General Hutchinſon, from Major-general Baird, commander of the Indian troops, with the long-expected intelligence of his having reached Keneh on the Nile, (which the French had lately made their capital in Upper Egypt,) with a part of his army. The project of tranſporting a formidable body of troops from India to Egypt, through the Red Sea, was well conceived; and in caſe of a more ſerious reſiſtance, on the part of the enemy, would have proved extremely beneficial. We have mentioned the arrival of a ſmall portion of that force at Suez, under Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd of the eighty-ſixth regiment. This corps had ſailed with Rear admiral Blanket to Suez, at an earlier period, from the coaſt of Malabar. The army from India, under the command of Major-general Baird, did not all come from the ſame part, every preſidency furniſhing a certain quota; and, had the whole of the intended force arrived in Egypt, it would have amounted to nearly ten thouſand men. This army was landed at Coſſir, and marched acroſs the deſert to Keneh, the former track of the French; and from the exceſſive heat, Mr. Dudley Rider, pay-maſter-general, periſhed in the deſert, as did many of the troops. This army did not join until after the ſurrender of Alexandria.

On the 12th of Auguſt, orders were given for the inveſture of that city. The diviſion of troops to be employed on the weſt of Alexandria, was to be under the command of Major-general Coote. The flotilla

of

of gun-boats, conſiſting of twenty-four, ſailed up the inundation on the morning of the 13th, and anchored in a line a breaſt of that of the French. This poſition rendered the enemy's boats uſeleſs, and gave the Engliſh the entire command of the inundation. The reſerve under Major-general Moore marched into the camp before Alexandria on the ſame day; but no regular plan of encampment was to take place, till Major-general Coote's corps had gained their ſtation to the weſtward.

The whole French line was under arms, and very vigilant, during the night of the 13th, as, from the ſailing of the gun-boats, arrival of troops, and other movements, General Menou was apprehenſive of an attack. When the troops had taken their ſtation to the weſtward of Alexandria, General Hutchinſon ordered an attack to be made along the whole of the enemy's front to the eaſtward of the town. This movement took place about four in the morning, and was intended not only to gain ground, but as a diverſion in favour of Major-general Coote. The attack of a green hill, a little advanced on the right of the enemy's poſition, was confided to Major general Cradock; and the brigade under General Doyle was deſtined to carry it into execution. The thirtieth regiment was to march up to a ſmall redoubt on the right, and the fiftieth to another on the left; the ninety-ſecond remaining in a central poſition in the rear, to ſupport either, if neceſſary. The two battalions of the twentieth were alſo placed in ſuch a manner as to be in readineſs to move up to any point required. On the left of the enemy there was a ſmall hill of ſand, called the Sugarloaf hill; of this Major-general Moore took poſſeſſion with very little reſiſtance; and thence he was enabled to reconnoitre the enemy's works. This poſition, however, it was not poſſible to retain, as it lay completely expoſed to the enemy's croſs-fires, and from its ſize afforded little or no ſhelter. During

ing theſe movements the French kept up a very warm and ſevere cannonade from their works. The manner in which their guns croſſed each other in every direction was truly wonderful, and gave an ample idea of the ſtrength and judicious plan of their extenſive lines.

Colonel Spencer of the fortieth regiment, had volunteered his ſervices, and was actively employed with part of General Doyle's brigade. At five in the evening of the 18th, Major-general Coote moved forward about two miles, without any other oppoſition than a few ſhots exchanged between his advanced guard and the enemy. He then took up his poſition in the following manner: the guards extending acroſs the quarries in two lines, with their right to the inundation; and Ludlow and Finch's brigades, both formed fronting the ſea. At day-break on the 19th, Major-general Coote opened a battery of two twelve-pounders, and two eight-inch howitzers, againſt the fort of Marabout. The Turks, under Capitan Pacha, had formed a junction with General Hutchinſon, and encamped near the depôt on the 20th.

On the 22d, Major-general Coote determined immediately to move forward to attack the enemy, and take as advanced a poſition near the town of Alexandria, as prudence and ſecurity would permit. Accordingly, at break of day, all the troops were under arms, with the addition of one hundred and fifty of the Lowenſtein riflemen, who had landed late at night from the eaſtward. The troops advanced at half paſt ſix, and the ſhips of war in the harbour, and the numerous gun-boats on the inundation, under Captain Stevenſon of the royal navy, got under way at the ſame moment. The troops marched to meet the enemy, who was very ſtrongly poſted on a ridge of high rocky hills, having his right ſecured by the ſea, and by two heavy guns; and his left by the inundation and two batteries containing three more guns of the ſame calibre. Beſides theſe, numerous pieces of flying artillery

tillery were placed in the intervals of his line. The Engliſh moved through the ground in three columns; the guards forming two upon the right, under Major-general Lord Cavan, near the inundation; and Major-general Ludlow's brigade, forming the third, upon the left, cloſe to the ſea, having the firſt battalion of the twenty-ſeventh regiment in advance. Major general Finch's brigade compoſed a reſerve, and was deſtined to give ſupport wherever it might be required. In this manner the troops continued to move with the greateſt coolneſs and regularity, under a heavy fire of muſketry and cannon. As the Engliſh advanced the French retreated; till cloſe under the works of the town. Here was a general halt, and the enemy gave no further diſturbance during the remainder of the day. The loſs of the Engliſh was trifling, when compared to the advantages gained. The loſs of the French, from the conſtant fire of the ſhips and gun-boats on both their flanks, added to that of the advancing troops, was evidently very conſiderable.

Information having been received that General Menou was preparing to attack Major-general Coote in force, before the troops ordered to join him could arrive, the commander in chief directed a diverſion to be made in General Coote's favour along the eaſtern front of the enemy's line. Accordingly, at four in the morning of the 23d, the troops appeared in the plain at day-break; while the Turks, on the right, advanced and took poſſeſſion of the Sugarloaf-hill. The French immediately opened all their guns, by which five or ſix of the Britiſh were killed. Early in the morning Colonel Spencer landed to the weſtward, with Blake's brigade, ſupported by a body of Mamalukes. General Hutchinſon, with Major-general Craddock, and the chief engineer, went round by the inundation to reconnoitre Coote's and the various other poſitions, which they highly approved. Ten or twelve ſhips of war under the command of Captain Stephenſon

of

of the Diane, now entered the harbour, and formed in a line a-head, protecting General Coote's left flank. Thus every thing was completely ready for a general aſſault on the city of Alexandria, and every advantageous poſition ſecured, with the interruption only of ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, in which a few of the troops had been killed and wounded. The greateſt loſs was Achmed Bey, who was killed in reconnoitring the fort of Marabout.

The enemy was not inſenſible of theſe advantages gained; and at half after four in the evening of the 26th, an aid-de-camp of Gen. Menou preſented himſelf with a letter, requeſting a ceſſation of hoſtilities, to give time for a capitulation. This was granted by General Hutchinſon; and, on the 2d of September, 1801, at twelve o'clock, the Engliſh army took poſſeſſion of the French lines. The Britiſh and Turkiſh flags were immediately hoiſted together, and the whole was conducted with the greateſt preciſion and regularity. The terms granted to the enemy were the ſame as had been extended to the garriſon of Cairo, and the number of effective troops which now ſurrendered, amounted to 10,508. In the harbour of Alexandria was taken one ſhip of ſixty-four guns, three frigates, two ſloops of war, and two hundred ſail of merchantmen.

It is a remarkable circumſtance, that, on the ſurrender of Alexandria, the French frigate la Juſtice fell into our hands; and that the capture of this ſhip completed the total annihilation of the fleet of Admiral Brueys. Of the four ſail which eſcaped under Admiral Gantheaume, on the morning of the 2d of Auguſt, the Généreux, Guillaume Tell, and la Diane frigate, had been at different periods captured by the Britiſh cruizers; la Juſtice alone had, till this capitulation, ſurvived the defeat in Aboukir-bay.

Thus ended the European war in Egypt, and thus terminated a campaign, which will for ever reflect the

brighteſt glory on the army and navy of Great Britain, whoſe united exertions in ſo ſhort a period, annihilated an uſurpation as dangerous as it was unjuſt and unprecedented, and reſtored the ſovereignty of Egypt to its ancient conſtitution and government.

The following is an official return of the diſpoſal of the French army in Egypt, by the Britiſh forces:

	Military.	*Civil.*
Killed in the different actions, and dead of wounds	3,000	
Priſoners taken in battle, in the different convoys, and the garriſons of the forts	3,500	
The garriſon of Cairo, to which is to be added 500 deſerters, whom nothing could reſtrain from ſelling themſelves to become mamalukes, and excluded 760 auxiliaries embarked	13,672	82
The garriſon of Alexandria, including the marines doing duty, and about 200 auxiliaries	10,508	686
Soldiers dead by the plague and other maladies ſince the landing of the Engliſh	1,500	
Total	32,180	768

After the reſtoration of peace to the deſolated province of Egypt, it was the wiſh of General Hutchinſon to reſtore its civil government, and call back to their reſpective ſtations all thoſe under whoſe official departments it had been conducted. The extreme jealouſy of the Porte, however, in its anxious care once more to get firm hold of Egypt, had ſecretly determined on the extirpation of the preſent race of beys; the only men in the country who had made head againſt the common enemy. This political but ſanguinary

ſanguinary meaſure was conſided to the management of the grand vizier. On the 21ſt of October 1801, all the beys then in Alexandria, with the capitan pacha, were invited to dine on board Sir Richard Bickerton's ſhip, then lying in the harbour. With this intention they were taken into the capitan pacha's barge; but while they were ſailing through the lake Mareotis, a cawouaſh, or meſſenger of ſtate, appeared on the ſhore, and, hailing them, informed the capitan pacha that he had brought diſpatches of the utmoſt conſequence for him from Conſtantinople. Upon this the capitan pacha left the beys, and went away in a boat; after which, as they were paſſing under the ſtern of a Turkiſh gun-boat at anchor, a volley of muſketry was fired at them, and ſeveral boats full of men aſſailed them on every ſide. After a gallant and deſperate reſiſtance, rendered more furious by the idea of being treacherouſly ſacrificed, they were overpowered by numbers, and made priſoners. In the conteſt, Oſman Bey Tambourgi, Oſman Bey Aſcar, Mahomet Bey Matice, and the black Caya Bey, were killed in the barge. Oſman Bey Berdici, and Solyman Aga, were very ſeverely wounded, but fortunately recovered. The ſurvivors were then taken and confined on-board the capitan pacha's ſhip, the Sultan Selim.

Immediately upon the above tranſaction being made known to General Hutchinſon, he ordered Brigader-general Stuart, at the head of his regiment, and with guns and lighted matches, to proceed to the Turkiſh camp on the eaſtward of Alexandria, and to inſiſt upon the bodies of the beys being given up to the Britiſh. This, after ſome heſitation, was acceded to by the capitan pacha, and the remaining beys were liberated the next day, and ſent to Alexandria, where the bodies of thoſe who had been ſlain were buried by the Britiſh army, with all poſſible military honours.

While theſe things were paſſing at Alexandria, the grand vizier, by preſents and other demonſtrations of friendſhip, having lulled the mamaluke beys at Cairo into perfect ſecurity, he made, on the 20th of October, an attempt to ſeize them. Several of them thus fell treacherouſly into his hands; but Selim Bey, and a party of his officers and men, effected their eſcape. After innumerable hardſhips and difficulties, they arrived at Gizeh, where they were received and kindly treated by the commandant, Colonel Ramſay. As ſoon as General Hutchinſon was made acquainted with this tranſaction, he diſpatched Brigadier-general Stuart to the grand vizier, with a peremptory letter, inſiſting on the unconditional delivery of the beys, whom he kept priſoners in Cairo. This demand was, after ſome heſitation, complied with; and on the 16th of November the beys came into Gizeh, where they were placed under the protection of the Britiſh army.

General Hutchinſon, after this ſcandalous behaviour of the grand vizier, determined to bring back the government to the ſtrict regulations formed for it by Solyman the Legiſlator, in 1521. He directed that the number of beys ſhould be augmented to their full complement of twenty-four; that the capitan pacha ſhould be the ſupreme preſident in the divan; that the new elected beys ſhould be ſubject to his approval; and that he ſhould no longer remain a cipher in the ſtate, but have an army under his command, ſufficient to enforce his legal authority. Thus, at the commencement of the year 1802, the ſovereignty of Egypt was reſtored by the valour of the Britiſh arms, to its ancient privileges and conſtitution, under the nominal dominion of the grand ſignior.

The nation which had ſent forth ſuch a band of gallant warriors was not ſlow in remunerating their ſervices. A monument was voted to perpetuate the ſervices of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had periſhed during an early period of the campaign, while his widow

widow and ſon were gratified with a peerage and a penſion of 2000l. a-year. Major-general Sir J. Hely Hutchinſon, in addition to the enſigns of the Bath, received the rank of lieutenant-general, and was created a baron of Great Britain, with 2000l. a-year annexed to the patent. Admiral Lord Keith was alſo advanced to the honours of the Britiſh peerage, while on Major-general Coote was conferred the order of the Bath. The thanks of both houſes of parliament were voted to the navy and army; and each regiment which had ſerved during this campaign was permitted to add an embroidered Sphinx to its colours, and to have EGYPT inſcribed in the field.

To teſtify his gratitude, the grand ſignior alſo eſtabliſhed the order of the Creſcent; and the Lords Hutchinſon, Keith, and Elgin, with Admiral Bickerton and the Major-generals Coote and Baird, were admitted to the honours of this new ſpecies of knighthood, while gold medals were diſtributed among the field-officers, captains, and ſubalterns, of the victorious army.

By this time the inhabitants both of England and of France had become heartily tired of a war long ſince devoid of any fixed or rational object. Luckily too, it was the intereſt of their reſpective rulers to cloſe the ſcene of carnage, and either feel or affect ſentiments of moderation. After ſo many ſplendid acquiſitions on the continent, Bonaparte evidently panted for a peace with England, which, by reſtoring the iſlands of the Weſt-Indian archipelago to the republic, would confer reputation and ſtability on his adminiſtration; while in England the new miniſtry became anxious to ſtrengthen themſelves by gratifying the people. For ſome time paſt an active intercourſe had taken place between the two governments; but which was notwithſtandiug ſtill prolonged by the lofty demands of the Firſt Conſul. Flags of truce and of defiance were actually diſplayed at the ſame time, and

in

in the ſame ſtrait; ſo that while Boulogne and Dunkirk were bombarded or blockaded by the Engliſh fleets, the ports of Dover and Calais were open to the meſſengers of the courts of St. James's and the Thuilleries. At length, the news of the fate of the French army in Egypt, and the entire reconqueſt of that country by the Britiſh arms, ſuddenly arriving at both courts, the tone of the Firſt Conſul was lowered, and the ſignature of the preliminaries of peace between England on the one part, and France, Spain, and Holland, on the other, on the 1ſt of October 1801, was ſpeedily announced, to the undiſſembled joy of Europe. At the end of eleven days ſubſequently to this joyful event, the ratification of the Firſt Conſul was brought from Paris by one of his aides-de-camp, who, as well as the French plenipotentiary, was drawn through the ſtreets in his carriage by the populace.

Amiens, the city aſſigned for the diſcuſſion of a definitive treaty, was viſited in the courſe of a few months by the miniſters of the reſpective powers; on which occaſion the Marquis Cornwallis repreſented Great Britain; Citizen Joſeph Bonaparte, France; Don John Nicholas Azarra, Spain; and Roger John Schimmelpenninck, Holland.

After the lapſe of a conſiderable time, during which the public expectation was amazingly excited by alternate hopes and fears, the long expected treaty was ſigned, ratified, and promulged, according to the eſtabliſhed forms, on the 27th of March 1802. This event diffuſed a lively joy throughout the Britiſh empire: but in France the acclamations were unbounded, and all ranks and deſcriptions of men hailed the return of the halcyon days of peace with rapture; while bonfires, illuminations, and entertainments, exhibited but a faint expreſſion of the general joy. Nor were the French leſs eager to celebrate a period, which to them might be conſidered leſs as a ceſſation from the innumerable evils of war, than a triumphal epoch, when

when the independence for which they had ſo long combated was not only aſcertained, but their innumerable acquiſitions ſolemnly recogniſed in the face of Europe and of all mankind.

The ſacrifices of England, upon this occaſion, were both numerous and important; as the ceſſions on her part conſiſted of all the poſſeſſions and colonies captured or acquired during the war, with the exception only of the Spaniſh iſland of Trinidad, and the Dutch poſſeſſions in Ceylon. It was however ſtipulated, in behalf of her allies, that the territories of her moſt faithful majeſty the Queen of Portugal, were to be maintained in their integrity in the ſame manner as previouſly to the commencement of the war; but an agreement was entered into, in oppoſition to the ſpirit and letter of this article, that the limits of French Guiana in America ſhould be extended, and the dominions of Portugal in Europe curtailed, conformably to the treaty of Badajos.

The houſe of Naſſau was alſo to receive compenſation for its loſſes in Holland; yet it appeared by a ſeparate declaration, ſigned on the ſame day with the treaty of Amiens, on the part of the French and Dutch miniſters, that the Batavian republic was not to furniſh any portion of the indemnity.

The republic of the Seven Ionian Iſles, Corfu, Cephalonia, St. Maure, Zante, &c. erected under the protection of the Ruſſian and Ottoman emperors, was at the ſame time acknowledged: Malta, Gozo, and Comino, were to be reſtored to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, and it was agreed that the forces of his Britannic majeſty ſhould evacuate thoſe poſſeſſions within three months after the exchange of the ratifications; but the ſtipulations were ſo numerous, and the arrangements ſo intricate, that this 10th article of the treaty became productive of jealouſies and miſunderſtandings, if not the real cauſe of renewing the war.

The

The princes of the houſe of Bourbon, in behalf of whom England appeared at one time to have armed, and for whoſe cauſe the continental powers pretended to have firſt taken the field, were left entirely unnoticed; while the unfortunate houſe of Savoy, the dominions of which had been ſpecifically guaranteed by a ſolemn treaty, was left to its fate.

When this important ſubject was agitated in parliament, the opinions of the leading men in the houſe of commons were various; but a decided majority, acting in complete uniſon with the nation, declared unequivocally in favour of the peace. The members of the oppoſition bench, who had ſo long contended againſt a war reſpecting the origin of which they were diſſatisfied, on this occaſion cordially united with the miniſtry, declaring that they preferred any peace to a conteſt, with the preciſe object of which they had hitherto been ignorant. The late chancellor of the exchequer alſo, who had inſpired the nation with the hope of "indemnity for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future," to the utter aſtoniſhment of the multitude, alſo declared his aſſent to the terms which had been obtained: but although one of his aſſociates Mr. Dundas (Lord Melville) appeared to be ennobled into ſilence, two of his late colleagues (Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham), in conformity to their original opinions, conſidered the peace as hollow and inſidious, the terms as degrading and inadequate, and the whole tranſaction as equally diſproportionate to the ſucceſs of the war and unworthy of the character of the nation.

Thus ended one of the longeſt, moſt intereſting, and moſt bloody, conteſts, which modern times have witneſſed. It is not a little ſingular that no one of the great objects originally aimed at by any of the belligerent powers except that of France, was obtained by an appeal to arms; while, on the contrary, thoſe few nations which ſtood aloof during the ſtruggle derived

rived immenſe benefits from their prudence, or good fortune.

The treaties of Luneville and Amiens, however, by changing the relative ſituations of the various ſtates in this quarter of the globe, have forced Europe to aſſume a novel aſpect. The boaſted balance of power is deſtroyed, and the political chart is henceforth to be calculated upon a new ſcale.

Two of the northern powers, profiting by the contentions of the neighbouring ſtates, cultivated commerce, manufactures, and the arts of peace, in the midſt of the moſt calamitous ſtruggle, and derived immenſe benefits from thoſe conflicts that have beggared nations and deſtroyed kingdoms. Sweden, ſtripped of the precious metals, and obliged to recur to the wretched expedient of leathern money, in conſequence of the brilliant but deſtructive achievements of Charles XII. increaſed her ſhips, her manufactures, and her commerce. Denmark alſo, by reaping the obvious advantages reſulting from a politic neutrality, added greatly to her proſperity; and the cities of Copenhagen and Altona, under the adminiſtration of a prince-regent, received an immenſe acceſſion of wealth.

Ruſſia, towering like a Coloſſus above the neighbouring ſtates, neither added to nor diminiſhed the extent of her dominions by the late conflict: but Alexander Paulowitch, by removing the feudal prejudices againſt commerce, opened a new ſource of wealth and induſtry for the nation; while aware, by the dire experience of a father and a grandfather, of the evils as well as the dangers of deſpotiſm, he enſures the continuance of his own power by ſharing it with the ſenate.

But, if the north of Europe was fortunate enough to be in ſome meaſure exempt from calamity, the ſouth was pregnant with changes. The Ciſalpine or Italian republic, chiefly compoſed of territories diſmembered from the houſe of Auſtria, was at once created and protected by France; while the Venetian

poſſeſſions on the continent were ſubjected, in their turn, to the government of the court of Vienna. Genoa, reſcued from dependence by the wiſdom and firmneſs of Andrew Doria, and once famous in the annals of war and of commerce, acquired the name of the Ligurian republic. And by a ſoleciſm in politics, it was expreſsly ſtipulated, that the *republic of the Seven Iſles* was to be at once free, and dependent; to be regulated by no ſuperior, and yet to be tributary to the grand-ſultan, and the ſum of 75,000 piaſtres to be tranſmitted annually to Conſtantinople by a ſolemn embaſſy.

The prelate who aſcended the pontifical throne under the name of Pius VII. retains but a ſmall portion of the patrimony of St. Peter; and in ſtate and grandeur ſcarcely equals a cardinal of thoſe times when the terrors of the triple crown appalled the moſt powerful ſovereigns of Europe. Chiaromonti, the preſent pope, more politic, more ſage, and more humble, than his predeceſſor Braſchi, Pius VI. is, at the ſame time, better acquainted with the ſpirit of the age in which he lives; and, in imitation of the primitive fathers of the church, knows how to bend like a willow beneath that ſtorm, which would root up the oppoſing oak, and ſcatter its branches in the air.

The ſituation of the houſe of Savoy, ſo proſperous during the early part of the preceding century, was now peculiarly diſaſtrous. Victor Amadeus III. after involving his dominions in an unneceſſary and unfortunate conteſt, towards the cloſe of a long and variegated reign endeavoured to find conſolation in religion for the misfortunes occaſioned by want of policy and diſcernment! His eldeſt ſon, Charles Emanuel IV. overwhelmed with family misfortunes, and bereaved of his richeſt provinces, ſoon after his acceſſion reſigned all his pretenſions to his brother Emanuel V. who, diſguſted with his fate, and but little anxious to viſit the unhealthy iſle that conſtitutes at

once

once his royalty and his territories, abdicated his throne, and declared his intention of living in Italy as a private gentleman; and, like Theodore, Staniſlaus, the prince who aſſumes the name of Louis XVIII. and his own unhappy relatives of the royal line of Stuart, appeared as if deſtined to fill up the catalogue of unfortunate ſovereigns.

Ferdinand IV. King of Sicily and Naples, experienced various good and ill fortune. Flying before an inſurgent people and invading enemy, he at one time ſcarcely deemed Palermo ſecure from the vengeance of the Parthenopean republic. Aided however by the martial ſpirit of an adventurous prieſt, ſhielded by the protection of Ruſſia, and ſupported by the victorious fleets of England, he returned in triumph to his capital; and, after annulling a ſolemn treaty entered into in his own name with his viceroy, threatened to annihilate the whole order of nobility from the golden book. Doomed again to inevitable deſtruction by republican France, but ſpared by the conſular government, he cheerfully reſigned a ſmall portion of his dominions to obtain peace: but, acquieſcing in his lot, he ſeemed to forget the cares that plant the pillow of royalty with thorns; and, while hunting the wild boar in the neighbourhood of Caſerta, or patiently angling for mullets in the bay of Naples, happily ceaſed to remember his exile in Sicily, and thought himſelf ſecure.

The Arch-duke Ferdinand, brother to the emperor, and Grand-duke of Tuſcany, bereaved of Florence, Leghorn, and the adjacent territories, was referred to the rent-rolls and monaſtic inſtitutions of the German dignitaries, for a compenſation; while France, which had ſworn an immortal antipathy to kings, conveyed his dominions to a ſtranger, and inveſted the ſon-in-law of the King of Spain with the enſigns of royalty, as King of Etruria.

The Ottoman Porte, notwithſtanding the incurable ignorance of its governors, the deplorable neglect of ſcience on the part of its generals, and the notorious deficiency of diſcipline among its troops, was ſtill ſuffered to enjoy a nominal independence. The war had made but little alteration in its ſituation; and Egypt, whether conquered by the French or liberated by the Engliſh, no longer ſeems inclined to ſupply Conſtantinople either with corn or treaſure. Incapable of chaſtiſing the Mamalukes in Africa, or of ſubduing the rebel baſhaws in Europe; and reſorting to chicanery, duplicity, and treachery, the uſual reſources of weak and declining ſtates; this once potent empire is leſs indebted for its exiſtence to the forbearance than to the unceaſing jealouſies of the ſurrounding nations.

Nor muſt mention be wholly omitted of another quarter of the world. The New Continent, although expoſed by turns to the ſpoliations of the principal maritime powers, found means to preſerve a prudent if not a dignified neutrality, amid the convulſions of the ancient world. Unmoved by the ſhock of nations, the adopted land of Penn, and the native ſoil of Franklin and Waſhington, calmly purſues its ſilent but ſucceſsful career, and beholds its population nearly doubled at the end of every ſecond luſtre.

It is but little more than a century ſince Spain acquired a new world for herſelf in America, and appeared at the ſame time to regulate the deſtiny of Europe. But the luſtre of the ancient monarchy appears of late to have been clouded; and that kingdom which, while a primary planet, dazzled mankind with its radiance, has at laſt ſunk into the ſatellite of a new republic, being attracted within its orbit and regulated by its influence.

Portugal, on the other hand, dependent alike on the ſale of her indigenous productions and the produce of her diſtant colonies, recogniſes that ſceptre which

governs

governs the empire of the ocean. The war proved eminently disastrous to her prosperity; and she was indebted, perhaps, to the policy and forbearance of a neighbouring court alone, for the retention of her independence. But her finances were deranged, and the prince-regent was forced, by an overbearing necessity, to relinquish a province of his dominions in Europe to a father-in-law, at the same time that a portion of his territories in America has been resigned to an enemy as a boon for peace.

Holland, now recognised under the name of the Batavian republic, and submitting to France like commercial Carthage to warlike Rome of old, was equally jealous of her new protector and her recent enemy. Abhorrent of war, and anxious to profit by the smiles of peace, her industrious citizens only panted for liberty to plow the ocean with their merchantmen, and produce an interchange of commodities between the natives of the torpid north and the inhabitants of the rich but lazy south. Yet, destitute of an army, deprived of a fleet, and bound in the golden manacles forged by a long and successful commerce, Batavia, which so long and so manfully resisted Spain, now seems fated like Switzerland to bend under the superior force and influence of a neighbouring state.

France, at first persecuted into greatness, obtained, on the contrary, every object which can be coveted by a great people, save that perhaps for which she originally contended, i. e. liberty. With the exception of one single nation alone, she had either terrified or overpowered every foe with her devouring armies, while countries hitherto accustomed only to the shouts of triumph, shrunk and withered beneath the ardour of her innumerable warriors. While the scanty sacrifices at the peace were made at the cost of two of her confederates, all the new acquisitions became her own.

The

The catalogue of French acquiſitions has been thus ſwelled at the expence both of enemies and allies. From the houſe of Auſtria ſhe obtained the county of Falkenſtein, the Frickthal, a portion of the iſle of Elba, and the whole of the Belgic provinces. The empire ſurrendered all that important tract of country ſituated on the left bank of the Rhine, including the duchies of Deux-Ponts, Juliers, and the bailiwick of the Palatinate; even Pruſſia was obliged to yield a portion of her territories in the ſame quarter. The King of the Two Sicilies ceded Porto Legano; his brother, the King of Spain, beſides ſome advatageous arrangements for the extenſion of the French frontiers in Europe, relinquiſhed his moiety of St. Domingo, together with the whole of Louiſiana. The Ottoman Porte granted to France certain commercial privileges: and, in addition to ſimilar ones on the part of Portugal, the prince-regent agreed that the dominions of that crown in Guiana ſhould in future be limited by the river Carapanatuba. The Batavian republic ſurrendered Dutch Flanders, the right ſide of the Hondt, together with Maëſtricht and Venlo: France alſo obtained an equal claim with Holland to the port of Fluſhing; and, in all future hoſtilities, her garriſons to be admitted into Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Bergen-op-Zoom. From the crown of Sardinia the firſt conſul acquired Piedmont, Savoy, in ſhort every thing valuable appertaining to the fallen monarch: ſhe was alſo enabled to confer part of her ſpoils on the kings and commonwealths which ſhe conſtrained to aſſociate in her fortune. Tuſcany, together with the preſidial ſtates and the territory of Piombino, were accordingly transferred to the hereditary prince of Parma, by the title of King of Etruria, at the expence of the grand-duke and the court of Naples; while the Ciſalpine republic, carved out of the Italian dominions of the pope and the emperor, is ſwayed by the ſame ſceptre, or rather by the ſame ſword, that regulates the deſtinies

of

of France. All the poſſeſſions of the houſe of Auſtria on the left bank of the Rhine between Zarzach and Baſle were then ceded to Swiſſerland, now the Helvetic republic: in return for which, a new conſtitution was ſketched out in the cabinet of the conſular palace, recommended by an imperious mandate and enforced by republican bayonets. Such were the triumphs of a people whoſe territories were now liberated from feudal bondage, and their agriculture from eccleſiaſtical impoſts, whoſe meaſure of military glory was complete, and who want civil liberty alone to rival the ſplendour and happineſs of the moſt famous nations of antiquity!

The exertions of Britain during the war are unequalled perhaps in the annals of any nation. Two hundred ſail of line-of-battle ſhips, a military force of more than half a million of men, near twenty millions ſterling paid in loans and ſubſidies, a public debt, before deemed intolerable, enlarged to a frightful magnitude, and an immenſe annual taxation doubled: ſuch were the efforts of a people who had acquired vigour by the wholeſome ſpirit of ancient inſtitutions, a generous love of liberty, a liberal toleration in reſpect to religion, the cultivation of manufactures, and an unreſtrained commerce.

During the courſe of this arduous conflict, Britain alone was victorious in every ſea, and ſucceſsful in every naval battle; the capture of near five hundred ſhips of war, of which upwards of eighty were of the line, fully atteſts this memorable fact, and exhibits nobler trophies than were ever won by any other maritime nation. Nor was any quarter of the globe exempt from her conqueſts. In America, ſhe acquired Tobago, part of St. Domingo, the whole of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, from the French; Trinidad from the Spaniards; Demerara, Iſſequibo, Surinam, Curaçoa, Berbice, and St. Euſtatia, from the Dutch. In the Eaſt Indies, Pondicherry,

cherry, Malacca, Ceylon, Amboyna, and Banda, yielded either to her arms or influence. In Africa, Goree, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, and Egypt, by turns confeſſed her ſovereign power; while in Europe, Toulon, Minorca, Corſica, and Malta, either ſurrendered by capitulation, or were ſubjugated by force. Scarcely any ſtate in want of treaſure or aſſiſtance, but was either ſupplied with the wealth, or protected by the fleets and armies, of this nation; and no leſs than two emperors, three kings, one queen, with a multitude of petty but independent princes, were occaſionally ranked among her ſubſidiaries. In addition to this, and by a rare inſtance of good fortune hitherto unexampled in any hiſtory, although the manufactures of England drooped, and many of her artiſans were forced by dire neceſſity to wield thoſe arms they had before fabricated, yet her commerce flouriſhed and even increaſed during the war.

This tide of proſperity, however, was productive of but little permanent advantage; for after the expenditure of at leaſt one hundred and fifty thouſand lives and ſome hundreds of millions of money, the iſland of Ceylon in the Indian, and that of Trinidad in the Atlantic, ocean, were all that remained of her numerous conqueſts: nor ought it to be forgotten, that one of her allies had been ſtripped of his dominions on the continent; another has been driven into exile; and that the reſt conſented to the moſt humiliating ſacrifices to obtaining ſafety and peace.

Such was the ſituation of the principal ſtates of the civilized world at the peace of Amiens; and with the above ſketch it was intended to conclude the preſent work; but now, alas! it can be conſidered only as a digreſſion.

It

It was hardly expected, indeed, that this peace would be of permanent duration; the partial and intereſted views of the firſt conſul, plainly indicated that the preſent pacification was intended by him only as a grand pauſe—a ceſſation from hoſtilities merely to take breath—while plans of greater aggrandiſement and ambition were fabricating, and to ariſe out of the ſcourges of a new war.

A very few months after the ratification of the peace of Amiens, General Sebaſtiani, a confidential officer under the firſt conſul, and commander in chief of the French army in Holland, was diſpatched on a ſecret miſſion into Egypt, Syria, and the Grecian Iſles, to tamper with the leading perſons of the reſpective governments, and to form a plan, as it ſhould ſeem, for ſubjugating the whole of thoſe extenſive regions, as a prelude to the ſubverſion of the Turkiſh empire; which Bonaparte had formerly intimated that he could confer on the preſent pretender to the crown of France, in lieu of thoſe dominions forfeited by Louis XVI. upon condition of his revoking for ever his hereditary claim! Upon this extraordinary errand Sebaſtiani ſet off from Paris early in September 1802, travelled over land to the port of Toulon, and there embarked on the 16th of the ſame month for the Levant. At Tripoli he offered his mediation between the dey and the King of Sweden, which was accepted, and a treaty concluded under his auſpices; and he procured from the former power an acknowledgment of the Italian republic. At Alexandria he peremptorily required, in the name of the French government, the immediate evacuation of that city by the Engliſh force: proceeded to examine the ſtate of the fortreſſes, and the diſpoſition of the Turkiſh government towards the French; announced the aſſembling of the French commercial agents in Egypt, and commenced a ſeries of intrigues with the beys. At Grand Cairo he took nearly the ſame courſe, every where endeavouring to

revive an intereſt in the French nation and Bonaparte; inſomuch as to diſtribute among the chiefs of the country, multitudes of portraits of the firſt conſul. To ſo great a pitch was his inquiſitive reſearch carried on in this latter capital, as to excite the murmurs of the Turkiſh garriſon, and even to incur perſonal danger. Roſetta, Damietta, the preſent ſtate of every poſt of conſequence, were the objects of his inquiry. After quitting Egypt he proceeded to Acre, where he informed himſelf of the ſtate of Syria, and the fortifications of the former place, which however Djezzar Pacha was too wiſe to let him viſit.

But it was not alone to Egypt and Syria, but to the republic of the Seven Iſles, that Sebaſtiani's miſſion extended. He landed, on the 2d of January, at Zante, and immediately demanded an interview with the Ruſſian regent; whom he aſſured of the protection that Bonaparte meant to extend to all claſſes of the citizens of that republic; and having prevailed upon him to invite certain noblemen, merchants, and others, the principal inhabitants of the iſland, to the palace, he commenced a laboured harangue, in which he dwelt upon the anxious wiſhes of the firſt conſul of France for their proſperity and happineſs, and his earneſt deſire that they ſhould adopt a ſyſtem of government analogous to that of France; that in ſuch caſe, ſo ſeductive an object held up to the view of continental Greece, might rouſe up the ancient ardour and enthuſiaſm for liberty in that people, and by which the republic of the Seven Iſlands would become a power ſuperior even to its own expectations; he then invited them to convey generally to the people, not only of the neighbouring coaſt, but of the Seven Iſlands, thoſe aſſurances and ſentiments of Bonaparte; and concluded by expreſſing himſelf in terms of marked diſreſpect of the Emperor of Ruſſia. Sebaſtiani had intrigued to get this ſpeech applauded by ſome of the lower orders of the people; but the Ruſſian commandant conſidered

conſidered both the oration and his whole conduct, as an outrage to his maſter, and repreſented both in the ſtrongeſt terms to his court. M. Romieu, the French chargé d'affaires, alſo wrote a letter to the prince of the ſenate, and the vicar-general of the Roman catholic churches at Corfu, informing them that he had received expreſs orders from his government, to place the Roman catholic church of the republic under the ſpecial protection of the firſt conſul of France; and therefore expected that prayers would be put up in the different churches of that religion in the iſlands, for the proſperity of the French government, and the health and preſervation of its conſuls! A more decided demonſtration of the intentions of Bonaparte to aſſume their future ſovereignty, could not be given. When it is recollected what importance he affixed to the iſland of Corfu, on his firſt acquiring it from the Venetian ſtate; that he had originally profeſſed to conſider it as the key of the Adriatic, and the direct medium through which Greece might be conquered, it may eaſily be ſuppoſed that he would make uſe of every poſſible means for its repoſſeſſion. By the conduct of his miſſionary Sebaſtiani, he evinced his perſeverance in that intention. It was therefore moſt evident, that he had marked the whole of the Turkiſh empire as his prey, and he did not conceive, that either England or Ruſſia poſſeſſed the power or the will to obſtruct the accompliſhment of this object.

But as this ſingular embaſſy ſeems to have been the ſecret and ultimate cauſe of the renewal of the war, and is in itſelf a proceeding full of information and intereſt, the reader will perhaps applaud us for ſtating the Report at full length, as it appeared, in the Moniteur of the 30th of January 1803, by the authority of the conſular government.

"On the 16th of September I embarked at Toulon, on-board the Cornélie; and on the 30th I arrived at Tripoli. I immediately wrote to Baron Cederſtrom,

the Swediſh rear-admiral, as well as to the miniſter of the pacha, to offer them my mediation to terminate the differences exiſting between the Swediſh court and the regency. My mediation was accepted: the miniſter and the rear-admiral repaired to the commiſſarial houſe of France, and we entered on the negociation. The two parties were far aſunder; the pacha demanded a conſiderable ſum, and an augmentation of the annual tribute. He urged a treaty made two years ago by an envoy of the King of Sweden, which aſſured the payment of 245,000 heavy piaſtres, and of an annuity of 20,000; he added, that two years of war had ſubjected him to extraordinary expences, and that he uſed great moderation in conforming himſelf to the treaty in queſtion. M. de Cederſtrom only offered, in the name of his court, 100,000 piaſtres for the redemption of the Swediſh ſlaves, who were to the number of 150, and an annuity of 5000 piaſtres. After much debate, I ſucceeded in making them ſign a treaty, which fixed the payment of the ranſom at 150,000 piaſtres, and the annuity at 8000. On the 1ſt of October I was preſented, with much pomp, to the pacha, who received me in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner. The exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace took place, and the Italian republic was formally acknowledged. I cauſed its flag to be hoiſted on the commiſſarial houſe of France, and it was ſaluted by the frigate and the place with twenty-one guns. It was not without difficulty that the pacha conſented to acknowledge that republic. He feared that all Italy was compriſed in this new republic, and that, in conſequence, he ſhould be obliged to reſpect, indiſcriminately, all the ſhips of commerce of that part of Europe: this would deſtroy his marine. I gave him the neceſſary explanations, and particularly thoſe which related to the object of his apprehenſions, and he replied to me, ‘ Certainly I wiſh to be at peace with the Italian republic, without too much injuring my intereſt; but

if

if it were ſtill more difficult, I would do it, ſince the great Bonaparte deſires it.' The Pacha of Tripoli is a brave and enterpriſing man, the friend of France. The Engliſh have furniſhed ſuccours to his brother, who is at preſent at Derue, without means or credit. His plan is to raiſe the country againſt the bey. The political and adminiſtrative affairs of the regency are conducted by Seid-Mubammed-el-Deghais, miniſter of the pacha. This man is full of ſagacity, and has even ſome notions of European politics. He has been in France, and preſerves for our country a predominant ſentiment of affection.

"On the 2d of October I ſet out from Tripoli, and on the 16th arrived at Alexandria: the ſame day I waited upon General Stuart, commandant of the Engliſh forces by land and ſea. I communicated to him the order of the miniſter for foreign affairs, which enjoined me to proceed to Alexandria, and, if the Engliſh ſtill occupied that place, to demand a ſpeedy evacuation, and the execution of the treaty of Amiens. General Stuart then told me, that the evacuation of the place would ſhortly be effected; but ſeeing that I inſiſted, and that I deſired an anſwer leſs vague, he declared to me, that he had no orders from his court to quit Alexandria, and that he even believed he ſhould paſs the winter there. General Stuart is a man of médiocre talents: he has for his aid-de-camp, a French emigrant, called the Chevalier de Sades, a man of talent, and an enemy of France, who has much influence over the general. I went the ſame day to ſee Khourchid-Ahmid, the Pacha of Alexandria, and the capitan bey, commander of the forces of the Ottoman Porte. After the cuſtomary compliments, and ſome language agreeable to the Sublime Porte, I announced to them, that the agents of French commerce would aſſemble in Egypt. This communication gave them the greateſt pleaſure; and they did not conceal that they ſaw with grief the ſtay of the Engliſh in the country. I told them that their ſtay could not be much longer,

longer, and that the general peace left no doubt of their approaching departure.

" On the 17th I viſited the cheik El-Meſſiry. The ſame day I alſo viſited the cheik Ibrahim Mufti. On the 18th I viſited the coupure du Kalidj, which has formed the lake Mareotis. The current of the waters of the lake Mahadie is ſtill very ſtrong, and if the Porte does not make haſte to re-eſtabliſh this important canal, the overflows which take place on the little tongue of land that ſeparates the two lakes, will render the opening ſo conſiderable, that it will be impoſſible to travel. I do not think that the Swediſh engineer, ſent by the Porte to direct theſe labours, has the neceſſary talents. The formation of the lake Mareotis appears to have contributed to the ſalubrity of the air. The city has no other water than what it draws from the wells of Marabouf. This little fort I found guarded by an Engliſh and Turkiſh garriſon, in order to protect the inhabitants who came to draw water. I employed the day of the 19th in perambulating the town, and receiving different individuals who came to viſit me. On the 20th I ſet out for Cairo, eſcorted by two Turkiſh officers, and ſix French ſoldiers, whom I had taken on-board the frigate, but contrary winds obliged me to return to the port. The next day I was at Aboukir, where I paſſed the night. I profited by this opportunity to viſit the fort, which is in a very ruined ſtate. On the 22d I arrived at Roſetta, after having viſited the fort Julien; I ſaw the ſame day Oſman, aga and duvanny of the town, as well as the Chriſtians who reſide there. The 23d I was at Faoné, where I viſited the commandant of the place, the cadi, and the cheiks; I received the latter, and from all thoſe whom I entertained, proteſtations of attachment to the firſt conſul. I paſſed the next day at Rahmanie, where I viſited the cheik Muhammed Abou-Aly; the fort of the town is almoſt entirely deſtroyed. I viſited on the 25th, at Menouf, the cheik Abdin, whom the

the first consul had appointed cadi. The other cheiks of that town who came to visit me, held the same language as those of Faoné. I said to them, 'The first consul loves your country much, he speaks of it often; he interests himself in your happiness; he did not forget you, and recommended you to the Porte. He has made peace with Europe, and this country will feel the interest which he takes, and the recollection which he has preserved of the poor cheiks of Egypt.' Muhammed Kachef-Zourba Matzellem, who commanded at Menouf, on my journey through that town, has been beheaded in consequence of being accused of communications with the mamalukes. The two forts of Menouf are destroyed. I arrived the same day at Boulak. I sent immediately Citizen Joubert to inform the Pacha of Cairo of my arrival. The next morning, the 26th, the pacha sent three hundred cavalry and two hundred infantry, commanded by the principal officers of his household, to accompany me to him, amidst a great many discharges of artillery. Having arrived at the pacha's, I said to him, 'Peace has been concluded between the French republic and the Sublime Porte; the ancient relations of amity and commerce have been re-established, and I am charged by the great consul Bonaparte, to assure you of his benevolence, and to announce to you the arrival of commissaries of the French commerce in Egypt. The pacha answered me, 'The benevolence with which the first consul has honoured me, penetrates me with gratitude, and his commercial agents shall meet here the most friendly reception.' I proceeded then to the house which the pacha had prepared for me. I received, the same day, the visits of all the principal men of the country, and of the Copt intendants. On the 27th I again repaired to the pacha, with whom I had a long conference, I spoke to him in these words; 'The first consul takes in you, and the country which you govern, a very lively interest, and de-

sires

fires to contribute to your happineſs; he has charged me, therefore, to offer you his mediation, in order to make peace between you and the beys.'

"The pacha thanked me warmly and ſincerely for the intereſt which the firſt conſul took in his behalf, but he proteſted to me, that he had the moſt poſitive orders from his court to make a war of extermination upon the beys, and not to enter into any arrangement with them. I obſerved, that the unfortunate circumſtances which had happened to the Ottoman troops (they had been beaten five times ſucceſſively by the mamalukes) rendered their poſition very critical, and that ſuch obſtinacy expoſed them to the loſs of the province. He then communicated to me the order of the Porte, and I ſaw, beyond a doubt, that it was not poſſible for him to enter into any accommodation. I informed him that I intended to viſit the different cheiks of Cairo, and alſo Madame Murad Bey, and to inſpect the environs and fortifications of the city. He ordered, immediately, that the guard which he had ſent ſhould accompany me wherever I wiſhed to go, informing me, that he would uſe every means in his power to render my ſtay at Cairo agreeable. The ſame day I commenced my viſits, beginning with the cheik Abdallah-el-Cheſcanoi, of the great moſque. As I was expected by him, he had aſſembled a conſiderable number of cheiks. The converſation turned upon the intereſt which the firſt conſul took in Egypt, on his power, his glory, and on his eſteem and benevolence for the learned cheiks of Cairo. Their anſwers expreſſed their attachment to his perſon. He muſt have been a witneſs like myſelf to the enthuſiaſm excited at the view of the portrait of the firſt conſul to form an idea of the exaltation of their ſentiments. I have given it to all the principal cheiks of Cairo, and of the towns where I have travelled. On the 28th I invited the cheik Omar El-Berky, prince of the Shirifs: he was ill, and I ſaw only his ſon. The cheik Suleiman

Suleiman Fangoumy received me with much friendſhip, and aſſured me of his boundleſs admiration for the firſt conſul. The citizens Joubert and Beve have certified to me, that the inhabitants of Cairo never teſtified ſo much attachment to France as on my arrival. When we paſs along the ſtreets, every body ſalutes us. Their aſtrologers make predictions every day as to what concerns the firſt conſul. On the 29th, I went to viſit Madame Murad Bey: her intendant had already prayed of me that I would grant her an interview. I informed her that the firſt conſul had charged me to interpoſe my mediation, in order to make their peace with the Sublime Porte; but that the pacha had ordered that no negociation ſhould be entered into. I employed that day, and the following, in viſiting the citadel, the Iſle of Ro da Gizé, Boulak, and all the other little forts which furround the city. The Turkiſh ſoldiers murmured to ſee me viſit their forts, but I feigned not to hear them, and continued my courſe and my obſervations. On the 29th in returning to Fort Dupuy, a ſoldier menaced me with his attagan; but as the inhabitants of the city teſtified highly their indignation againſt him, I did not ſtop at his menaces, and continued my route. A moment afterwards Muſtapha Oukil, one of the chiefs of the city, paſſed before me on horſeback. In paſſing, he reproached my guides with marching before a Chriſtian, and above all before a Frenchman, and menaced them with the baſtinado after my departure. I could not be ſilent under ſuch an inſult; and, upon my return, I ſent Citizen Joubert to the pacha, to make my comp'aint, and demand a prompt redreſs. I declared to him that I expected this man would come publicly to me to aſk my pardon, place himſelf at my diſpoſal, and implore my pity. He found that Muſtapha was greatly protected by the pacha, and wanted to arrange it otherwiſe; but I perſiſted by declaring formally to the pacha, that if this reparation was not made in the man-

ner in which I demanded it. I ſhould inſtantly depart, and immediately write to Paris and Conſtantinople to ſtate my complaint. This declaration produced all the effect which I expected; and Muſtapha, alarmed, came on the following day to me, conducted by Roſetti, and he publicly aſked my pardon, and put himſelf at my diſpoſal. I told him that my firſt intention had been to cut off his head, and that I only gave him his life at the ſolicitation of the pacha and M. Roſetti; but if in future he ſhould ever inſult the French, or thoſe in their ſuite, his deſtruction would be inevitable. This affair, which was inſtantly ſpread throughout the whole city, produced the beſt effect.

"The ſame day an attempt was made to excite the Albaneſe againſt me. Two letters from Roſetta, written by Engliſh protegées, aſſured that there had been ſeen upon the coaſts of Natolia a French fleet of three hundred ſail; that we were marching againſt Conſtantinople, and that my viſit to Egypt had no other object but to deceive them, and blind them to their danger. I made the merchant come to me who had received the letter; I made him give it me—I inſtantly ſent it to the pacha himſelf, telling him that this abſurd news was ſpread to occaſion diſorders, and to endeavour to alter the good underſtanding which exiſted between France and the Sublime Porte: and I guaranteed the falſehood of it with my head. The pacha had diſcovered the ſnare, and did not fall into it. He even communicated to me a letter from General Stuart, which he had juſt received, and to which was joined an order of the day, of the firſt conſul, when he commanded the army of Egypt. This order of the day was dated in Auguſt 1799, and recalled to the recollection of the Egyptians, that Conſtantinople was tributary to Arabia, and that the time was now come to reſtore Cairo to its ſupremacy, and to deſtroy the eaſtern empire of the Ottomans. General Stuart begged the pacha to conſider the ſpirit of that order, and

to

to judge from it of our attachment, and of our peace with the Turks. I was indignant to find that a ſoldier of one of the moſt polite nations of Europe ſhould degrade himſelf ſo far as to inſtigate aſſaſſination, by means of ſuch an inſinuation. The pacha treated me with the greateſt politeneſs, and the Engliſh at Cairo were witneſſes of the attachment of that city to the French. I received a deputation from the monks of Mount Sinai, whom I recommended to the pacha: I wrote to their ſuperior, to aſſure them of the friendſhip and protection of the firſt conſul. The monks of the Propaganda at Cairo, whom I placed under the national protection which they enjoyed before the war, celebrated a Te Deum for the proſperity of the firſt conſul. I aſſiſted at this ceremony, at which all the Chriſtians of Cairo were preſent. The evening before my departure (the 2d of November) I had another interview with the pacha, and recommended all the Chriſtians of Cairo to his protection, as well as the Turks, who, during the reſidence of the French in Egypt, were connected with them. He not only promiſed to reſpect them, but even to treat them with bounty.

"On the 3d, I ſet out in a conveyance of the pacha's, in order to repair to Damietta. The pacha ordered me to be eſcorted to Boulak, with the ſame honours that I received on the day of my arrival. I had written to Captain Gourdin, to repair to Damietta with the frigate, in order to convey me to Syria. On the 5th I ſtopped a ſhort time at Simenoud, and afterwards at Manſoura, where I ſaw the commandant of the city, and the cheik Effeid-Muhammed-El Chenaoni, who came to ſee me, as well as all the other cheiks. I ſpoke to them in the ſame maner as all the other cheiks of Egypt, and received the ſame promiſes of attachment. The tower of Manſoura is deſtroyed. The ſame day I arrived at Damietta. The next day I went to Ahmed-Pacha-Behil, a creature of the grand vizier's; he returned my viſit the ſame day. He con-

ducted himself perfectly well to me during my stay in that city. On the 7th I went to visit the fort of Lesbe and the towers of Bogaz. They have not continued the works of that fort, which is in a bad state: those of Bogaz are in a good condition. There is a garrison of two hundred men in the fort and in the towers. On the 8th I received the visit of Hassan Toubar: his influence over the inhabitants of Menfale is still the same. On the 9th I went to Senenie, where I saw the cheik Ibrahim-El-Behlout, he who behaved so well to the French under the orders of General Vial, when they were taken and imprisoned. The first consul had exempted his village from all contributions.

"I saw all the cheiks at Damietta, particularly Ali Khasaki, whom the first consul had invested with a peliffe: he is possessed of great credit, and is much attached to the French. There are at Damietta two Christians, who are men of merit, and may be very useful to us; they are M. Bazile and Don Bazile. They are possessed of good information, have very considerable fortunes, and are very highly respected. In Egypt, chiefs, merchants, people, all like to talk of the first consul—all offer up prayers for his happiness. All the news which concerns him spread from Alexandria or Damietta to the pyramids and the grand cataracts with astonishing rapidity. On the 14th the frigate arrived at Bogaz from Damietta: I immediately set out for Acre, at which place I arrived on the 19th.

"The 20th of November in the morning, I dispatched Citizens Joubert and Lagrange to Djezzar Pacha, with a letter, in which I stated to him, that, peace being concluded between France and the Porte, the relations of commerce should be re-established on the footing they stood before the war, and that I was charged by the first consul to confer with him on these objects. I begged of him to answer me in writing, if he was inclined to treat with me. In some hours the messengers

meſſengers returned; Djezzar had received them coldly. He expreſſed his deſire to ſee me perſonally, but was unwilling to write. Every body adviſed me not to ſee him, without an aſſurance written by himſelf; but this he appeared unwilling to do: but, notwithſtanding this cautionary advice, and his obſtinate refuſal to write, I determined to repair myſelf immediately to Acre. I repaired to the houſe of the commiſſary of the Seven Iſles. Very ſoon after, the dragoman of the pacha, informed of my arrival, came to conduct me to the pacha, who received me in an apartment where he was unattended, and which was without any other furniture than a carpet. He had, on one ſide of him a piſtol with four barrels, a ſmall air-gun, a ſabre, and a hatchet. After inquiring as to my health, he aſked me, whether I was not perſuaded that our end is pre-ordained in heaven, and that nothing could change our deſtiny. I anſwered, that I believed, as he did, in predeſtination. He continued to ſpeak for ſome time on that ſubject. I perceived, however, that he affected a degree of ſimplicity, but that, at the ſame time, he wiſhed to paſs for a man of wit, as well as for a juſt man. He repeated ſeveral times, 'It is ſaid that Djezzar is barbarous: this is falſe; he is but juſt and ſevere. Requeſt of the firſt conſul, not to ſend me, as commiſſary of commercial relations, a lame or a blind man; becauſe many perſons will be ſure to ſay, that Djezzar had made him ſo.' Soon after he ſaid, 'I deſire that the commiſſary you ſend ſhall reſide at Said, as that is the moſt commercial part in my dominions: beſides, it is not neceſſary he ſhould reſide here, where I ſhall be myſelf the French commiſſary, and ſhall take care that your countrymen be well received. I highly eſteem the French. In ſtature Bonaparte is ſmall, but he is nevertheleſs the greateſt of mankind. I know that he is greatly regretted at Cairo, where they wiſh to ſee him again.'

"I made a few obſervations on the peace between France and the Porte; to which he anſwered, 'Do

you

you know why I have thus received and feel ſo much pleaſure at ſeeing you? It is becauſe you come unauthoriſed by a *firman*, and without any orders from the divan. I have the greateſt contempt for its blind vizier. They ſay that Djezzar is a Boſnian, a man of ſtraw, and cruel to exceſs; but, neverthelefs, I can ſtand the ordeal. I was once poor. My father had nothing to bequeath me but courage. I have achieved my own elevation by dint of exertion. This, however, does not make me proud, and Djezzar, perhaps, will ſoon finiſh his career; not that he is old, as his enemies report, (he then performed ſome of the manœuvres of the Mamalukes, in their mode of raiſing their arms, &c. which he really executed with ſurpriſing adroitneſs and agility,) but becauſe, moſt likely, God will have it ſo. The King of France, once ſo powerful, has periſhed. Nebuchadnezzar, the greateſt of all kings, was, when his time was come, killed by a fly, &c.' He made ſeveral other obſervations in this ſtrain, and afterwards ſpoke of the motives which induced him to make war upon the French army: from the whole of his demeanour it could be eaſily ſeen, that he wiſhed to be on good terms with the firſt conſul, and that he ſtifled his reſentments. The following is the apologue, which he uſed to demonſtrate the cauſes of his reſiſtance. 'A black ſlave,' he ſaid, 'after a long journey, in which he had ſuffered the greateſt privations, arrived at a little field of ſugar canes; he ſtopped therein, and indulged himſelf in partaking of the delicious liquor they afforded; and, at length, was determined to remain on the ſpot. Very ſoon after, two travellers, who had followed him, came up. The firſt ſaid to him, Salamalle (the mode of wiſhing health). 'The devil take it,' anſwered the black. The ſecond traveller then approached, and enquired why he had anſwered in ſuch a way to ſo good a wiſh. 'I had very good reaſon for it,' replied he: 'if I had anſwered in a friendly manner, the man would have entered

tered into converſation with me, and afterwards ſat down beſide me; he would have partaken of my refreſhments, and finding them deſirable, would have endeavoured to obtain excluſive poſſeſſion.'

"I recommended to the favourable attention of Djezzar, the Chriſtians and the convents at Nazareth and Jeruſalem; he aſſured me that he would treat them with much regard. I did not forget the Mutuales, and received the ſame aſſurance in their behalf. Djezzar frequently obſerved to me, that his word was, with him, more ſacred than treaties. Our converſation was interrupted for ſome moments by a kind of military muſic, which he performed in a very agreeable ſtyle. The palace of Djezzar is built with much taſte and elegance; but, in order to arrive at the apartments, a number of turnings are neceſſary. At the foot of the ſtaircaſe, however, is ſituated a priſon, the gate of which is allowed to be open from noon till evening. I ſaw a number of the unfortunate inhabitants. In the courts I obſerved twelve field-pieces well mounted, and in admirable order. Never did I encounter a ſight more hideous or repulſive than that of the miniſter of Djezzar, whom I met in going out. The pacha had cauſed one of his eyes to be put out, and his noſe and ears to be cut off. I ſaw in the town more than a hundred individuals in the ſame ſtate. On beholding the domeſtics of Djezzar, and even the inhabitants of Acre, one would imagine himſelf in the reſorts of brigands ready to aſſaſſinate. This monſter has imprinted the mark of his atrocious character upon every thing within the limits of his power.

"I had an opportunity of ſeeing, while at Acre, the procurator of the Propaganda, as well as that of the Holy Land. Of the former, and of the commiſſary of the Seven Iſles, I collected ſome information concerning the preſent ſtate of Syria, and the fortifications of Acre, of which I had ſeen but a part; I was not ſuffered to viſit them. The procurator of the

Holy

Holy Land is grateful to the firſt conſul for the protection he had afforded the monks. He aſſured me that my recommendation to Djezzar would be very uſeful. He hinted to me Djezzar's earneſt wiſhes to be on good terms with the firſt conſul. It is certain that the former behaved very well to the crew of a French veſſel which put into Acre ſhortly before my arrival. Djezzar occupies all Paleſtine, with the exception of Jaffa, where Aboumarak Pacha has been beſieged nearly five months by a force of nine thouſand men. This operation prevents Djezzar from carrying on hoſtilities with the deſired vigour againſt the emir of the Druſes, who, for the ſpace of a year, had paid him no tribute.

"Tripoli is tranquil at preſent; it is different at Aleppo, whence the pacha has been driven. Damaſcus is in open rebellion againſt the Porte: not only has the pacha of the divan been expelled, but the aga, who commanded the citadel for the Turks, has been delivered up by the ſoldiers to the inſurgents, who have decapitated him. Tripoli is now under a rebellious pacha, who is a creature of Djezzar; who has lately ordered him to protect the pilgrims from Mecca. In a word, all Syria is with Djezzar, and the Ottomans are as much deteſted here as in Egypt. The Mutuales live peaceably in their villages; they have, however, been obliged to retire from the borders of the ſea. Aboumarak is now at the laſt extremity: this man is equally inconſiderate and cruel, and is ſurpaſſed only by Djezzar. The Chriſtians are even more in dread of him, and tremble for their future ſituation. The monks of the convent of Jaffa have withdrawn to Jeruſalem.

"On the 21ſt of November I quitted Acre. As the winds were unfavourable to a voyage to Jaffa, I ſet ſail for Zante, where I arrived the 4th of December. I landed the ſame day, but the ſhip's company were put under quarantine. I repaired to the houſe of the French commiſſary,

commiſſary, eſcorted by the officers of health. I ſoon learned that the iſle and the republic were ſplit into different parties, and that even the tranquillity of the place was threatened. I aſſembled the members of the conſtituted authorities, and the principal perſons of the town, at the houſe of the governor M. de Caliſhipode. After having repreſented to them the intereſt which the firſt conſul took in their welfare, I induced them to lay aſide that ſpirit of party which diſtracted them, and to wait without paſſion, and in ſilence, the new conſtitution. Theſe few words were received with enthuſiaſm, and all of them exclaimed, 'France for ever! Bonaparte for ever!' Theſe cries were reiterated on my going out by more than four thouſand men, who followed me to the door. The governor and the Ruſſian commandant were alarmed at it; and I learned by the French commiſſary on the following day, that two of the leading men were ſent to priſon, but that, on his ſolicitations, and fearful of my reproaches, they were ſet at liberty in the courſe of the night. I went to the Conciergerie, and had the governor brought there. I ſpoke to him ſtrongly on the irregularity of his conduct: he was alarmed, and promiſed he would look upon thoſe who cried out, 'Live the firſt conſul!' as good citizens, and ſhould in future treat them as ſuch. As he ſent in the courſe of the night, a courier to his government, and I had reaſon to believe he had made a wrong report, I immediately wrote to the chargé d'affaires of the republic at Corfu, to inform him what had paſſed, and that I was ſetting off for Meſſina. I do not ſtray from the truth in aſſuring you, that the iſlands of the Ionian ſea will declare themſelves French as ſoon as an opportunity ſhall offer itſelf.

"*Engliſh army in Egypt.*—That army commanded by General Stuart, conſiſts of 4430 men. They wholly and excluſively occupy Alexandria and the neighbouring forts. The Turks, who formed the

garriſon of ſome of theſe forts, have been removed. Lately the Engliſh general has occupied Demanhour with one hundred infantry and one hundred horſe, under the pretext of curbing the Arabs. The Engliſh have made no neceſſary works for the maintenance of the forts; the paliſades are almoſt entirely deſtroyed, and the branches occaſioned by the rains, have very much damaged all the new fortifications. They occupy none of the works which are beyond the line of the Arabs, and all the redoubts which exiſted at the departure of the French army are deſtroyed. The Pacha of Cairo furniſhes to the Engliſh army corn, rice, wood, and proviſions, without any payment. The conſumption is treble what it ſhould be: they commit great waſte. A great miſunderſtanding reigns between General Stuart and the pacha. State of the army:

Dillon's regiment—emigrants . . .	450
Britiſh chaſſeurs—ditto	550
Role's regiment—Swiſs	600
Wetteville's regiment—ditto . . .	680
The 10th regiment of infantry—Engliſh	600
The 61ſt regiment of infantry—ditto .	650
The 88th regiment of infantry—ditto .	400
Dragoons of the 26th light—ditto . .	350
Artillery—ditto	150
Total	4430

" *Turkiſh army.*—Muhammed, Pacha of Cairo, who has taken, it is not known why, the title of Viceroy of Egypt, does not command the troops in perſon. Muhammed Aly-Serr-Cherſme, who had the command ſince my arrival, was killed before Gaza; they are now under the orders of Juſſef Ciabia. Tair is pacha of the Arnauts, who compoſe the greateſt part of this army, amounting to about 16,000 men. They from time to time receive reinforcements. Chourchid-Ahmed, a pacha of two tails, is at Alexandria with ſix hundred

hundred men, who occupy no fortification. This pacha is, as one may say, a prisoner with the English. The Turkish army consists of 7640 men, and that of the Arnauts of 8500, making a whole of 16,140. It is useless to add, that this is not an army; they are men ill-armed, without discipline, without confidence in their chiefs, and enervated by excessive debauchery. The chiefs are in every thing like their soldiers; ignorant even of the first principles of the military art: and uniformly actuated by the love of wealth, they think of nothing but of obtaining it, and of finding the means of carrying it off in safety. Six thousand French would at present be enough to conquer Egypt.

"*Army of the Mamalukes.*—The army of the Beys is composed of three thousand Mamalukes, of 3500 Arabs of the tribe of Ababde of Chark, and of 3500 of the tribe of Binialy. Muhammed Bey Elfy married the daughter of the cheik of the first, and Maarzouk Bey, son of Ibrahim Bey, the daughter of the cheik of the tribe of Binialy. The power in this army is divided between Ibrahim Bey, who is the chief, Elfy Bey, and Osman Bey, who has succeeded Murad Bey. Their head-quarters are at Djergé. They have eighty French deserters, which form a small corps of artillery. To the present time, they have beat the Turks in every action, and the Egyptians prefer them to the Osmanlis. The whole of Upper Egypt has submitted to them.

"*Syria.—Acre.*—The body of this place has been repaired; the port has been covered with a small horned work, and the tower of the angle by a half-moon. They have likewise made a small flêche, in front of the palace of the pacha. All the works are well kept. The weakest part is that towards the sea, and particularly the point which defends the entrance of the port. The forces of Djezzar are at present thirteen or fourteen thousand men, of which nine thousand are employed at the siege of Jaffa. Jerusalem and Nazareth are occupied by the troops of the Pacha of Acre. The Naplousians serve against Aboumarak.

"*Jaffa.*—The vizier, after the taking of Egypt, caused the body of the place to be re-constructed, which is at present in a very good state. Aboumarak, Pacha of Palestine, who defends this place, has a garrison of four thousand men. Gaza is occupied by four hundred troops of Aboumarak. The emir of the Druse has refused to Djezzar his annual contribution, and has raised a respectable armament. The pacha waits till the fall of Jaffa to attack him. The English wished to interfere as mediators between the emir and Djezzar, but the last refused the mediation. The Porte has, at this moment, little connexion with Syria.

HORACE SEBASTIANI."

Previous to the discovery of these transactions in Egypt and Syria, the English government was extremely dissatisfied with the French troops still keeping possession of Holland; and also with the measures of coercion and authority assumed by the French government in Switzerland; events equally and obviously repugnant to the treaty of Amiens. The disputes in Switzerland, between the Helvetic government which was entirely in the French interests, and the democratic states who insisted on having their ancient laws and constitution restored, commenced as early as the month of April 1802, and assumed a serious aspect on the 13th of the following July; when the great majority of the cantons formally protested against French interference, and claimed their rights and privileges, as a free people, to restore to their country their pristine form of government. From this period till the 3d of October 1802, open warfare subsisted between the people and the Helvetic government, when, in a general action, the insurgents totally defeated the troops of the latter, who were obliged precipitately to retreat; to abandon their functions; and they were hesitating whether to retire to Geneva or the territory of Savoy, when the arrival of a French general suspended their flight, and promised them, in the name of the first consul,

ful, inſtant re-eſtabliſhment. A French army under General Ney, immediately advanced into the heart of the country, reſtored the revolutionary government, and diſperſed the repreſentatives of the Swiſs nation, who found themſelves unable to oppoſe, with their handful of troops, and unſupported by any of the powers of Europe, the arms of the conſul of France.

On the 10th of October 1802, the Engliſh government preſented a remonſtrance, at Paris, on the interference of that court in the internal regulations adopted by a free and independent country; referring to the treaty of Luneville, for an explicit declaration to that effect. Other complaints were made, at various times, for ſeveral months after, that the republican troops had not evacuated Holland, agreeable to the treaty of Amiens; and that the authority of France was ſtill exerciſed over the government of the Italian republic. Mutual recriminations were at length reſorted to, and Bonaparte finally anſwered, "that ſo ſoon as the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens were executed in every quarter of the globe, particularly at Malta, by the evacuation of the Britiſh troops, that then, and not before, Holland ſhould be evacuated by the French forces."

Matters went on in this ſtate of mutual ſuſpicion and jealouſy, and of occaſional remonſtrances and evaſive anſwers, until the miſſion of Sebaſtiani came to be developed at the court of St. James's. This manifeſtation of a deep-laid deſign underwent the ſcrutiny of the privy council, and diſpatches were forwarded to Lord Whitworth, the Engliſh ambaſſador at Paris, to demand ſatisfaction from the French government on the ſubject of General Sebaſtiani's report, which contained "the moſt unjuſtifiable charges againſt the officer who commanded his majeſty's forces in Egypt, and againſt the Britiſh army in that quarter." He was farther directed to ſtate, that the whole report developed a ſyſtem ſo injurious to the intereſts of his majeſty's

jesty's dominions, and so entirely repugnant to, and utterly inconsistent with, the spirit and letter of the treaty of Amiens, that it would be impossible for his government to enter into any future discussion on the subject of Malta, until satisfactory explanation should be given relative to that event.

But for this explanation M. Talleyrand was completely prepared, by treating it as a matter entirely misconceived by the court of London. He disclaimed on the part of his government all intention of giving reasonable cause of dissatisfaction to the English government; and declared that the mission of Sebastiani was purely commercial. Lord Whitworth was in consequence invited to a personal interview with the first consul, which took place at the Thuilleries three days afterward. The first consul deported himself with temper, and expressed a wish to preserve a good understanding between the two countries. He deprecated the idea of a recommencement of war, but added, that if it were inevitable, he must put the only means of offence he had in execution, which was a descent upon England; a project, the danger and difficulty attendant on, he was well aware of, yet which he was determined to attempt. On the subject of Malta, he said he would never in any event allow it to remain in the possession of England, in whose hands he would rather see the principal fauxbourg of Paris! Upon Lord Whitworth's allusion to the aggrandisement of, and influence gained by, France, since the treaty of Amiens, the first consul abruptly put an end to this part of the discourse, by saying, "I suppose you mean Piedmont and Switzerland—those were trifles, which must have been foreseen whilst the negociation was pending. Trifles, indeed, (he added,) when it is considered that England, in strict union, might dictate the law to all the world." Bonaparte then said, that "Egypt must sooner or later belong to France, either by the dissolution of the grand signior's dominion, or by

by ſome arrangement with that power." After dwelling with expreſſions of reſentment againſt thoſe in the Britiſh legiſlative body, who were notorious for their eternal hatred of France, he added, "that, while they perſiſt in their declamations, five hundred thouſand men ought and ſhould be kept in readineſs to avenge her injuries! That whatever ſucceſs intrigues might have in London, other powers would not be involved; and the French government avows, with conſcious pride, that England alone cannot maintain a ſtruggle againſt France."

This menace failed not to produce in the boſom of the Engliſh nation the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of reſentment. Lord Whitworth was inſtructed to demand an explanation of this menace from M. Talleyrand; and alſo to make a reiteration of the demand for ſatisfaction in the affair of Sebaſtiani; and obtain freſh ſecurity for the fulfilment of any new arrangement that ſhould be made on the ſubject of Malta; otherwiſe a renewal of the war would be inevitable. The effect this meſſage produced on the mind of the firſt conſul, may be beſt conceived from his conduct to the Engliſh ambaſſador, when the latter made his next appearance at the court of the Thuilleries, which was on Sunday, March 13. On that evening there was a grand circle at the Thuilleries. The ambaſſadors of the different powers were in the ſaloon, with a numerous aſſemblage of ſtrangers and ladies of diſtinction, generals, ſenators, tribunes, legiſlators, &c. &c. Bonaparte entered, with an unuſual alertneſs of manner, and, after ſaluting the company, addreſſed himſelf to Lord Whitworth, in a tone ſufficiently loud to be heard by all who were preſent. —"You know, my lord, that a terrible ſtorm has ariſen between England and France."

Lord Whitworth. "Yes, general conſul; but it is to be hoped that this ſtorm will be diſſipated without any ſerious conſequences."

Bonaparte. "It will be diſſipated when England ſhall

ſhall have evacuated Malta. If not, the cloud will burſt, and the bolt muſt fall. The King of England has promiſed by treaty to evacuate that place; and who ſhall violate the faith of treaties?"

Lord Whitworth. (Surpriſed on finding himſelf queſtioned in this manner, and before ſo many perſons) "But you know, general conſul, the circumſtances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my ſovereign is to fulfil the treaty of Amiens; and you alſo know——"

Bonaparte. "You know (with impetuoſity) that the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your court, that if, on the receipt of your diſpatches, orders are not iſſued for the immediate ſurrender of Malta, then *war is declared.* I declare my firm reſolution is to ſee the treaty carried into effect; and I leave it to the ambaſſadors of the ſeveral powers that are preſent, to ſay who is in the wrong. You flattered yourſelves that France would not dare to ſhew her reſentment whilſt her ſquadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

Lord Whitworth. "But, general, the negociation is not yet broken; and there is even reaſon to believe——"

Bonaparte. "Of what negociation does your lordſhip ſpeak? Is it neceſſary to negociate what is conceded by treaty—to negociate the fulfilment of engagements, and the duties of good faith?—(Lord W. was about to reply; Bonaparte made a ſign with his hand, and continued in a leſs elevated tone.) My lord, your lady is indiſpoſed. She may probably breathe her native air rather ſooner than you or I expected. I wiſh moſt ardently for peace; but if my juſt demand be not inſtantly complied with, then war muſt follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not ſufficient to bind to peace, then the vanquiſhed muſt not be left in a condition to offer injury."

Here

Here this unexpected converſation terminated; if that term can be allowed, where the diſcourſe was almoſt wholly on one ſide. But the Engliſh ambaſſador took the firſt opportunity of declaring to M. Talleyrand, that he muſt diſcontinue his viſits to the Thuilleries, if he was to be expoſed to this ſpecies of inſult and outrage; upon which he received the warmeſt aſſurances of the French miniſter, that nothing of the kind ſhould again occur.

After this indecent violation of the privileges annexed to the public character of an ambaſſador, the conduct of Bonaparte became more conciliating; and a further propoſition to the French government, for a perfect accommodation of all exiſting differences, was made by Lord Whitworth, as follows: Malta to remain in perpetuity in the poſſeſſion of his Britannic majeſty, by whom the knights of St. John were to be indemnified; Holland and Swiſſerland to be evacuated by the French forces; the iſland of Elba to be confirmed to France by his majeſty, and the new king of Etruria was to be acknowledged: as were the republics of Italy and Liguria, provided an arrangement were made in Italy for the King of Sardinia. After a conſiderable degree of diſcuſſion, which laſted until the 9th of April; on the part of France it was formally declared, That no ſtipulation not perfectly conſiſtent with the independence of the iſland of Malta, could be entertained for a moment; but that the firſt conſul had no objection to make a particular convention, for doing away the remaining cauſes of diſſatisfaction exiſting between the two governments.

On the 13th of April, freſh inſtructions were given to Lord Whitworth, that "by way of ſaving the point of honour to France, the civil government of the iſland of Malta ſhould be given to the order of St. John, the Malteſe enjoying therein the privileges which were reſerved to them by the treaty of Amiens; and that the fortifications of the iſland ſhould be garriſoned in

perpetuity by the troops of his Britannic majesty. But if neither of the two propositions already detailed were agreed to on the part of France, that then his lordship might propose the occupation of Malta for a term of not less than ten years, provided that his Sicilian majesty could, for a valuable consideration be induced to cede Lampedosa to England: it is a small uninhabited island, situated between Malta and the coast of Tunis. At the end of that period, Malta was to be surrendered to the inhabitants, and declared an independent state; and an arrangement was to be made in the interim, for the establishment of the order of St. John in some other part of Europe."

On the 2d of May, a specific answer from the French government was given to all the articles of these final propositions of the English court. With respect to Lampedosa, the first consul alleged, that as it did not belong to France, he could neither accede to, nor refuse, the desire of the acquisition of that island by his Britannic majesty. But nevertheless, in the hope of preventing a renewal of the war, he would consent to Malta being placed in the hands of one of the three powers who had guaranteed its independence, either Austria, Russia, or Prussia. On this proposition (dated the 4th of May), the obvious intention of which was to give Malta to the Emperor of Russia, the English government, without a moment's delay, put a decided negative. The dispatch, however, announcing this refusal, contained yet *another* ultimatum, which, if not acceded to by the French government, Lord Whitworth was instructed to quit Paris in thirty-six hours. This new project differed only from the last, in its placing the island of Malta in the hands of Great Britain for an indefinite term, until Lampedosa could be occupied as a naval station; that then Malta should be restored to the inhabitants, and acknowledged an independent state. With this proposition the first consul peremptorily refused to comply, and Lord Whitworth

worth again demanded his paſſports; with which being furniſhed, he departed from Paris, and arrived in London on the night of the 19th of May, 1803. His Britannic majeſty's declaration of war againſt France was laid before parliament on the day preceding. Thus after a peace of barely one year and fifty days, did Europe again ſee her quiet diſturbed, and her tranquillity threatened, by the renewal of a conteſt between her greateſt continental and her greateſt maritime power.

From the inſtant of the commencement of war, the firſt conſul began to make every preparation to carry into effect the menace he had thrown out, of invading England. Independently of his grand fleet at Breſt, an immenſe number of tranſports was ordered to be built and collected with the greateſt expedition. He aſſerted that it would be poſſible for ſome thouſands of theſe veſſels to force their way acroſs the channel in ſpite of the Britiſh navy. This idea was univerſally received in France, and in the courſe of the year ſuch aſtoniſhing exertions were made, that a ſufficient flotilla was aſſembled at Boulogne, to carry over any army that France ſhould chooſe to employ. This menacing diſpoſition, and the mighty preparations for carrying it into effect, were ultimately advantageous to Great Britain. The evident neceſſity of defending the country againſt invaſion obtained a ready conſent to every plan which could be propoſed for increaſing its military defence. Independently of the regular and ſupplementary militia, an additional army of fifty thouſand men was propoſed under the title of an army of reſerve, and a general *levy en maſſe* of all perſons capable of bearing arms was univerſally approved of: this meaſure was however rendered unneceſſary by the ſpirit of the country, which in a ſhort time preſented above 300,000 effective volunteers, as an additional defence to the country. This vaſt acceſſion to its military force, placed it on ſo proud a footing of ſecurity, that the people no longer feared the viſit of their in-

vaders, but felt ſo conſcious of their ſuperiority as to wiſh the enemy to try that experiment. Thus it appears, that until the year 1803, Great Britain was a ſtranger to her own ſtrength, and to the extent of her reſources. The power of France, for the firſt time ſince the revolution, appeared now to have received the moſt ſerious check; and the Britiſh channel ſeemed a barrier beyond which it could not paſs. Other powers appeared to catch ſomewhat of the fire which animated that country, and the cauſe of Great Britain was felt to be, that of all the independent nations of the univerſe.

Although the additional ſtrength which was gained at home was by far the moſt important of the advantages which Great Britain derived from the war, yet the government was not inattentive to the annoyance of the enemy in the only vulnerable part of his dominions. Expeditions againſt the Dutch ſettlements of Demerara, and Iſſequibo, and the French iſlands of St. Lucie and Tobago, were diſpatched in the courſe of the year. The expedition which was prepared for the attack of St. Lucie and Tobago, ſailed from Barbadoes on the 20th of June, and arrived at day break on the 21ſt off St. Lucie; in the courſe of the day they effected their landing, drove in the advanced poſts of the enemy, took the town of Caſtries, and ſummoned the French general Nogues to ſurrender at diſcretion. That officer however refuſing to accede to thoſe terms, Lieutenant-general Grinfield, who commanded the expedition, reſolved upon attacking the Fort of Morne Fortunée by aſſault, as the rainy ſeaſon was ſoon expected to commence. The attack was made the next morning at four o'clock, and the place was carried in the moſt gallant manner in about half an hour, without much loſs, if the boldneſs of the enterprize be conſidered. That on the Britiſh ſide, was about 138 men killed and wounded, including ſome officers. The number of the French garriſon

riſon made priſoners of war amounted to 640. Beſides the poſſeſſion of a valuable ſugar-iſland, this victory was important in many points of view. In the firſt place the ſtorming ſo gallantly a fort ſtrongly garriſoned by the French, proved again to the world that French troops were not invincible; and that the ſame armies which beat them in Egypt could conquer them again in any part of the world. At the ſame time that it eſtabliſhed the reputation of the Britiſh army for gallantry and ſpirit, it was attended by a circumſtance that diſplayed that generoſity of national character, which is inſeparable from true courage. The French general had refuſed a capitulation, he was determined to abide the aſſault; and although it might be ſuppoſed that conquering troops, provoked by the loſſes which the obſtinacy of the enemy expoſed them to, would have revenged themſelves by a bloody victory, yet to the honour of the Britiſh name, notwithſtanding the extent of the provocation, they did not kill or wound a ſingle Frenchman after the works had been carried. This was a triumph worthy of a civilized nation, and the brilliant diſplay of Britiſh gallantry and generoſity on this occaſion was of infinitely more importance than even the capture of St. Lucie.

On the firſt of July the iſland of Tobago ſurrendered to General Grinfield, who after the conqueſt of St. Lucie directed his force thither. The garriſon immediately propoſed a capitulation, by virtue of which they were to be ſent over to France at the expence of Great Britain. Beſides the French iſlands of St. Lucie and Tobago in the Weſt Indies, the Dutch ſettlements of Berbice and Demerara fell into the hands of the Britiſh in the courſe of the year 1803, but without experiencing any reſiſtance worth a particular detail.

But the loſs of St. Domingo was the ſevereſt blow which France ſuſtained during this year. The triumph of Bonaparte's general in chief, Le Clerc, and of his vaſt

vaſt armament in St. Domingo, was not of long duration. The cruelty and perfidy which were exerciſed towards all the unfortunate negroes who had ſubmitted, and particularly to their gallant leader, Touſſaint l'Ouverture, was more than ſufficient to rouſe the deepeſt reſentment in their boſoms. Although the ſufferings of a hero, or the injuſtice offered to an illuſtrious individual, uſually engages more of the attention of the world, than is excited by multiplied acts of cruelty exerciſed in ſecret, and on obſcure perſons; yet in the colony of St. Domingo even the barbarous act of ſeizing upon Touſſaint after he had ſurrendered, and ſending him to France to be made away with in cold blood, was loſt among the frequent and atrocious acts of horror committed by the French upon the unreſiſting negroes.

Shortly after the infamous and perfidious arreſt of the brave Touſſaint, the Weſt Indian fever, the ſcourge of European avarice, broke out with the moſt deſtructive fury in the iſland; the blacks, however, ſuffered nothing from it; it was reſerved with deadly effect for their imperious conquerors. Speedily did the courage and the ſtrength of their ferocious invaders wither away before the fiery breath of the peſtilence! Their hoſpitals were crowded with ſick—their ranks were thinned—and thoſe who ſtill eſcaped, were unable to purſue thoſe active operations of war againſt the few revolted ſlaves who ſtill remained unſubdued; from which alone they could have expected ſucceſs, but which now they ſaw would expoſe them to an enemy far more terrible than they had yet encountered in the field. The conſequence was ſuch as might have been expected: in proportion to the decreaſe of force and enterpriſe in the French army, the courage and activity of their adverſaries increaſed; and a general inſurrection took place, which ſoon confined the French troops to their ſtrong poſts on the coaſts of their part of the iſland.

It

It was in the northern portion of the colony that the insurrection was carried on with unabated vigour. Dessalines, Clervaux, and Christophe, headed the insurgents in this direction, and assembled an army sufficiently strong to invest the Town of the Cape, the head quarters of the French commander in chief General Le Clerc, at that moment approaching to his last hour, from the baneful effects of the fever; and who now saw, in the dreadful hour of despair and death, that all the cruelties, of which he had been the willing instrument, were insufficient to attain the object with which he was entrusted—the extermination of the inhabitants of the island! He who but a few months before, had written to his brother-in-law, Bonaparte, a pompous statement of his conquest of the island of St. Domingo, now saw himself besieged in his head-quarters by those, whom he had considered as entirely defeated, and incapable of ever again making head against the power of the French. After an illness of about a fortnight, he died on the second of November, nearly about the same time that the unfortunate Toussaint perished in a French dungeon. Thus, by the equitable dispensations of Providence, had the French as well as the blacks to lament the loss of their leader.

Notwithstanding the dreadful slaughter which the French soldiers made, whenever they were victorious; the losses of the French army by the fever were at least equal to those the blacks endured by the sword. General Le Clerc, before his death, sent sealed instructions to General Rochambeau, to take the command of the French army in the island. The first serious attempt made by the blacks in the north, was on the Mole, where General Brunet commanded. That officer permitted them to advance quite close to the works, but by an ambuscade, which he had previously laid, placed them between two fires, and forced them to retreat in confusion, and with considerable loss. In all the strong posts on the sea-coasts, the French defended their

their poſitions with equal ſucceſs. The inſurgents, tho' completely maſters of the interior of the country and of the mountains, were not able to cope in the plain with the French troops; and this inequality was ſtill more obſervable, when they attempted to attack the French in their fortified towns, or ſtrong poſitions.

Such then was the ſituation of affairs in this once flouriſhing and happy iſland, at the breaking out of the war between France and England. The French were in poſſeſſion of a line of poſts, on the ſea coaſt, which were mutually ſupported by the facilities which their fleet afforded them of mutual tranſportation. This great advantage the war with England totally deprived them of. The Cape, and all their principal poſitions, were immediately blockaded by Britiſh ſquadrons, which blockade not only broke the chain which had hitherto firmly bound the French force together, but, by cutting off the ſupply of proviſions and reinforcements, accelerated, or with more juſtice may be ſaid to have been the direct cauſe of, their capitulation and ſurrender to the black force which compoſed the beſieging army; for, in all human probability, had not hoſtilities commenced between England and France, the inſurgents muſt finally have been ſubdued and exterminated.

It is extremely difficult to reconcile the powerful and effectual co-operation of Great Britain with the revolted French negroes, to the repeated declarations of the Engliſh government but the year before,—that no force which France could ſend to St. Domingo, or keep there, would be half ſo dangerous to our Weſt-India colonies and the intereſts of Great Britain, as the exiſtence of a black independent empire or republic. Governed, however, leſs by principles than by events, it was contented to abandon all theory, and contribute to the eſtabliſhment of a power which they had ſo much decried; for the ſake of making a temporary impreſſion on France, where ſhe was moſt vulnerable.—

nerable.—In consequence of these vigorous measures both by sea and land, the French garrisons were soon reduced to the most deplorable distress.—On the land-side, the blacks were masters of the field, who not only cut off provisions, but hourly threatened them with assault.—Towards the sea, reinforcements and supplies were intercepted by the British cruisers, while the most terrible of all enemies, the pestilence, continued its ravages, and not only diminished their numbers, but paralyzed the spirit and strength of the survivors. Notwithstanding this dreadful complication of unfortunate circumstances, they still made an obstinate defence. The Cape Town, which Rochambeau now made his head-quarters, and where he had collected the principal strength of the French army, made a long and powerful resistance. The English cruisers found it impossible to block up the harbour so completely but that supplies of provisions were frequently thrown in by coasting vessels.—The other posts where the French were weaker, fell either before the attack of the negroes, or in consequence of the blockade. Port au Paix was the first strong town which fell into the hands of the insurgents:—the French garrison, consisting of 500 men, became their prisoners. In the other parts of the island, Port au Prince, Leogane, and St. Mark, fell successively before the besieging army, under the black general Dessalines. The English cruisers, however, in every practicable case, humanely made it a point of carrying off their garrisons, to save them from the revengeful fury of the blacks.

General Rochambeau was now obliged to confine his operations to the defence of the Cape:—he wished to escape to the city of St. Domingo, in the Spanish part of Hispaniola, but every route was completely occupied by the negro troops, who were masters of all the interior of the country. The English blockading squadron, finding that frequent supplies of provisions were carried to the Cape from Fort Dauphin,

made a very ſpirited attack on that poſt, in conſequence of which the garriſon evacuated it, and retired within Cape Town.—This being now the only ſpot in poſſeſſion of the French, the entire army of the inſurgents, commanded by General Deſſalines, regularly and completely inveſted it, and daily menaced giving the aſſault; all the out-poſts ſucceſſively fell into their hands, and even Fort Picolet was carried by them in a very gallant manner.

Under theſe circumſtances, all retreat and ſupply being cut off; and the place every hour in danger of attack; Rochambeau at length reſolved to capitulate, on the terms, of being allowed to carry off the garriſon. A negociation to this effect was opened with General Deſſalines; but, on the Engliſh ſquadron coming into the road, a capitulation was ſigned on the 30th of November, on-board the Surveillante, by which Captain Bligh of the Theſeus, on the part of Commodore Truſcot, and General Boyer on the part of General Rochambeau, agreed, that all the ſhips of war and merchant veſſels belonging to France ſhould be ſurrendered to the Engliſh, and that the garriſon ſhould be received by the latter, as priſoners of war. —The negociation was then continued with Deſſalines, to prevent confuſion or attack at the time of evacuation. Deſſalines agreed not to diſturb them in the evacuation, but nevertheleſs, when they had embarked, and were waiting for a wind, to enable them to leave the port, it required all the influence which the Britiſh commodore had over the black general, to prevent his ordering the batteries to fire upon the French ſhips and ſink them.—Without making much allowance for winds and tides, he declared, that if in twelve hours they did not quit the road, he ſhould drive them away with his cannon, and that when the Engliſh met them at ſea, they were at liberty to treat them as they pleaſed.

The French force having at length finally departed, Deſſalines,

Deſſalines, Chriſtophe, and Clervaux, publiſhed a proclamation to the inhabitants, declaring the iſland free and independent. They promiſed protection to thoſe landholders who choſe to remain upon their eſtates and *renounce their prejudices*, but threatened the moſt inexorable cruelty to whoever ſhould talk of again reſtoring the ſyſtem of ſlavery.

This event was to France of the moſt ſerious conſequence; for previous to the war, Bonaparte had determined to eſtabliſh a colonial power in St. Domingo and Louiſiana, which would bid fair not only to out-rival the Britiſh empire in the Weſt Indies, but alſo to check the riſing greatneſs of the united ſtates of America. Theſe objects were entirely deranged by the rupture with England—his plan of ſubjugating Egypt and the Levant, was cruſhed by the conſtant ſuperiority of the Britiſh fleet in the Mediterranean—and his ſcheme of ſuperiority in the Weſt-India ſettlements being rendered abortive by the loſs of St. Domingo, he was induced to ſell his claim on Louiſiana to the American States for thirty millions of dollars.

Upon the continent of Europe the French were more ſucceſsful. On the 25th of May, General Mortier, from his head-quarters at Cœverden, ſummoned the Hanoverian electorate to ſurrender to his army. In this attack of Hanover, Bonaparte formally profeſſed, that he wiſhed to occupy that country merely as a pledge for the reſtoration of Malta, agreeably to the conditions of the treaty of Amiens. It was not poſſible that the electorate alone could pretend to oppoſe itſelf with effect to the immenſe power of France; yet his royal highneſs the Duke of Cambridge was ſent over from England as commander in chief, and proclamations were publiſhed in his name, and that of the Hanoverian government, calling upon all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, to defend their country to the laſt drop of their blood. But ſo unequal were they to the taſk of oppoſing the French with effect,

that they positively refused to rise in mass, and tamely submitted to their fate. On the 26th of May, the invading army entered the town of Bentheim, where the Hanoverian garrison, consisting of an officer and thirty-six men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. On the 28th, the French force passed the river Ems, at Mippen, and the next day a body of 10,000 entered the principality of Osnaburgh. The main body of the Hanoverian army, commanded by General Walmoden, amounting to near 18,000 regulars, appeared determined to make a stand in their position on the Hunte; and General Hammerstein occupied the town of Diepholtz, with a considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The French immediately prepared to dislodge them; a division of their infantry under General Schiner, and another of cavalry under General Nansouty, forced the passage of the Hunte, and directed their march to Sublingen, with a view of cutting off whatever force might be stationed between that town and Diepholtz. General Hammerstein, finding his right turned by this manœuvre, was obliged to retreat in the night, to Borstoen. On the 1st of June there was a smart skirmish, between a Hanoverian rear-guard and the French advanced pickets. On the 2d, notwithstanding a severe cannonade from the Hanoverian artillery, General Drouet, who commanded the French advanced army, attacked them, and after a charge of cavalry, obliged them to retire.

The Weser was now the last line of defence for the Hanoverian army; the banks of it were well planted with artillery, and it appeared as if the passage of it would be attended with some difficulty. The town of Nieubourg was the Hanoverian head quarters, against which Mortier was in full march, when a deputation arrived from the civil and military authorities of the regency of Hanover, to intreat him to suspend his march; which he positively refused, until they had signed

ſigned a convention, agreeing to put him in poſſeſſion of the entire electorate, and all the ſtrong places dependent upon it, together with all the artillery, arms, and ammunition. The Hanoverian army were, by the conditions of this convention, to retire behind the Elbe, and to engage not to ſerve during the war, againſt France or her allies, until regularly exchanged. The terms of the convention were, however, conditional, depending entirely on the ratification of it by the firſt conſul and his Britannic majeſty. It was evident, however, that his majeſty could not ratify this convention, as King of Great Britain; and as Elector of Hanover, it would have amounted almoſt to a renunciation of his ſovereignty, were he to conſent to ſuch terms as thoſe. On the 5th of June the French took poſſeſſion of the city of Hanover, where they found a prodigious quantity of artillery and ammunition. Beſides the abſolute value of the electorate as a conqueſt, which enabled them to remount their cavalry and recruit their treaſury, the French were now maſters of the navigation of the Elbe and Weſer, and were determined to uſe their power to the injury of the Britiſh commerce in Germany. Being moreover in the immediate neighbourhood of the rich commercial Hanſe towns of Hamburgh and Bremen, they were alſo enabled, under the ſhape of loans, to levy conſiderable ſums of money upon them.

The terms of the convention at Sublingen placed the French general in poſſeſſion of the whole of the electorate of Hanover lying on the ſouth ſide of the Elbe, the Hanoverian army having retired acroſs the Elbe to the duchy of Lauenburgh: but as this convention was only conditional, and required to be ratified by the Britiſh and French governments; ſo ſoon as it was known in Paris that the courier had arrived, announcing his Britannic majeſty's refuſal to ratify it, Bonaparte ſent expreſs orders to his generals to recommence

commence the campaign. General Mortier thereupon sent a letter to Field-marshal Count Walmoden, the Hanoverian general, informing him that the refusal of his Britannic majesty to ratify the convention, had rendered it null and void. He therefore sent him a fresh proposition to surrender with his army prisoners of war, to be sent into France. The field-marshal replied, that those terms were so very humiliating, that his army preferred perishing with their arms in their hands; that they had already made sufficient sacrifices for their country; and that they must now defend their own honour. The officer, however, who carried this answer, was empowered to state, that if any acceptable terms were offered, they would probably not be rejected. Mortier himself however refused to make any other propositions, and immediately prepared to cross the Elbe in the face of the Hanoverian army, who had taken a strong position on the banks of the river, which was well defended with artillery. But General Walmoden, seeing that the French army was determined to force its passage, sent new propositions, which were at length agreed to; and on the 5th of July a convention was settled, by which the Hanoverian army was to be disbanded, and return to their homes upon their parole, not to serve against France or her allies until regularly exchanged; and its artillery, horses, and military stores, were to be given up to the French.

Meantime the ports of France were so closely blockaded by the fleets and squadrons of Great Britain, that scarcely a French vessel dared to put to sea but by stealth; the whole naval power of France had been thus confined to their own harbours, and their commerce virtually annihilated. But though, from the cause above-mentioned, no general action at sea had taken place, yet the English cruizers were so successful in the only warfare that had been carried on, that not less than a hundred and five prizes were carried into

into one ſingle port (Plymouth), in the ſpace of three weeks after the commencement of hoſtilities.

As ſoon as it was known at Paris, that two Engliſh frigates had taken two French veſſels in the bay of Audierne, without any declaration of war, the following decree was publiſhed: "May 23. All the Engliſh from the age of 18 to 60, or holding any commiſſion from his Britannic majeſty, who are at preſent in France, ſhall immediately be conſtituted priſoners of war, to anſwer for thoſe citizens of the republic, who may have been arreſted and made priſoners by the veſſels or ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty, previous to any declaration of war. BONAPARTE." The above contains ſuch an open violation of the laws of hoſpitality againſt harmleſs ſtrangers, not reſponſible for the conduct of their native government, as has only been equalled by the proceedings of Robeſpierre.

The renewal of the war occaſioned Mr. Addington, in the ſummer of 1803, to revive the income-tax, but under adifferent form, and at a lower rate, than it had been laid during Mr. Pitt's firſt adminiſtration.

The rebellion again broke out in Ireland in July.—Some time before his majeſty's meſſage to parliament had announced the probability of a rupture with France, it became obvious to the wary obſerver, that there exiſted a conſiderable degree of feveriſh agitation among thoſe who had favoured the late conſpiracy, and an alarming reſort to Ireland of perſons notoriouſly in the intereſts of the French government. Undoubtedly the great majority of the people who had been deceived and led away by the intrigues and artifices of the jacobins; thoſe eſpecially who had any property to loſe, or ſtake in the country, had ſeen through, and heartily repented, their deluſion: but there were ſtill to be found ſome pardoned delinquents, who had yet to learn prudence from their eſcape of puniſhment, and whoſe wickedneſs had not been put to flight by the glaring conviction of its folly. This intractable and reſtleſs

reſtleſs deſcription of people hailed with tranſport the opportunity of recommencing their machinations; and while ſome ſpread themſelves over the country in every direction, others fixed themſelves in the metropolis—an active correſpondence was ſet on foot with France—and the organization of a new conſpiracy was commenced and proſecuted with unceaſing diligence. Nor was Bonaparte inattentive or remiſs to forward by every means in his power, his darling project of revolution. The chiefs of the laſt Iriſh rebellion were ſummoned to Paris, from the inſignificance and contempt in which, ſince the peace of Amiens, they had lived in different ſtates of the continent; conſultations were held with them; their hopes and paſſions ſtimulated by promiſes and flattery; and they were directed to communicate ſimilar impulſes to their agents and adherents in their native country.

The perſon who took upon himſelf (or to whom that taſk was delegated by his confederates) the office of director and principal mover of this new plot upon the Britiſh dominion in Ireland, was Mr. Robert Emmett, a young man of ſpecious and promiſing talents. He was the younger brother of that Emmett who had previouſly to the rebellion of 1798, abandoned a reſpectable ſituation at the Iriſh bar, in order to project and carry into execution the wild ſchemes of that day —an Iriſh republic, and ſeparation from Great Britain. His father had filled during a conſiderable period the ſituation of ſtate phyſician in Dublin.

This young man had been ſufficiently unguarded in his conduct while the late diſturbances exiſted, to become an object of the vigilance of government, and had found it prudent to reſide abroad ſo long as the habeas corpus act was ſuſpended; but had returned to Ireland on the removal of that obſtacle. The death of Dr. Emmett had placed a ſum of two thouſand pounds in ready money within his reach, and with this fund he propoſed to himſelf the ſubverſion of an old and well-eſtabliſhed government!

Another

Another of the chief conſpirators was one Quigley, a mechanic, but of conſiderable addreſs, who having been outlawed in 1798, had ſince that period reſided in France; and who upon the recommencement of hoſtilities, had returned thence, under circumſtances which clearly indicated his agency to the enemy. He ſeemed well furniſhed with money, which he certainly could not have derived from his own reſources, and of which he was unſparingly liberal. He perambulated with unceaſing activity Kildare, his native county, tampering with the people of the lower claſſes; exhorting them to throw off the ſlavery impoſed upon them by the preſent form of government; reviving and recalling to their minds, every cauſe of diſſatisfaction and complaint; and by freely diſtributing ſtrong liquors in many places, and occaſionally money, attached the multitude through the medium of its prevailing propenſities, and corrupted and deluded vaſt numbers to hold themſelves in readineſs for that attempt, which although completely impracticable, deſtitute of the ſlighteſt probability of ſucceſs, and tending only to the inevitable deſtruction of thoſe miſerable inſtruments, yet anſwered to a certain degree the purpoſe of their unprincipled employer, as it diſtracted and threw ſome odium on the exiſting government, and revived diſtruſts and jealouſies among the people.

In another part of the country, a ſecond enthuſiaſt preſented himſelf, as a chieftain, and who ſeemed ſo confident in the merits of the boon he had to offer as the meed of proſperous rebellion, that he does not ſeem to have once ſuſpected, that it would not be accepted and graſped at with as much avidity at leaſt as it was tendered. Mr. Ruſſel was the ſon of an officer of reputation in his majeſty's ſervice, and who, having retired, enjoyed an honourable retreat in the ſituation of maſter of the royal hoſpital for veterans at Kilmainham near Dublin. He was placed early in the army, and had ſerved at Bunker's Hill and the ſubſequent

campaigns in North America. After the peace, he fixed himself, in consequence of accidental connection, in a town of considerable trade in the north of Ireland; but which was not less remarkable for its encouragement of speculative theology, metaphysical enquiry, and the extent and diversity of opinions, both in matters of church and state. At the period when the modern doctrines of political reform were broached, they found in this unfortunate man an apt and enthusiastic proselyte. In justice however to the memory of this unhappy person, it must be observed, that he was affectionate and tender-hearted, and possessed more of the feeling and sentiment of a gentleman, than are usually found in the confirmed democrat.

Such were the conditions and characters of the principal leaders of the conspiracy, which, having been conducted in security and darkness, broke out into insurrection on the 23d of the July, 1803. It has been said, and with great appearance of probability, that as early as the April preceding, an assemblage of persons from various districts of the kingdom, deliberated in Dublin, on measures hostile to the existing government. There are in Ireland, a number of persons above labour, and below affluence, whose habits are dissipated and adventurous, and who might truly boast the power of raising in a country abounding in such inflammable materials, the flame of rebellion. Called together by such persons as we have described, that a mock convention might have sat in the metropolis, and cherished the incipient projects of Emmett, is sufficiently likely; as well from the ease and security with which it might be held, as from his subsequent boast of his being assured of having nineteen counties pledged to his support.

With the greater certainty of war it might be supposed that the Irish government would multiply their measures of strength and defence; it therefore became the object of the conspirators to accelerate their enterprize.

enterprize. Accordingly the perſons we have named commenced their operations with activity, and diſtributed themſelves throughout the country agreeably to their ſeveral deſtinations. Emmett and Dowdall were ſtationed in Dublin; Quigley in the county of Kildare; and (indeed without the ſlighteſt gleam of probable ſucceſs to cheer him on his miſſion) Ruſſel in the populous diſtricts of the north, Down and Antrim: others of leſs note were ſubdivided throughout various parts of the country, with authority from their leaders to forward the deſign by every means in their power. Some important aſſiſtance was likewiſe hoped for, in the acquiſition of a perſon of the name of Dwyer, whom they treated with, and urged to levy his utmoſt force and make the firſt attack on the capital.

This man, at the head of a gang of deſerters and banditti, had remained in arms from the period of the rebellion of 1798, obſtinately rejecting repeatedly proffered mercy; and who dexterouſly eluding all purſuit, had ſuſtained himſelf under the protection of the almoſt inacceſſible faſtneſſes of the Wicklow mountains. His party did not oſtenſibly exceed twenty, but he was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs unbounded influence over the peaſants of that diſtrict; ſo that a large body, on any notable undertaking, was within his means of command.

To the overtures made to him on the part of Emmett it does not appear that he aſſented with cordiality: on the contrary it is reported, that this ruffian (who if he was not gifted with the accompliſhments of ſome of the leaders we have deſcribed, ſeems to have been furniſhed with a much larger ſhare of good ſenſe) is ſaid to have replied, "that he would not commit his brave men upon the faith or good conduct of the rabble of Dublin; if however the latter could achieve any point of moment, or that he ſhould behold from his elevated poſition, the green flag flown above the king's on the tower of the caſtle, that he would be at hand to cover or ſecond the enterprize."

What

What is moſt obſervable of theſe tranſactions, is the impenetrable ſecrecy with which they were conducted. Undoubtedly many ſurmiſes, obſcure reports, and myſterious obſervations, connected with them, were afloat in Dublin, and ſtrong ſymptoms of clandeſtine meetings and novel conferences were noticed in the more diſtant counties; yet the parties to the main deſign, continued with inviolable fidelity true to each other and their cauſe. Emmett is ſaid at one period to have counted upon 80 perſons with whom he was in ſtrict confidence, eminent for zeal, ſteadineſs, and reſolution. All theſe, though not acquainted with the full particulars of the intended enterprize, muſt aſſuredly have been ſufficiently entruſted to have made their information of the utmoſt value; yet it does not appear that any ſuch was received by government through the more obvious channels. And the latter was ſolely apprized of the undertaking by ſome intelligent men, converſant with the manners and habits of the common Iriſh, who were conſcious that ſome unuſual buſtle prevailed, and that miſchief was to be apprehended from the unuſual reſort to the capital of ſuſpicious perſons.

Emmett continued ſtill in Dublin, feeding his vanity and his hopes with the pompous projects of a founder of conſtitutions, and lurking in all the myſterious varieties of conſpiracy. He lodged in ſeveral different houſes, paſſed in various places by diſtinct appellations, and what was of more conſequence to his grand object, eſtabliſhed his arſenal and magazines in two tenements, hired in the names of other perſons, in obſcure parts of the town, in one of which ſome ſmall quantity of gunpowder was manufactured; in the other timber was provided for conſtructing pikes, and thoſe already made, and his other arms and ſtores, were there depoſited. Here again we muſt remark that the depoſitaries of thoſe ſecrets, were the hoſtler of an inn, and others of the meaneſt and moſt indigent ſtamp,

ſtamp, whom yet neither levity, nor the certainty of an ample reward, nor the wavering inſtability common to men engaged in danger and dangerous deſigns, could draw the diſcovery from the impenetrable receſſes of their fidelity!

By the month of June, however, government had ſeen or heard ſufficient to induce it to quicken its diligence, and the officers of the police appeared thenceforward more alert and vigilant; notwithſtanding which it was difficult to bring the public to believe, that the project of inſurrection was on foot; eſpecially as the chief governor of the iſland, Lord Hardwicke, and his family, had exerted themſelves with uncommon condeſcenſion to acquire the public approbation. This ſtate of deluſion continued, until the 14th of July, the anniverſary of the French revolution, opened the eyes of many, and excited a conſiderable degree of alarm. Bonfires were publicly made in commemoration of that event, and collections of people, though not numerous, yet apparently ſtrenuous and decided, formed and partook in the feſtivity. A day or two after, an exploſion took place in the houſe where, as we have already ſtated, gunpowder was ſtored or manufactured. This circumſtance tended to create a ſenſation of diſtruſt and uneaſineſs, although it does not appear to have particularly ſtimulated the ſuſpicions or the efforts of government: and, as the leaders of the conſpiracy apprehended that under ſuch general impreſſions it would not be much longer in their power to machinate in ſecurity, they immediately determined to preſs forward the execution of their projected treaſon.

The interval of the ten days next enſuing after the exploſion, was employed by the malcontents, either in deliberating on the propriety of immediately flying to arms, or in concerting the moſt practicable mode of commencing their operations. It was conſidered that the diſcontent, the levity, and the ignorance, of

the

the multitude, would afford an abundant ſupply of men: but to arm them was eſſential, and in arms they were deficient. It was then propoſed to ſeize upon the ſeveral depôts and arſenals in the vicinity of Dublin; and above all it was univerſally determined to gain poſſeſſion of the caſtle, as in that caſe it was ſuppoſed they could more decidedly influence the public mind by having the ſeat of government in their power.

A part of the plan of general attack determined upon, was to force the batteries and ſtores at the mouths of the harbour of Dublin, by the aſſiſtance of thoſe working people from the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, who in the months of June and July repair in conſiderable numbers, for the purpoſe of haymaking, to the neighbourhood of Dublin. The minds of this claſs of men, appeared by no means more ſoftened, nor their paſſions leſs alive to every motive of diſcontent, whether real or imaginary, than they were at the period of the rebellion of 1798; which they had principally ſupported, and the daring conduct of which had prepared and habituated them for ſimilar encounters. Their enmities were fierce and vehement—their courage and reſolution undoubted; it was therefore natural that they ſhould be ſelected as moſt uſeful and valuable auxiliaries. It appears that for ſome time they had manifeſted the moſt cordial concurrence; but on the 22d of July, the day before that appointed for action, for ſome cauſe of which we profeſs our ignorance, they formally declared their abandonment of the deſign. They did not, however, accompany their refuſal with any diſcovery of the plot.

We have already ſtated that the 23d of July was fixed upon by Emmett to form the era of Iriſh liberty—on this day the capture of the caſtle of Dublin, and the ſubverſion of the government and conſtitution of Ireland, were to take place. The date was determined by its coincidence with Saturday, when the reſort

ſort of people from all parts of the country would be leſs liable to notice, upon the general buſineſs of the markets: it was alſo that on which the ſtreets would naturally be filled with labourers and handycraftsmen, after their diſmiſſal from work, and having been paid their weekly ſtipend by their employers. Another circumſtance too would ſerve to cloak the extraordinary aſſemblage of people, or buſtle of active preparation, on that particular day. It was the eve of the feſtival of St. James, on which occaſion an ancient cuſtom prevailed among the common ranks, of collecting in great numbers, in a conſiderable ſuburb of Dublin, for the purpoſe of repairing to the churchyard dedicated to that ſaint, and there dreſſing the burial places of their deceaſed relatives with flowers and other decorations, the evening being afterwards devoted to merriment.

On the morning of the day appointed for this momentous enterprize, the 23d of July, unuſual crowds of peaſants were obſerved on the great ſouthern road to Dublin, directing their hurried ſteps towards the capital from all parts of the county of Kildare, which lies in that direction. Our readers will recollect that it was in the latter diſtrict that Quigley had ſucceeded in agitating the minds of the lower orders, and had diſpoſed them, with very few exceptions, once more to try the fortune of rebellion. The city was filled at an early hour, and continued ſo during the whole day; indeed it was obſerved by travellers and others, that many parts of Kildare were completely emptied of their male inhabitants; women, and children, and feeble men, alone remaining in the tenements, deſerted of their male population.

Towards evening the populace began to aſſemble in vaſt numbers, in St. James's-ſtreet and its neighbourhood, without, however, any viſible arrangement or diſcipline: theſe were, however, the materials on which Mr. Emmett propoſed to conſtruct the edifice

of

of republicaniſm. The next object was to arm the body thus collected: for this purpoſe, pikes were deliberately brought out from the ſtore provided for them in that neighbourhood, and with unmoleſted regularity placed along the ſides of the ſtreet for the accommodation of all who might chooſe to equip themſelves. The inhabitants during this dreadful and alarming ſcene, (the moſt extraordinary and unprecedented ever exhibited in a civilized country—in the metropolis—in day-light—within a mile of the reſidence of the chief governor; not half that diſtance from the barracks, where between two and three thouſand men were lodged, and commanded by a moſt gallant, experienced, and vigilant, commander in chief, under whom was a numerous and well appointed ſtaff—and in the heart of a city whoſe police eſtabliſhment was perhaps the moſt expenſive in Europe) were panic-ſtruck, and, ſeeing no proſpect of ſuccour or protection, withdrew within their houſes, barred their doors and windows, and betook themſelves to the imploring the protection of Providence, to avert from them the impending calamity.

In the ſubſequent altercations which have taken place on this ſubject, it has been aſſerted, that at the caſtle the guards were doubled, and that a regiment of infantry, quartered not two hundred paces therefrom, had orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to act at the ſhorteſt notice. However this fact may be, certain it is, that at the moment when St. James's-ſtreet might have been cleared of inſurgents, rebellion cruſhed, and the dreadful calamities which afterwards took place prevented, not a ſoldier was to be ſeen; and, to the diſmay of the loyal inhabitants of that quarter, it was ſpeedily diſcovered that no poſt had been occupied, nor additional guard of any deſcription placed in that vicinity!

Towards duſk the concerted ſignal that all was in readineſs, was given by ſome men riding furiouſly through

through the principal ſtreets; but general alarm was not excited until the firing at and ſeverely wounding Mr. Clarke, in the midſt and moſt frequented part of the city, had taken place; an act as audacious as it was atrocious and brutal. This gentleman, the proprietor of a conſiderable manufactory in the neighbourhood of Dublin, in the direction of that quarter whence the force was collected for the meditated inſurrection, had previouſly imbibed ſtrong ſuſpicions of approaching tumult, from the ſymptoms of agitation univerſally perceived by the moſt incurious obſerver, to prevail in the actions and manners of the lower orders, and of which he thought it his duty to apprize the lord lieutenant's ſecretary. On the afternoon of this memorable day, ſome unuſual appearances among his workmen confirmed his opinion: as he rode from town (as was his cuſtom) to pay them off at the concluſion of the week, he met nearly their whole body proceeding to Dublin, without waiting for their wages or the accuſtomed hour of diſmiſſal from work.—On queſtioning ſome of the foremoſt as to the cauſe of this extraordinary conduct, he was rudely and abruptly anſwered; on which with great preſence of mind he inſtantly turned round and rode with the utmoſt expedition to the caſtle, to apprize government of what he had ſeen, and thence conjectured. Here ſurely was ground for active and immediate meaſures of precaution. His men, who obſerved this movement, and aware of his intentions, reported the circumſtance to their chiefs, who ordered them to way-lay Mr. Clarke on his return, and inflict upon him the dreadful puniſhment of death for this preſumptuous interference. About nine in the evening as he rode homeward, a blunderbuſs was diſcharged at him by one of his own workmen, which muſt have been provided for the occaſion, as the party was yet unarmed when he firſt ſpoke to them. Such was the outrage which commenced the horrors of this barbarous proceeding.

Providentially by the inexpertneſs of the aſſaſſin, or through ſome favourable circumſtance, Mr. Clarke eſcaped with life, although deſperately wounded.

About the period of this premeditated aſſaſſination, a ſmall piece of ordnance, which had been in readineſs for the purpoſe, was diſcharged, and a ſky-rocket let off at the ſame moment, ſo as to be obſerved throughout the whole city. Mr. Emmett at the head of his choſen band ſallied forth from the obſcurity of his head-quarters in Marſhalſea lane, and drawing his ſword in the ſtreet, with a flouriſh incited his ruffians to action; before they reached the end of the lane in which they were arranged, a confidential member of the party diſcharged his blunderbuſs at a perſon arrayed as an officer haſtily paſſing along; and thus by a baſe and unprovoked act of aſſaſſination periſhed Colonel Browne, a moſt reſpectable and meritorious officer. This circumſtance is the more worthy of notice, as it denotes the very ſmall reliance to be placed on the oſtentatious diſplay of lenity ſet forth in the proclamation which was ſubſequently diſcovered, and with which this wretched ſelf-conſtituted authority propoſed to commence its career of government. It marks too, how groſsly its leader was the dupe of his own chimerical fancy, when he could believe that ſuch men could be governed by any other principle of action, ſave their hope and thirſt of plunder and maſſacre!

Having waſted above an hour in futile and ineffectual attempts, diſtinguiſhed only by acts of individual atrocity, notwithſtanding every effort of their leaders to direct them towards the caſtle, the grand object of attack; the inſurgents ſeemed at length ſeriouſly diſpoſed to aſſay that moſt difficult part of their enterprize, and had actually collected in an immenſe column and had proceeded through James's into Thomas-ſtreet, when the attention of its rear was diverted to the arrival of an equipage, which a moment's inquiry ſatisfied the rebels, was that of the lord chief juſtice of Ireland.

A halt

A halt was inſtantly called, diſorder and tumult again prevailed—the advancing party immediately turned, and the maſſacre of the venerable Lord Kilwarden became the ſole object of this infatuated and execrable mob.

It was at this period, that it is aſſerted Mr. Emmett and the other leaders, who had been ſomewhat more than an hour engaged in a taſk far beyond their powers—that of directing effectually and with preciſion an armed Iriſh mob—retired in deſpair, at finding all command diſregarded, all efforts to produce ſubordination ineffectual, and their favourite project of aſſailing the caſtle, rejected for the ſlighteſt opportunity that occurred of indulging the predatory diſpoſition to rapine and murder.

About half paſt ten the rebels were in their turn ſeverely attacked—the mighty project and elaborate preparation of Mr. Emmett and his aſſociates; the numbers their deſign had aſſembled; the lofty conceptions they had formed; were all diſcomfited and diſſipated in leſs than half an hour by two ſubaltern officers of the 21ſt regiment, each having about 50 men under his command, a peace officer with 15 conſtables, and nearly 20 unattached regular ſoldiers and volunteers, who had thrown themſelves together under an officer employed in the recruiting ſervice.

The 21ſt regiment of infantry was ſtationed in ſeveral occaſional barracks, in that part of Dublin called the Liberty, inhabited ſolely by indigent manufacturers, and the workmen employed in breweries, diſtilleries, and other ſources of employment of the ſame nature. In this neighbourhood was ſituated Mr. Emmett's head-quarters; and Thomas-ſtreet, the firſt choſen ſcene of action. After the rebels had taken poſſeſſion of certain ſtreets, and had put every perſon in military attire to death or ſeverely wounded them; many other ſtragglers were then cut off, who were paſſing along in the unſuſpecting confidence of ſecu-

rity; and alſo ſome volunteers, who at theſe hoſtile appearances were anxiouſly repairing to the rendezvous appointed for them in caſes of danger. The attack which we have already mentioned, and the report that ſeveral ſoldiers had been intercepted by the mob, induced the officers at the principal barracks in the Liberty, to detach an eſcort for their colonel, who lodged at ſome little diſtance: Lieutenant Brady with about 50 men, proceeding on this ſervice, came unexpectedly upon the rear of the mob; in attempting to ſeize the firſt pikeman he met with, a ſhot was fired from an entry, by which one of his ſoldiers was wounded; and ſome other inſtances of aggreſſion having taken place, Lieutenant Brady gave orders to fire; in a few minutes the mob fled in every direction, and left him complete maſter of the ſcene of action. The commanding officer of the regiment whom this party was diſpatched to ſeek out, was the unfortunate Colonel Brown, who on the firſt alarm was proceeding to the quarters of his regiment, and who was, as we have already deſcribed, baſely aſſaſſinated by an atrocious ruffian of the name of Howly, who afterwards met with that puniſhment he ſo richly merited. The light company of the ſame regiment was ſtationed in the ſtreet called the Combe, contiguous to Thomas-ſtreet; Lieutenant Douglas who commanded it, had had the precaution to place his men under arms. A column of rebels proceeding down Thomas-ſtreet ſeemed deſirous to attack them, two or three ſhots were fired, by which ſome of the ſoldiers were hurt, and the mob then ran forward as if to charge, but on receiving a volley fell back; a ſecond volley diſperſed them, and no farther attack or reſiſtance was experienced.

There was never any return made of the lives loſt on this occaſion; of ſoldiers and volunteers there muſt have been nearly twenty, and perhaps about fifty of the populace. The affair would have terminated earlier, but for the indeciſive weakneſs of a magiſtrate,

giſtrate, under whoſe diſpoſal was placed a party of the 21ſt regiment: he patroled the ſtreets and brought it directly on the inſurgents, but refuſed his permiſſion to fire, and obliged it to retreat. On his return he abandoned them and ſecured himſelf, when the officer, left to his own diſcretion, did his duty.

The great preparations which were obſerved in Marſhalſea-lane, and the number of armed men who iſſued thence, naturally attracted a good deal of attention. Lieutenant Coultman of the 9th regiment, at the time accidentally in Dublin, partaking in the general alarm, collected a few men zealous and reſolute like himſelf, ſome of which were of the regiment to which he belonged, others, volunteers of the barrack diviſion, of a ſerjeant and 12 men whom he met on his way, and who all put themſelves under his command; the entire party proceeded to the place whence ſo much miſchief had appeared to iſſue. The houſe and the lane adjoining it were by this time completely abandoned, Mr. Emmett and his party not having prepared any meaſure for its ſecurity, or provided any means of retreat to it. The paſſage through the lane was ſtrewed with pikes, which marked the way to the magazine already mentioned. Lieutenant Coultman and his party, on entering it, found the entire apparatus of rebellion: a large quantity of ball-cartridge, hand-grenades, pikes, and gunpowder; ſome military dreſſes; but above all, a proclamation wet from the preſs, of perſons ſtyling themſelves the *proviſional government*, and containing their projects of a future conſtitution.

We can now add a few words relative to the dreadful cataſtrophe of the chief juſtice of Ireland, the lord viſcount Kilwarden. This unfortunate nobleman had on the day of the inſurrection, retired to his country ſeat nearly four miles from Dublin, as he was accuſtomed to do after having paſſed the week in fulfilling the duties of his exalted ſituation. The laſt judicial

acts

acts of his lordship on the morning of this calamitous day, were the liberation of confined debtors under the provisions of an insolvent act; and the prescribing some humane regulations tending to alleviate the miseries of others of that description, who were not entitled to its benefit. His seat lay on that side of the town whence the insurgents were collected; and a degree of alarm was excited in his family towards evening by the reports which poured now fast upon each other, of vast numbers of suspicious persons having been seen flocking into the city, and of their obvious intentions, which latter were indeed no longer attempted to be concealed, and must have been by that time sufficiently notorious.

Lord Kilwarden had probably, as he had advanced in years, grown somewhat timorous; but certain it is, that since the period of the outrages of 1798, he was in perpetual apprehension of being surprized and assassinated by rebels; and had not ventured, from that time till within the present year, to pass a night beyond the limits of Dublin. On the first intimation of the circumstances which denoted disturbance being conveyed to him, his fears returned: his anxious mind retraced, in terrifying succession, the horrors and the audacity of the last rebellion. It probably suggested itself to him, that the moving directly forward upon the metropolis was an argument of the greater strength, confidence, and resources of the insurgents now, than on the former occasion. His situation was likewise peculiar; as attorney-general, it had been his duty to point out numbers of the disaffected to the offended laws of their country; and as a judge he had ordered in the course of his duty, many of that description for execution: he, therefore, in the event of their possessing power, however momentary, had much reason to apprehend the most dismal effects from their ferocious resentment. In an evil hour, obeying the impulse given to his mind by reflections such as these,

did

did his lordſhip determine to repair to Dublin for protection; and for that purpoſe, accompanied by his daughter and nephew, ſet out in a poſt-chaiſe about the duſk of the evening.

It was darker than it uſually is, at ten o'clock of a night in July, when the ill-fated party approached the ſcene of its ſufferings: as it proceeded into St. James's ſtreet, the mob had nearly evacuated it at the other extremity, and had advanced into Thomas-ſtreet, ſo that yet even in the town, his lordſhip did not experience any hoſtile interruption. A gentleman of no particular conſideration had a few minutes before arrived in a poſt-chaiſe, and probably would have been the victim of this ferocious and inſane banditti, but that the arrival of Lord Kilwarden's equipage arreſted his fate, and drew off their attention from him to an object of ſo much greater magnitude; and the former captive, buſtling unobſerved through the crowd, effected his eſcape.

The chaiſe conveying the lord chief juſtice and his family, was ſtopped about twenty yards from the entrance of Thomas-ſtreet—Lord Kilwarden immediately declared his name, and earneſtly prayed for mercy; but in vain—the three individuals were dragged from the carriage, the ſavages exclaiming they would ſacrifice Lord Kilwarden and his male companion, but muſt ſpare the lady. They then deſired the latter to eſcape as well as ſhe could, and permitted her to paſs through their entire column without injury or interruption.

Lord Kilwarden and his nephew were then felled to the ground, of courſe without reſiſtance, but ſtill imploring for ſome return of humanity—the ſavages to whom they ſued were deaf to all entreaty, and pierced them with innumerable wounds. It was afterwards ſtated by his lordſhip's ſervant in evidence, that the ruffians violently contended and even fought for the diſtinction of ſtabbing with their pikes the proſtrate and defenceleſs victims.

The

The unfortunate young lady, having ran through the ſtreets, ſcarcely knowing whither, fortunately reached the caſtle in a ſtate, as might well be imagined, bordering on phrenzy; where ſhe announced the ſituation in which ſhe had left her father.

The alarm having been univerſally ſpread by the murder of Colonel Browne, and the other inſtances of outrage which we have already detailed, the approach of the ſmall bodies of the military force haſtily collected by the good ſenſe, gallantry, and preſence of mind, of ſome ſubaltern officers, gave cauſe of other conſideration to the murderers, who now as cowardly as ferocious, abandoned their mangled prey, and betook themſelves precipitately to concert ſome meaſures of defence. The ſlender reſiſtance they made, and their flight and diſperſion, we have already related.

As ſoon as the ſtreets were a little cleared, ſome humane perſons ventured to approach the ſcene of blood and maſſacre.—The body of the nephew was found at the diſtance of a few yards from the ſpot where the carriage had been ſtopped; whence it was conjectured that he had contrived in the crowd to eſcape that length, but was ſoon purſued, and his murder there conſummated. Strange to relate, that of Lord Kilwarden was found not totally bereaved of life! He was carried to the neareſt watch-houſe, where he received ſuch accommodation as that wretched place could afford. In this pitiable ſituation he breathed his laſt, having ſurvived his carrying in thither about half an hour.—But he lived long enough to immortalize his name by his laſt words, and to cloſe a moſt uſeful and reſpectable life with an impreſſive teſtimony of the honeſt mind, which had, throughout its progreſs, been his ſafe and unerring guide. A bye-ſtander, ſhocked at the dreadful ſcene, had exclaimed with a warmth, commenſurate with the extent of the feeling it had inſpired, that the aſſaſſins ſhould be executed

the

the next day. That juſtice which this great man was accuſtomed to diſpenſe, aroſe to the mind, to the lips, of the expiring magiſtrate—that love of law and order, which governed all his actions, revived his drooping powers, and he raiſed his head for the laſt time, to exclaim, "Murder muſt be puniſhed, but let no man ſuffer for my death, but on a fair trial, and by the laws of his country." Memorable words! which compoſe the nobleſt epitaph for his tomb, and which will carry down his name with veneration and applauſe to lateſt poſterity.

From this digreſſion, we ſhall now return to our detail of what yet remains untold of the fate of the conſpiracy and its leaders.

Mr. Emmett, after he had acted the general for the ſhort ſpace of an hour, finding himſelf either deſerted by his army, or at the head of a crowd by whom his commands and even his entreaties were ſlighted, fled in deſpair and mortification from Dublin. The next morning, the ſecret hiſtory of the depôt, of the preparations there, and of his individual ſhare in the tranſaction, were become perfectly notorious. A man who had been made priſoner, (paſſing by the magazine, on the morning of the 21ſt of July,) by the inſurgents, and who were apprehenſive of his having diſcovered their preparations, was ſaved by Emmett, contrary to the wiſh of the miſcreants who acted with him. This perſon effecting his eſcape, on the night of the 23d, after he had been detained for two days, was able to detail with minuteneſs all the tranſactions of the place, and to deſcribe the parties concerned. A hot purſuit was inſtantly commenced after the chiefs. Emmett, with twelve choſen men, had taken the road which led to the mountains adjacent to Dublin; there, for a few days, they marched about, in the guiſe of French officers; but they received no other ſuccour than what compaſſion afforded; their appearance, and the character they had aſſumed, created ſenſations

which could not long be kept ſecret—the alarm given, a ſearch was made in every direction. The rebel leaders found this ſtratagem, which was indeed as puerile as the former part of their proceedings were weak and depraved, ſoon fail. Emmett again took refuge in Dublin, where he was quickly traced by the vigilance of the police, and committed to priſon. Quigley, and a principal of the name of Stafford, fled into the interior of the country, and were not apprehended until after Emmett's execution.

The priſoners made on the night of the 23d, were ſome of the moſt wretched amongſt the rabble. In about three weeks after the affair, a commiſſion for trying all thoſe charged with treaſon, and all taken in arms, and others of the like condition, againſt whom evidence appeared; and with Meſſrs. Emmett and Redmond were ſeverally brought to trial, and executed. Mr. Emmett made no ſort of defence; but being called to receive ſentence, delivered an animated addreſs to the court, in which he avowed his treaſons, and appeared to conſider himſelf as ſuffering for the cauſe of his country. At his execution, he evinced uncommon intrepidity and compoſure; declared himſelf a member of the church of England, and accepted the ſervices of a clergyman of that communion.

After the arreſt of Emmett, Ruſſel introduced himſelf clandeſtinely into Dublin, with a view to reſcue his friend, if poſſible, under favour of ſome commotion. About two days after his arrival, it became known that ſome perſon was myſteriouſly ſecreted in the immediate vicinity of the caſtle. Information to this effect having been conveyed to the town major, that officer proceeded to the examination of a houſe in Parliament-ſtreet, where he was found, and to whom Mr. Ruſſel, though well armed, ſurrendered without reſiſtance. He was immediately tranſmitted to Downpatrick, in the north of Ireland, where he was ſhortly after brought to trial, and, upon the cleareſt evidence of his treaſon, convicted.

After

After the execution of Emmett and Ruſſel, Quigley and Stafford were apprehended in the county of Galway. Government was however ſatisfied, by the examples which were made, and was inclined to lenity; the lives of theſe two, and of the other untried priſoners, were ſpared, on their making a full diſcloſure of the circumſtances yet unknown of their treaſon.

Dwyer, and the band of outlaws whom he commanded in the county of Wicklow, ſtruck with the impracticability of any treaſonable attempt they could undertake, ſubmitted on a ſimilar ſtipulation, namely that their lives ſhould be ſpared; and thus was brought to a cloſe, whatever remained of the rebellion of 1798; and the conſpiracies of that period, and of 1803, were at once completely deſtroyed, and buried in the ſame grave.

We are now to call the attention of our readers, to the events which took place in the year 1803, and for ſome ſhort time preceding, in Hindooſtan.—At the period when the great and comprehenſive plans of Marquis Welleſley, governor-general in Britiſh India, had levelled the throne of the Myſorean uſurper with the duſt, and reſcued the Nizam from the dangerous and rapid increaſe of the French intereſts in the Deccan, (by compelling 14,000 well-diſciplined troops, officered by Europeans, to ſurrender without reſiſtance to a Britiſh force,) a conſiderable degree of internal commotion prevailed in the vaſt empire of the Mahratta ſtates.

This people, originally uniting, as do the Tartar hordes, the paſtoral occupation with a warlike and predatory ſpirit, had raiſed itſelf, in the courſe of one hundred and ſixty years, to the firſt rank among the nations of Aſia. Happily for the independence of the other powers of India, its vaſt ſtrength and reſources, both civil and military, are ſcarcely ever directed by a common principle of action, which is indeed at once

forbidden by the nature of its government, and the individual and often oppoſite intereſts of its rulers.

From a ſimple monarchy, founded by the extraordinary abilities of an adventurer, in the ſhort period of five and twenty years, from the weakneſs of two ſucceeding princes, it became a federative body of independent chieftains, who yet, however, both as a common point of union, and from that unalterable principle in the eaſt of veneration for the original ſtrain of the royal blood, acknowledged an honorary fealty to the deſcendants of their firſt ſovereign, the *Rajah of Sattarah*. This revolution left the hereditary monarch nothing but the name. His prime miniſter, (which office became alſo hereditary,) under the deſignation of the *Peiſhwa*, was univerſally allowed, by the whole Mahratta confederacy, as his repreſentative and their ſupreme head: he eſtabliſhed his court at Poonah, in the centre of a valuable territory, in part wreſted from the imbecility of the rajah, and part the ſpoils of the neighbouring princes, whoſe dominions fell ſucceſſively into the hands of their more warlike neighbours. Stimulated by the example of the pieſhwa, the *Bukſhi*, or commander in chief of the forces to the rajah, made himſelf independent in Berar. His family name was Bhoonſla. Mular Rao Holkar (a military chieftain of note, among the Mahrattas) founded a dominion upon the ſame principles, in part of the fertile province of Malwa; while the remainder of that territory, and the whole of Candeiſh, became ſubject to Ranojee Scindia, the moſt diſtinguiſhed warrior of his age and country; a ſimilar uſurpation in the flouriſhing country of the Guzerat eſtabliſhed that province in the family of Guickwar. Thus among five chiefs, namely, the Peiſhwa, Bhoonſla, Holkar, Scindia, and Guckwar, was the then Mahratta dominion divided, the Rajah of Sattarah being confined within the walls of his capital, where his ſituation was that of actual impriſonment and ſubjection to the court of Poonah.

At

At the commencement of the preſent century, however, a ſucceſſion of able and warlike chieftains in the great Mahratta families, and the feebleneſs of the Mogul emperors, had extended their poſſeſſions to a vaſt extent. Their empire now comprehended all thoſe weſtern provinces of the Deccan, which lie between the rivers Nerbudda and Kriſna; the province of Berar, in the interior; that of Cuttack, on the eaſtern ſhores of the peninſula, and the whole of weſtern Hindooſtan, except the country of Moultan, the Punjaub, and Sirhind. This extenſive dominion was, in length, from Delhi in the northern, to the river Tumbudra, their ſouthern boundary, 970 Britiſh miles; and its extreme breadth, from eaſt to weſt, acroſs the peninſula, from the bay of Bengal to the gulph of Cambay, about 900 miles. It was bounded on the north by the mountains of Sewalie, which ſeparated it from Sirinigar and Caſhmere; on the north-eaſt, by Rohilcund and Oude; on the eaſt, by the Britiſh provinces of Benares, Bahar, Bengal, part of Oriſſa, the bay of Bengal, and the northern Circars; on the ſouth, by the dominions of the nizam in the Deccan, the rivers Kriſna and the Tumbudra; on the weſt, by the Indian Ocean; and on the north-weſt, by the deſerts of Moultan, the river Surſotee, and the province of Sirhind: the whole containing a population of nearly 40 millions, and enabling the different chiefs to keep on foot a military eſtabliſhment of about 210,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry.

It may eaſily be ſuppoſed, that various attempts have been made, by ſome or other of the ſovereign chieftains, to gain the ſupreme direction of ſuch an accumulation of ſtrength and reſource, as this great empire, collectively conſidered, preſented to the individual ambition of each:—accordingly, we find, that the comparatively ſhort period of Mahratta hiſtory is, in a great meaſure, made up of the diſſenſions and intrigues of their princes to acquire abſolute dominion over

over the whole. The moſt obvious mode to obtain this object, and the moſt agreeable to the conſtitution of the country, was by controlling the councils of the peiſhwa, and thus obtaining the ſanction of his name and office for the meditated uſurpation. The weakneſs of the government of Poonah, during the adminiſtration of ſeveral ſucceſſive peiſhwas, gave ample ſcope to the execution of ſuch a deſign; and the natural timidity and weakneſs of mind of the preſent ſovereign, left him and his authority at the mercy of the moſt enterpriſing or moſt powerful of the Mahratta chieftains.

As it was the obvious intereſt of the Britiſh government in India to prevent ſuch an accumulation of power, as an union of the different ſtates of the Mahratta empire would throw into the hands of an individual, and which might eventually be fatal to the exiſtence of the Engliſh name in Hindooſtan; ſo it was the policy of the different governors-general to contract ſuch alliances with the peiſhwa, as might preſerve him independent, and thus effectually counteract the projects of the more ambitious chieftains. It was, therefore, on this principle, that Marquis Cornwallis concluded the Treaty of Poonah with that prince, as the acknowledged repreſentative of the Rajah of Sattarah, and ſupreme head of the Mahratta confederacy, without reference to any of the ſubordinate chiefs, at the commencement of the war with Tippoo Sultaun, in the year 1789. Neither Scindia nor Bhoonſla (the Rajah of Berar) were parties to this alliance, which was indeed, in oppoſition to their ſeparate deſigns. The former hardly then concealing his intentions of rendering the office of the peiſhwa ſubſervient to his views upon the ſupreme authority, and the latter claiming that great office for himſelf, in right of his deſcent from the family of Sevagee, the anceſtor of the Rajah of Sattarah, and founder of the Mahratta power.

On the diviſion, therefore, of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions

dominions and treaſure, which took effect after the Treaty of Seringapatam, in 1797, the peiſhwa obtained a conſiderable acceſſion of territory, and a large ſum of money, without the conſent or participation of any of the other chiefs of the Mahratta body; nor when, in the courſe of the following year, the Marquis Cornwallis propoſed a general alliance to the Mahratta power, did he make any propoſition to the ſeveral chiefs, but addreſſed himſelf ſolely to the conſtitutional repreſentative of the ſovereign executive authority of the Mahratta empire.

In the interval of time, between the peace of Seringapatam and the commencement of the Marquis Welleſley's adminiſtration in India, the ambition and rapacity of Dowlut Rao Scindia (who had ſucceeded Madhagee Scindia in 1794) had impaired the authority of the peiſhwa to ſuch a degree as to fruſtrate every benefit which the treaty of Poonah was calculated to ſecure to the Britiſh intereſts. At the latter period, he was not only in poſſeſſion of the perſon, and poſſeſſed the nominal authority, of the unfortunate Shah Aulum, the depoſed Mogul emperor, but had for ſix years kept Baje Rao, the reigning peiſhwa, in a ſtate of the utmoſt degradation, and governed the councils of the court of Poonah, near which he had eſtabliſhed himſelf with a powerful army, with almoſt abſolute authority. By the perverſe and overbearing influence of that chieftain, notwithſtanding the apparent concurrence of the peiſhwa in the neceſſity and juſtice of the Myſorean war, in 1798, the Mahratta ſtates not only afforded no aſſiſtance to the Britiſh government, in its proſecution, but actually maintained a ſecret and treacherous correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun, until the fall of Seringapatam. And, even after that memorable event, the emmiſſaries of their government, entirely ſubjected to the dominion of Scindia, attempted to excite the family and remaining officers of the deceaſed ſultaun to reſiſt the ſettlement of Myſore.

Again, when, on the diviſion of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, a conſiderable territory was offered to the peiſhwa, notwithſtanding the total failure of the latter in diſcharging thoſe obligations impoſed by the terms of the alliance concluded between Marquis Cornwallis and the Mahratta power, he was induced to decline the proffered grant; as did Scindia himſelf propoſitions of the moſt amicable nature, from the ſame quarter, and at the ſame period.

In order to avert, as much as poſſible, the conſequences of ſuch an hoſtile ſpirit as was thus manifeſted, and to effect ſuch an arrangement as ſhould preclude the poſſibility of any union of the Mahratta ſtates under circumſtances which might menace interruption to the tranquillity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, and to which the great and increaſing power of Scindia manifeſtly led, the governor-general concluded a ſubſidiary treaty with the Guickwar, in 1802, the operation of which firmly attached that chief to the intereſts of the company, and ſecured to it a valuable and important territorial eſtabliſhment in the maritime province of Guzerat. But the great object of Marquis Welleſley's endeavours was, to eſtabliſh between the peiſhwa and the Britiſh government ſuch a connection as might ſecure the ſtability and efficiency of his authority, under the protection of the Britiſh power, without injury to the rights of the feudatory chieftains of the Mahratta empire. An arrangement which, if carried into effect, would be the beſt ſecurity for preſerving a due balance between the ſeveral ſtates conſtituting the confederacy of the Mahrattas, as well as for preventing any dangerous union or diverſion of the vaſt reſources of that empire.

To theſe meaſures, Marquis Welleſley was ſtimulated by another powerful motive. It had ever been a principle of the Britiſh government to prevent the ſovereign power of the Mahratta ſtate, or any great branch of its empire, from paſſing into the hands of France.

France. Such an event was not only poſſible, but even much to be dreaded, from the ſituation in which the diſſenſions of the different Mahratta chieftains had placed their country at the commencement of the year 1802, and which afforded but too favourable an opportunity to the government of France to eſtabliſh a dominion within the peninſula, by the introduction of a military force, for the purpoſe of aiding one of the contending parties. In this object, the views of France would have been materially favoured by the ſtrength and efficiency of the force under M. Perron, a Frenchman in the ſervice and pay of Scindia, in whoſe confidence he poſſeſſed the firſt place, and over whoſe councils he poſſeſſed unlimited influence.—This formidable military eſtabliſhment, conſiſted of 38,000 regular infantry, 8000 cavalry, and about 300 Europeans, furniſhed with a train of 120 pieces of iron, and upwards of 150 pieces of braſs ordnance. This force was formed into brigades, officered by European adventurers, chiefly Frenchmen, and diſciplined on the European ſyſtem. It was farther eſtabliſhed with a great territorial dominion, extending towards the left bank of the Indus through the Punjaub, and comprehending Agra, Delhi, and a large portion of the Douab of the Ganges, on the moſt vulnerable part of the Britiſh north-weſtern frontier in Hindooſtan; and to which alſo was committed the cuſtody of the depoſed Mogul emperor, Shah Aulum.

Under theſe circumſtances it was, that the governor-general determined to renew his negociations, in the month of June 1802, for the concluſion of an improved ſyſtem of alliance with the court of Poonah. The increaſed diſtractions of the Mahratta ſtate, and the ſucceſſes of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar againſt the forces of Scindia, appeared to conſtitute a criſis favourable to the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh power in the Mahratta empire, without the hazard of involving it in any conteſt whatever.

The war which had for a conſiderable period deſolated the Mahratta ſtates, originated in the rapacity and thirſt of acquiſition in Scindia. On the death of Tuckogee Holkar, in 1797, a diſpute aroſe between his ſons, with reſpect to the ſucceſſion, in which Scindia interfered, and actually, in a ſudden and unexpected attack on Mulhar Rao Holkar, ſlew him and many of his adherents. But the preſent chieftain, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, an illegitimate ſon of Tuckogee, having eſcaped, and being poſſeſſed of conſiderable abilities and reſources, levied forces in the name and behalf of the infant ſon of Mulhar Rao, (then in the cuſtody of Scindia,) and carried on, with various ſucceſs, a ſevere conteſt with Scindia until the middle of the year 1802, when he ſuddenly determined upon the meaſure of marching to Poonah. The weakneſs of the peiſhwa's government, and the entire annihilation of his authority by Scindia, had left the former no means of oppoſing Holkar; and that chief naturally and wiſely concluded that the moſt ſevere blow he could ſtrike againſt the power of his antagoniſt, was to deſtroy his aſcendency at the court of Poonah, and to convert the authority of the peiſhwa's name to his own projects of aggrandizement. With theſe views, he proceeded with a large force to that city, whence Scindia had been compelled to depart, nearly a year and a half before, to defend his dominions in Malwa; and who was at Ougein, when Holkar commenced his march towards the metropolis of the peiſhwa.

During this period, the diſcuſſions between the Britiſh government and that of the peiſhwa went on but ſlowly. Although Scindia was abſent in northern Hindooſtan, his opinions and views ſtill continued to govern at Poonah, and the peiſhwa declined the proffered protection and alliance of the company until Holkar actually reached the vicinity of the capital.

Scindia in the mean time detached a force, under the command of one of his generals, named Sudda-

ſhee Bhow, which effected a junction with the army of the peiſhwa, and both united gave battle on the 25th day of October, 1802, to the force of Holkar, which terminated in the total defeat of the former, with conſiderable loſs.

After the action the peiſhwa retired with a ſmall body of cavalry, to a fortreſs in the vicinity of Poonah, whence he proſecuted his farther retreat to Mhar, a fort in the province of Koukan. On the day on which the action took place, the peiſhwa ſent his miniſter to the Britiſh reſident at his court, with a written inſtrument, containing the terms of a ſubſidiary treaty, which he earneſtly requeſted might be immediately executed, and the miniſter at the ſame time aſſured the reſident, that a generally defenſive alliance ſhould be concluded, at the firſt practicable moment, between his highneſs and the company, on the principle of that exiſting with the nizam. The terms of that now demanded, were the eſtabliſhment of a force of ſix battalions of ſepoys, for the ſervice of the peiſhwa, with the uſual complement of artillery, and conveying a grant of territory to the annual amount of twenty-five lacks of rupees, in perpetuity to the company, for the payment of that force.—This propoſition was acceded to by the reſident, and a draught thereof was immediately forwarded to Calcutta, and was ratified by the governor-general on the ſame day it was received. And, judging this a favourable opportunity to extend this alliance to all the members of the Mahratta empire, Colonel Collins was diſpatched to Scindia, as ambaſſador plenipotentiary, in order to propoſe to him the terms on which he might be included in the engagement juſt contracted with the peiſhwa.

In the mean time, the views of Holkar became more clearly developed. Finding that the peiſhwa had effected his eſcape, he detached a force to Jegoary, a fort about thirty miles to the ſouthward of Poonah, to ſeize on the perſon of Amrut Rao, (the

adopted ſon of the late Ragobah,) with the deſign of placing his infant ſon on the muſnud, at the ſame time declaring Amrut Rao prime-miniſter, and aſſuming to himſelf the general command of the troops of the ſtate. In this project he was ſucceſsful, and although Amrut Rao ſeems to have been averſe from the arrangement, the affairs of government were thenceforward carried on under the authority and name of the latter.

During theſe tranſactions, the peiſhwa requeſted the protection of the government of Bombay, and was in the mean while conveyed, in a Britiſh veſſel, to Savendroog, a place of conſiderable ſtrength, alſo in the Koukan, where his perſon was likely to be ſecure from the attempts of the uſurpers.

In this ſtate of the Mahratta empire, it became indiſpenſibly neceſſary, as well for the protection of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, as thoſe of the nizam, and rajah of Myſore, its allies; and for the repelling any predatory incurſion, which might, in the courſe of the conteſt, be made by any vagrant freebooter belonging to either of the contending chieftains, to aſſemble a conſiderable army of obſervation on the Mahratta frontier. Accordingly Lord Clive, the governor of fort St. George, without waiting the arrival of direct inſtructions from the governor-general, got together a force of 20,000 men, at Hurryhur, on the north-weſtern frontier of Myſore; and Governor Duncan, of the Bombay preſidency, adopted the ſame wiſe and ſalutary meaſures of vigilance and precaution, by preparing for immediate ſervice the diſpoſeable ſtrength of that government. While a conſiderable detachment of the ſubſidiary troops in the pay of the nizam, was alſo ordered to hold itſelf in readineſs to take the field, in conformity to a requiſition to that effect from the reſident at Poonah.

At this period, both Holkar and Scindia earneſtly courted the friendſhip and good offices of the Britiſh government;

government; and the peiſhwa had actually repaired to the iſland of Baſſein, in the company's dominions, where the treaty of that name between his highneſs and the Britiſh government was executed on the laſt day of the year 1802, and on the 18th of the March following its counterpart was delivered to the peiſhwa, ratified by the governor-general in council, and received by the former with demonſtrations of the higheſt ſatisfaction.

Agreeably to the ſtipulation of the treaty of Baſſein, the main principle of which was, that of perpetual alliance both defenſive and offenſive, a plan for the reſtoration of the peiſhwa was adopted, and immediately carried into effect. Orders were diſpatched to General Stuart, commanding at Hurryhur, directing him to detach from the main body a conſiderable force, for the purpoſe of advancing into the Mahratta dominions. The command of this detachment was confided by Lord Clive to Major-general Welleſley, whoſe extenſive local knowledge and perſonal influence among the Mahratta chieftains (acquired by his command in the Myſore, and victories over Doondiah) were peculiarly calculated to enſure ſucceſs to the intended operations. In conformity to theſe inſtructions, a force, amounting in the whole, to 9,707 cavalry and infantry, with a due proportion of artillery, (and to which was added 2,500 of the rajah of Myſore's horſe,) marched from Hurryhur on the 9th of March, 1803, croſſed the Tumbudra river on the 12th, and thus entered the Mahratta territories: at the ſame time, the whole of the Britiſh ſubſidiary force at Hydrabad, amounting to about 8,300 men, was ordered to advance to Poraindah, a ſtation on the weſtern frontier of the nizam's dominions, 116 miles diſtant from Poonah. This force was ſtrengthened by 6,000 of the nizam's diſciplined infantry, and about 9,000 of his cavalry, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Stevenſon, an officer of the greateſt reputation for talent, intrepidity, and ſpirit.

Scarcely

Scarcely had General Wellesley's detachment entered the Mahratta states, before the propriety of the choice made, in selecting him for this peculiar service, became apparent. In his difficult campaigns against Doondia, he made the high character of the British nation, and his own, familiar to the petty chieftains and inhabitants of the districts he had passed through, and, in consequence, was received by them with the most evident marks of confidence and respect. Many of the former accompanied him to Poonah; while the admirable temper, and conciliating manners, which he evinced in gaining the good will of the peasantry on his route, and the skilful arrangements made by him for the supply and movement of the troops, as well as for the prevention of plunder and excess, enabled the British army to perform a most tedious and difficult march, at an inauspicious season of the year, with comparative ease and celerity.

On the 15th of April, the force under Colonel Stevenson having approached to within a short distance of General Wellesley, at a position within eight miles of the Neera river, the latter detached the Scotch brigade to join the subsidiary force; and as it was now known that Holkar had left Poonah, and that he retreated with precipitation before the advancing British force, General Wellesley ordered Colonel Stevenson to proceed to Gardoon, there to station the whole of the nizam's troops, within his highness's territories, and to occupy with the British subsidiary force, a position on the Beemah river, towards Poonah, and near its confluence with the Mota Mola; the object of which movement was at once to secure future co-operation, and a constant supply of provisions.

Having concluded this arrangement, General Wellesley proceeded more rapidly for Poonah, and when at the distance of about 60 miles from that capital, received information that Amrut Rao designed to plunder and destroy the city, on the approach of the British troops;

troops; and having alſo received an earneſt requeſt from the peiſhwa to detach ſome troops to Poonah for the protection of his family remaining there, the general reſolved on a forced march, at once to ſecure the capital from devaſtation, and the family of his highneſs from inſult or danger. In conſequence of this reſolution, on the night of the 19th of April, he advanced at the head of the cavalry, over a rugged and in ſome places an almoſt impaſſable road, with incredible ſwiftneſs, and performed this ever-memorable march in thirty-two hours. The rapidity of this movement cauſed Amrut Rao to abandon Poonah with precipitation, without effecting his deſign, if, indeed, he had it in comtenplation, and General Welleſley was welcomed by the few inhabitants, who remained in the city, as their deliverer. Thoſe, who had fled to the mountains, during the uſurpation of Holkar, ſoon returned, upon this reverſe of fortune, and joined in the general joy, not only of the reſtoration of their rightful ſovereign, but for the proſpect, which the alliance with the Britiſh government preſented, for future peace and tranquillity. Preparations were ſoon made, for the return of the peiſhwa, who entered his capital, on the 13th of May, amid the acclamations of his ſubjects.

During theſe tranſactions at Poonah, Colonel Collins arrived at the camp of Scindia, at Boorhampoor, where that chieftain had arrived, with a conſiderable force, for the oſtenſible purpoſe of oppoſing the uſurpation of Holkar. The difficulties which this miniſter found, in forwarding the propoſitions of the governor-general, convinced him of the truth and certainty of the information he about this time received, of Scindia's ſecret intentions to unite with Holkar and the Rajah of Berar, for the purpoſe of ſubverting the treaty of Baſſein, juſt concluded upon between the Britiſh government and the peiſhwa. Colonel Collins, therefore, required an immediate audience of Scindia, and demanded of him an explicit declaration of his

his intentions, to which that chief did not hesitate to reply, that it was very remote from his wishes or intentions to impede the operations of the treaty between the peishwa and the company, and that it was his ardent hope that he might be admitted to its benefits. So much, however, was this declaration at variance with actual appearances, that the resident found it necessary to require, as a positive pledge of the sincerity of Scindia, that he would immediately countermarch the army he had moved upon Poonah, because the appearance of a force there, could only tend o the purpose of impeding the operation of the treaty of Bassein;—and would evince the desire of Scindia, to regain by force his ascendancy in the councils of Poonah, and consequently to force the peishwa to a violation of his engagements with the British government.—At the same time, Colonel Collins required Scindia to state the nature and objects of his preceding negociations with Holkar and the Rajah of Berar; and apprized him, that if he refused these requisitions, the government he represented would be compelled in its own defence, to adopt measures of precaution on every boundary of Scindia's dominions. Scindia thought proper to reply, "that he could not afford the satisfaction demanded, until a meeting should have taken place between him and the Rajah of Berar, when he (the ambassador) should be informed, whether it were peace or war."

This menace induced the governor-general, without the slightest delay, to send private instructions to General Lake, the commander in chief, at Cawnpore, to assemble an army on the north-west frontier of the province of Oude, in order to check or counteract the obvious designs of the Berar rajah, and of Scindia. The former chieftain had actually arrived within one day's march of Scindia's camp, at Cheekly, on the frontier of the territory of the nizam, where, on the following morning, these chiefs had an interview; after which,

which, their conduct bore a decidedly hoſtile appearance; and their conſtant evaſion of the demands of the Britiſh government, ſtrongly evinced their determination to reſiſt them.

The Berar rajah and Scindia now briſkly negociated with Holkar, uſing every argument that bore upon his intereſts, or could work upon his paſſions, to induce him to join the confederacy they wiſhed to form againſt the company and its allies, and at the ſame time uſed every effort in their power to detach the peiſhwa and the nizam from their alliance with the Engliſh. Nor did their hoſtile ſpirit leſs appear in the orders which General Perron received at this period, directing him to take ſuch meaſures with his army, as to enable it to take the field at the ſhorteſt notice, with a view to an eventual rupture with the Britiſh government.

Every hour brought freſh proofs of the inimical diſpoſition of the confederated chieftains. On the 17th of June, the governor-general received poſitive information, that Scindia had addreſſed letters to the two officers exerciſing the chief authority on the part of the peiſhwa, in Bundelcund, requiring them, as a matter of duty, to be prepared for a co-operation with the armies of the Mahratta empire, in hoſtile meaſures againſt the company's poſſeſſions; and that Dhurrum Rao, an officer commanding a conſiderable body of horſe, and ſtationed on the right bank of the Jumna, near the Britiſh frontiers, had received orders of a ſimilar tendency, from the ſame quarter. The poſitive diſavowal of theſe proceedings by Scindia afforded only another proof of the inſincerity of that chief, as they were authenticated, by ſubſequent events, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt: it was alſo aſcertained, through a variety of channels, that Scindia had endeavoured to excite the Rohilla chieftain, Gholaum Khan, to diſturb the tranquillity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, by raiſing commotions in the jaghire

of Rampore, and earneſtly inviting him to proceed, with his followers, to General Perron's army, and aſſuring him of the moſt ample ſupport, both from that force and his own power. To this effect the Rohilla was alſo preſſed, with ſolicitude, by General Perron. Letters of the ſame tenor were alſo addreſſed to Bumboo Khan, who occupied a territory near Saharumpore, inſtigating that chieftain alſo to co-operate with the forces of General Perron, againſt the company. Indeed, the complete ſtate of preparation, in which that portion of Scindia's army was actually placed, is the ſtrongeſt corroboration of the orders received by General Perron from Scindia, and of the determination of the latter to employ every means within his power againſt the Britiſh government.

Theſe various facts reciprocally confirming every point of the adduced evidence of Scindia's hoſtile deſigns, and the intelligence daily received, of the actual formation of a confederacy between that chieftain, the Bhoonſla, and Holkar, the object of which was the ſubverſion of the treaty of Baſſien, preſented a criſis which determined the governor-general to unite the control of all political affairs in the Deccan, connected with the negociation then depending with the confederated chieftains, and the movement of the army, under a diſtinct local authority, ſubject however to the governor-general in council, but poſſeſſing full powers to conclude upon the ſpot whatever arrangements might become neceſſary, under the final ſettlement of peace, or the active proſecution of the war. This great truſt was repoſed in Major-general Welleſley, on the 26th of June, 1803.

On the 18th of July, General Welleſley, acting under his newly received powers, immediately directed the Britiſh reſident with Scindia, to ſtate to that chief, and to the Rajah of Berar, the anxiety with which the Britiſh government deſired the preſervation of the relations of peace and amity with thoſe powers; and demanding,

manding, as the only pledge it would accept of equally amicable diſpoſitions on their part, the immediate ſeparation and return of their armies, from the nizam's frontier to their reſpective capitals; in which caſe, General Welleſley would alſo withdraw his forces to their uſual ſtations: ſhould this propoſition, however, be refuſed, that then the reſident ſhould quit the camp of Scindia without delay.

After much evaſion, on the 31ſt of July, the united chieftains propoſed to retire from the poſition which they occupied, at the ſame time that General Welleſley ſhould commence his march to the uſual ſtations of the Britiſh army; to this propoſition, however, they added the condition, that on the ſame day on which General Welleſley's troops ſhould arrive at Bombay, Madras, and Seringapatam, the united armies of Scindia and Bhoonſla would encamp at Boorhampoor, a city in the territory of the former! To expoſe the abſurdity and inadmiſſability of this condition, (which, at leaſt, affords no bad ſpecimen of the ſubtility and wiles which belong to Indian negociation,) it will only be neceſſary to ſtate, that while Boorhampoor is but fifty miles from the frontier of the nizam, Bombay is ſituated 321, Seringapatam 541, and Madras 1049, miles from Ahmednuggur, nearly the poſition of General Wellefley's army on the above date.

This unreaſonable propoſition being decidedly and inſtantly rejected by the reſident, a ſecond was then made, namely, "that the day ſhould be appointed for the march of the reſpective armies of the confederated chieftains from their encampment to their uſual ſtations, and that the reſident ſhould pledge the faith of the Britiſh government for the retreat of General Wellefley's troops on the ſame day." As this propoſition was, obviouſly, inconſiſtent with the inſtructions received from General Wellefley, Colonel Collins (the reſident) was alſo compelled to

reject it; and it was again modified into a third, which agreed, "that those chieftains would separate their armies, and commence their returns to their respective territories in Berar and Hindostan on the same day that the British force was withdrawn from the station it then occupied." As the Rajah of Berar and Scindia both declared, that unless General Wellesley acceded to this last proposition, they could not retire, consistently with a due regard to the honour of their respective governments, Colonel Collins consented to refer it to General Wellesley, provided letters to that effect were transmitted to the resident, to be forwarded to the commander in chief before the noon of the next day. It seemed, however, to be very remote from the intentions of the confederates to execute any such agreement; for, on the 1st day of August, they transmitted letters to the resident, addressed to General Wellesley, proposing, not to separate their armies, and to commence their return to Berar and Hindostan on the day on which the British force should be withdrawn; but, "to continue the union of their armies, and to limit their retreat to the neighbouring station of Boorhampoor." Thus capriciously and insultingly reverting to the terms of the first proposition, which had been positively rejected before. Upon this unprincipled and unqualified conduct of the confederate chieftains, the resident made immediate arrangements for quitting the camp of Scindia, and commenced his march towards Aurungabad on the second day following.

No sooner had the departure of Colonel Collins from the camp of Scindia ascertained the termination of the negociation, than the various measures arranged and combined by the governor-general, (in contemplation of such an event,) throughout the several parts of the empire, and in profound secrecy for the last four months, were brought into action.

The vast plan of operations, to which the several armies

armies of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, eſtabliſhments, were to be applied, was to commence by a general and combined attack, as nearly as poſſible at the ſame time, and before the periodical return of the rains, on the united army of the confederates in the Deccan; on Perron's eſtabliſhment in the Douab; and on every aſſailable point of the vaſt territories of Scindia and the Berar rajah in Hindoſtan; —on the plains of Delhi; amidſt the mountains of the Deccan, on the ſhores of Cuttack, and in the fertile province of the Guzzerat, were the banners of England at once to be diſplayed. To theſe great and various objects, therefore, four armies were held in readineſs to march.

The force under the command of Major-general Welleſley, which had occupied during the negociation with the confederated chieftains an advanced poſition in the Deccan, conſiſted of 16,823 men, and was deſtined to oppoſe the combined army under the command of Scindia, poſted at Julgong, near the foot of the Adjuntee Paſs. This army was ſupported by a force at Moodgul, a town about 14 marches from Hydrabad, ſituated between the rivers Kriſna and Tumbudra, under the command of Major-general Campbell, which conſiſted of 4,277 cavalry, 820 European and 1,935 native infantry, with its proportion of ordnance; it protected, effectually, the dominions of the nizam, as well as the poſſeſſions of the Engliſh within the peninſula, from the inſult or ſpoliation of the ſouthern Mahratta fudatories.

Colonel Murray, of the 84th regiment, was placed in the command of the force in the Guzerat, amounting in the whole to 7,352 men: part of which was diſpoſed in garriſoning Surat, Broddera, Cambay, Kouah, Songhur, Purneerah, and (eventually) Baroach; one portion of the remainder was ſtationed in front of the Guickwar's capital, in order to protect

his

his dominion; and the other, of 2,094 men, took a ſtrong poſition ſouth of the river Taptee, between Songhur and Surat, with the deſign, as opportunity ſhould occur, of annoying the enemy in that quarter.

On the eaſtern ſide of Hindoſtan, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of the 74th regiment, was entruſted with the command of a ſelection of veteran troops from the armies of Bengal and Madras, conſiſting of 5216 men, which was deſtined for the conqueſt of the province of Cuttack, part of the territories of the Rajah of Berar; and, for that purpoſe, was aſſembled at Ganjam, in the northern circirs. If this acquiſition were made, the only maritime territory of the Mahratta ſtates on that ſide of the peninſula would be ſecured from all intercourſe with the French; a ſtrong barrier added to the Bengal frontier; and the intercourſe of that government and Madras ſecured from interruption.

The main body of the Bengal army was aſſembled under the commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in India (General Lake) at Cawnpore, in the north-weſtern frontier of the province of Oude, amounting, in its various details, to 10,500 men. In ſupport of this force, 3,500 troops were aſſembled at Allahabad, and for the purpoſe of invading the diſtrict of Bundelcund; about 2,000 men were alſo collected at Mirzapore, to cover the city of Benares, and to guard the paſſes in that quarter; and various meaſures of defence, which our limits will not allow us to particulariſe, were adopted to protect the whole frontier of the Britiſh dominions in Bengal and Bahar, from Mirzapore to Midnapore.

In ſumming up the different details we have given, it will be found, that the whole force employed againſt Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar, in the beginning of Auguſt, 1803, amounted to 54,913 men! Such armies ſet in motion nearly in the ſame time, from ſo many diſtant parts, embracing ſo wide a field

of

of operations, belonging to the ſame power, and directed againſt the ſame enemy, were never before ſeen in Hindoſtan, fully equipped for the field in the ſhort ſpace of four months.

It may here be proper to mention, that on the 6th of Auguſt, the very day on which General Welleſley was appriſed of Colonel Collins having left the camp of Scindia, the nizam breathed his laſt, and was peaceably ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Mirza Secunder Jahjah, as ſoubahdar of the Deccan, who aſcended the muſnud on the following day. The preſervation of tranquillity at Hydrabad, at this important criſis, muſt be aſcribed, principally, to the poſition of the armies of General Welleſley and Colonel Stevenſon, and of the force under General Campbell at Moodgul.

Upon information being conveyed to Major-general Welleſley, then ſtationed with his force at Walkee, within a ſhort diſtance of Ahmednughur (a ſtrong fort belonging to Scindia, about eight miles from Poonah,) that the negociation with the confederated Mahratta chieftains was broken off, he immediately took the field, and two days after (the 8th of Auguſt, 1803) proceeded towards Ahmednughur, the fortified town belonging to which, was, on the ſame day, attacked and carried by eſcalade. On the 10th, batteries were opened againſt the fort, and on the 12th, it ſurrendered at diſcretion. The poſſeſſion of this fortreſs at once ſecured the communication with Poonah, and afforded a depôt for ſupplies of proviſions and military ſtores. Immediately upon its capture, General Welleſley proceeded to take poſſeſſion of the diſtricts dependant thereon, yielding an eſtimated annual revenue of 634,000 rupees, and placed them under the management of a Britiſh officer. General Welleſley then put a reſpectable garriſon into Ahmednughur, and moved towards the Godavery river, which he croſſed

on

on the 24th of Auguſt. On the 29th, he arrived at Aurungabad.

In the mean time, the confederates had entered the territories of the nizam, by the Adjuntee Paſs, with a large body of cavalry, having paſſed between Colonel Stevenſon's corps (which had moved eaſtward towards the Badowly Ghaut) and Aurungabad, and reached, unmoleſted, a ſmall fort called Jalnapore, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, about forty miles eaſt of Aurungabad; but they no ſooner heard of General Welleſley having entered that city, than they immediately advanced to the ſouthward and eaſtward, with the intention, as it was believed, of croſſing the river Godavery, and advancing to Hydrabad. In this project, however, the enemy was fruſtrated by the judicious movements of General Welleſley, who continued to proceed to the eaſtward, along its left bank, which meaſure obliged him to return to Jalnapore, and afforded the Britiſh commander means to cover two valuable convoys in the road to the army, from Moodgul.

During theſe operations, Colonel Stevenſon returned from the eaſtward on the 1ſt of September, and the next day attacked and ſtormed the fort of Jalnapore, from whence the enemy had previouſly retired to the northward. For ſeveral ſucceſſive days, this officer endeavoured to force the confederates to a general action, but without ſucceſs. His ſpirit and activity were, however, amply rewarded on the ninth, in the night of which he ſucceeded in ſurpriſing and beating up their camp.

The united chieftains now determined on a change in their operations, and moved northward towards the Adjuntee Paſs, near which they were joined by a detachment of regular infantry, under the command of M. Pohlman, and of M. Dupont, conſiſting of 16 battalions, with a large and well-equipped artillery, in the whole amounting to 10,400 men. The whole of

of their force was now concentrated between Bokerdun and Jaffierabad. On the 21ſt of September, the diviſions under General Welleſley, and Colonel Stevenſon, being united at Budnapore, it was determined that they ſhould move, ſeparately, towards the enemy, and attack him on the morning of the 24th: with this view, the two corps marched on the 22d, Colonel Stevenſon by the weſtern route, and General Welleſley by that of the eaſt, round the hills between Budnapore and Jalna. Early on the morning of the 23d, the latter diviſion reached Naulnair, at which place intelligence was received, that the combined force of Scindia and Bhoonſla were encamped at about ſix miles diſtance from the ground which General Welleſley intended to occupy.

With that deciſion and promptitude which have ever diſtinguiſhed General Welleſley's military exploits, he immediately determined upon attacking the enemy, without waiting for the junction of Colonel Stevenſon's corps on the following morning. Had he acted otherwiſe, the confederate chieftains, in purſuance of the defenſive ſyſtem they had adopted, would probably have withdrawn their guns and infantry in the courſe of the night of the 23d, and thus have eluded a general action, which was ſo much to be deſired. The meaſure of attack, therefore, was directed by prudence as well as courage.

Having provided for the ſecurity of the baggage and ſtores, General Welleſley moved on towards the army of the confederates, which he found encamped between and along the courſe of the two rivers Kaitna and Juah, towards their junction. Their line extended eaſt and weſt along the north bank of the Kaitna, which was ſteep and rocky, and impaſſable for guns, excepting cloſe to the villages. Their right, entirely of cavalry, was poſted near Bokerdun, and extended quite to their infantry, encamped in the neighbourhood of the fortified village of *Aſſye*. The

Britiſh army had marched fourteen miles to Naulnair, thence to the enemy's camp was ſix; thus it was one o'clock in the afternoon before it came in view of the combined army of the confederates.

Although General Welleſley's line of march brought him in front of the right of the enemy, he determined on attacking its left, where the infantry and guns were poſted. He accordingly moved round to the left flank, covering the Britiſh column of infantry by the Britiſh cavalry in the rear, and by the Myſore and the Peiſhwa's horſe on the right flank.

The Britiſh army croſſed the Kaitna, at a ford beyond the enemy's left, and were immediately formed in two lines of infantry, with the Britiſh cavalry as a reſerve in a third, in an open ſpace between the Kaitna and the Juah, where theſe rivers run nearly parallel. The Peiſhwa's and the Myſore cavalry were ſtationed to the ſouthward of the Kaitna, on the left flank of the Britiſh troops, and kept in check a large body of cavalry which had followed, though at a reſpectful diſtance, General Welleſley's route from the right of their own poſition. The firſt line conſiſted of the advanced pickets to the right, two battalions of ſepoys, and the 78th regiment;—the ſecond, of the 74th regiment and two battalions of ſepoys;—and the third, of the 19th dragoons, with three regiments of native cavalry; the whole amounting to about 4500 men. From the moſt accurate calculation that could be made, the enemy conſiſted of between thirty and forty thouſand, (of which a third was commanded by European officers,) and a train of more than one hundred pieces of ordnance. Under this vaſt diſproportion of force, the engagement began.

When the enemy diſcovered the intention of attacking him on the left, he changed the poſition of his infantry and guns, from the line along the Kaitna, and extended it from that river acroſs to the village of

of Aſſye, on the right of the Britiſh army: a ſecond line was formed nearly at right angles to the rear of the enemy's firſt line, with its left towards the village of Aſſye, and its rear to the Juah river, along the bank of which it extended in a weſterly direction from Aſſye. General Welleſley immediately attacked, and the Britiſh troops advanced under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, the execution of which was terrible. The Britiſh artillery had opened upon the enemy at the diſtance of 400 yards, but finding that it produced little or no effect, and that it could not advance on account of the number of men and bullocks that were diſabled, General Welleſley ordered the whole line to move on, leaving the guns behind: at the ſame time Colonel Maxwell, with the Britiſh cavalry, was ordered to cover the right of the infantry as it advanced. By this prompt and ſpirited movement, the enemy was compelled to fall back on the ſecond line, in front of the Juah. In the advancing, the right of the Britiſh firſt and ſecond lines ſuffered ſeverely from the fire of the guns on the left of the enemy's poſition near Aſſye. The 74th regiment was ſo thinned by the dreadful cannonade, that a body of the enemy's cavalry was tempted to charge it; but was charged in turn by Colonel Maxwell, and puſhed with great ſlaughter into the Juah river. At length, the ſteady advance of the Britiſh troops completely over-awing the enemy's line, it gave way in every direction, and the Britiſh cavalry, who had croſſed to the northward of the Juah river, charged the fugitives along its bank with the greateſt effect. At this moment ſeveral of the enemy's guns, which had been carried, but could not be ſecured on account of the weakneſs of General Welleſley's army, were turned againſt his rear by individuals who had been paſſed by the Britiſh line under the ſuppoſition that they were dead, and who had availed themſelves of this artifice, (of throwing

themſelves upon the ground, often practiſed by the native troops of India,) to continue, for ſome time, a very heavy fire; nor could it be ſtopped till the commander in chief took the 78th regiment and the 7th of native cavalry, to effect this object. In this operation the general had his horſe ſhot under him. The enemy's cavalry alſo ſtill continued unbroken. Juſt then a part of the enemy's infantry, which had again formed, on a charge of the Britiſh cavalry, gave way, and retreated, leaving 1200 men dead on the field of battle, the whole country covered with the wounded, and in the poſſeſſion of the victors 98 pieces of cannon, their camp equipage, ſeven ſtandards, a great number of bullocks and camels, and a quantity of ſtores and ammunition.

The loſs to the Britiſh army was on this occaſion very ſevere, it amounting to about 600 killed and 1500 wounded; Colonel Maxwell was among the former. The action continued for more than three hours, during which the enemy's infantry fought with the moſt determined courage, and their artillery was ſerved with the utmoſt preciſion, ſteadineſs, and effect. Throughout the whole of this ſevere and brilliant action, the conduct of General Welleſley evinced a degree of ability, prudence, and undaunted bravery, ſeldom equalled and never ſurpaſſed; while the exemplary order, firmneſs, and alacrity, of the troops under his command, compelled an enemy of more than ſix times its number, to fly before them, and abandon the whole of their guns, ſtores, and ammunition, to the conquerors.

The confederates, with the remains of their broken army, now moved to the weſtward, along the banks of the Taptee, with a view to take the route towards Poonah; in conſequence of which, General Welleſley determined not to deſcend the Adjuntee Ghaut, but to regulate his movements by thoſe of the enemy. But Colonel Stevenſon was directed by him to continue

tinue his route to Boorhampore, and Aſſeerghur, the latter a hill-fort of great ſtrength, and denominated the key of the Deccan.

While General Welleſley was thus engaged, the moſt ſevere blows were received by the confederate chieftains, from the ſucceſſes of the other diviſions of the Britiſh force, in their operations againſt the provinces of Guzerat on the weſtern, and of Cuttack on the eaſtern, ſide of the Indian peninſula.

In conformity to the general plan of the campaign, a proportion of the Bombay army had marched to the Guzerat, whence Lieut.-col. Woodington, with a ſtrong detachment, conſiſting of the 96th regiment and a proportion of European artillery and native infantry, marched on the 21ſt of Auguſt from Baroda, and arrived before Baroach on the 23d, of which fort the inveſtment immediately took place. A breach was reported to be practicable on the 29th, and the aſſault was given at three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy oppoſed a vigorous reſiſtance to the attack of the ſtorming party, but were ſoon compelled to retreat, and to abandon the fort, which was carried with inconſiderable loſs on the part of the aſſailants; that of the enemy was nearly 600 in killed and wounded. Together with the town and fort of Baroach, the captors obtained poſſeſſion of the diſtrict of that name, which yields an annual revenue of eleven lacks of rupees. After this important ſervice, Colonel Woodington proceeded to reduce the diſtrict of Champaneer, the only territory remaining to Scindia in the province. Little difficulty enſued in the accompliſhment of this deſign, and the judgment, ſpirit, and courage, diſplayed by the Bombay army in the Guzerat, at the ſame time that it bereft the enemy of the whole of his poſſeſſions in that province, reflected the higheſt honour on its ſtate of diſcipline, and its gallant leader.

Nor was the progreſs of the Britiſh arms in the province

vince of Cuttack leſs diſtinguiſhed by merit or ſucceſs. The total number of troops deſtined for the reduction of this province, amounted to 4916 men, of which number 3041 formed the main body, which was to advance from Ganjam, under the command of Lieut.-col. Harcourt, of the 12th regiment of foot, and who was appointed to the general command of all the forces employed upon this ſervice. Five hundred Bengal native volunteers were on their way, under Captain Dick, to reinforce Colonel Harcourt. A ſecond detachment of 521 native volunteers, four field-pieces, and a proportion of artillery-men and ſtores, were to embark from Calcutta, under Captain Morgan, on the 13th of September, and to occupy Balaſore, a place belonging to the Rajah of Berar, ſituated on the coaſt of the bay of that name, and diſtant about twenty-five miles from the river Subanreeka, which forms in that quarter the barrier between the Britiſh territories and the province of Cuttack. Eight hundred and fifty-four men were placed under the command of Lieut.-col. Ferguſon, at Jelaſore, a town ſituated on the Engliſh ſide of the Subanreeka, twenty miles from the ſea; and was deſigned to form a junction with the force at Balaſore, when the ſtate of the intermediate country, and the progreſs of the main diviſion from Ganjam, ſhould afford a favourable opportunity; and 1300, of which 800 were ſepoys, and 500 Bengal native volunteers, remained at Midnapore, a military ſtation in the Britiſh dominions, forty-five miles north of Balaſore, to ſupply the troops at Balaſore and Jelaſore, and at the ſame time to protect the company's territories againſt the incurſions of the Rajah of Berar's predatory cavalry.

On the 14th of September, the troops under the command of Colonel Harcourt took poſſeſſion of Munickpatam, a town in the Bhoonſlah's territory; and

and on the 18th encamped at Jaggernaut, where the bramins of the celebrated pagoda at that place put it under Britiſh protection. After leaving Jaggernaut, Colonel Harcourt received little moleſtation from the enemy's troops, and he took poſſeſſion of Cuttack without oppoſition. The detachment under Captain Morgan was equally ſucceſsful at Ballaſore and Sooring, a poſt twenty miles to the ſouthward of that town, both places being taken poſſeſſion of with little or no loſs, on the 21ſt of September and the 1ſt of October. Colonel Fergufon with his reſerve, moved from Jelaſore on the 23d of September, reached Balaſore on the 4th of October, and on the 10th proceeded to the ſouthward, to form a junction with Colonel Harcourt.

The ſtorming and capture of the fort of Barabuttee, was the laſt exploit of Colonel Harcourt in the Cuttack. This fort is of ſtrength, and has only one entrance by a narrow bridge, leading over a wet ditch twenty feet in depth, and varying in breadth according to the ſituation of the baſtions, from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty-five feet. On the morning of the 14th of October, a battery of one 12-pounder, two howitzers, and two 6-pounders, opened its fire upon the fort, about five hundred yards from its outward gate; by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the enemy's guns were ſilenced, and moſt of their defences on the ſouth face were deſtroyed, where they now promiſed well for an aſſault, and Lieutenant-colonel Clayton was ordered to ſtorm the fort. The party ſent on this ſervice, in paſſing the bridge, were expoſed to a heavy but ill-directed fire of muſketry, and forty minutes elapſed before it ſucceeded in blowing open the wicket, the remaining part of the gate being ſtrengthened with great maſſes of ſtone; having forced this obſtacle, although obliged to enter ſingly, and experiencing conſiderable reſiſtance in forcing two other gates, the Britiſh troops

were

were completely victorious, and obtained poſſeſſion of the fort, which was immediately abandoned by the enemy, whoſe loſs was conſiderable. This ſucceſs brought with it the whole province of Cuttack under the Britiſh dominion, an object, the value of which we have already ſtated, but which was conſiderably enhanced by having taken place at ſuch a momentous period of the war. By this conqueſt, the communication between the ſupreme government of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, General Welleſley, and the reſidents at Poonah, and Hydrabad, was opened; and the whole line of coaſt from the mouth of the Hooghly, to Pondicherry, under the protection of a Britiſh flag, preſented a hoſtile front to the fleets of France, with which country the war had juſt been renewed in India.

Having thus brought into one point of view all the tranſactions connected with the military operations againſt the confederated armies in the Deccan, and thoſe in the provinces of Guzerat in the weſtern, and Cuttack on the eaſtern, ſide of India, it will now be our pleaſing taſk to revert to the tranſactions in the northern Hindooſtan, and to exhibit the reſult of the operations entruſted to the perſonal direction and command of General Lake, the chief in command of the Britiſh troops in the peninſula. The variety and importance of the objects to which that great officer's exertions were to be excluſively directed, both in a military and political point of view, induced the governor-general to inveſt him with full diſcretionary powers, to conclude upon the ſpot, whatever arrangements might appear to be neceſſary for the accompliſhment of that plan of operations, with the execution of which he was entruſted.

Veſted with this high authority, the commander in chief moved from the ſtation at Cawnpore, on the 7th of Auguſt, 1803, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Coel, with the main body of the Bengal army,

army, on the 28th. On his march thither, he received advices from the Britiſh plenipotentiary to Scindia, informing him of the rupture with that chief, by the termination of the negotiation: on this intelligence, General Lake conſidered himſelf warranted, as well as from the tenor of the governor-general's inſtructions, to enter the territories of that chieftain, on the 29th, in order to attack M. Perron's army, then encamped at a ſhort diſtance from the fortreſs of Ally Ghur. This poſition of the enemy was particularly advantageous. His front was completely covered by an extenſive ſwamp, which in ſome parts is not fordable;—his right was protected by the fort of Ally Ghur, and his left by ſome villages, occupied by parties of his troops. M. Perron's force was eſtimated at about 15,000 horſe, of which from four to five thouſand were regular cavalry.

General Lake having determined on turning the left flank of M. Perron's force, the Britiſh troops were formed into two lines, and advanced to the attack ſupported by the infantry in three and four lines, as the confined nature of the ground would admit. The excellent front diſplayed by the Britiſh cavalry, and the determined countenance of the whole army, ſo completely overawed M. Perron and his troops, that they retreated with ſuch rapidity, as to preclude the poſſibility of charging them with any effect. This precipitate retreat, although at the moment a ſource of vexation and diſappointment to the commander in chief, was yet, in its conſequences, eminently beneficial to the Britiſh intereſts, as M. Perron's military reputation received a ſhock from the events of that day, which it never recovered, and which was eventually the cauſe of the loſs to him of the confidence of his troops; the defection of many of his beſt officers; and finally, of the diſorganization and diſperſion of the French corps in India: at the ſame time that the reputation of the Britiſh troops, and of their undoubted ſuperiority,

increaſed in the ſame proportion, in the opinion of the native powers, as that of M. Peron and his boaſted troops had diminiſhed.

The commander in chief, in conſequence of the action, being in poſſeſſion of Coel, encamped to the northward, between that town and the fort of Ally Ghur, to the reduction of which he immediately applied himſelf. This place, one of the ſtrongeſt in India, has ſingular advantages; it has a broad and deep ditch, with a fine glacis, and the country being, for a mile round, perfectly levelled, is expoſed in every direction to its guns. It has only one entrance, which is very intricate, and over a narrow cauſeway, under which the enemy had commenced mining; but fortunately had omitted to conſtruct a drawbridge, and thus the aſſailants were enabled to paſs the ditch on the cauſeway, and immediately to attack the body of the place. General Lake having made many attempts to induce the governor, M. Pedron, to ſurrender, but in vain, ordered a ſtorming party, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Monſon, on the morning of the 4th of September.

Colonel Monſon conducted the attack with the utmoſt degree of gallantry and judgment. His party moved on at half paſt four o'clock, under cover of a heavy fire from the Britiſh batteries, and arrived within one hundred yards of the fort, before it was diſcovered. As ſoon, however, as Colonel Monſon ſaw he was perceived, he endeavoured, by puſhing on with the two flank companies of the 76th, to enter the fort, along with the guard ſtationed outſide its gates behind a ſtrong breaſt-work, which covered the entrance. The colonel ſucceeded in paſſing the breaſt-work, but found the firſt gate ſhut: two ladders were immediately applied, on which Major M'Leod, of the 76th regiment, and two grenadiers, atempted to mount, but they were forced to deſiſt, by a moſt formidable row of pikemen, who menaced every

every aſſailant with certain deſtruction. A twelve-pounder was then brought up, but ſome time elapſed before it could be placed oppoſite to the gate, which was ſituated in an inconvenient direction, near the flank of a baſtion. Four or five diſcharges took place before any effect was produced, during which time (nearly twenty minutes) the ſtorming party were expoſed to a moſt ſevere and raking fire of grape, wall-pieces, and matchlocks. The principal loſs was here ſuſtained. Colonel Monſon was wounded by a pike, fired, it is ſuppoſed, from a gun; at the ſpot alſo fell four grenadier officers, the adjutant of the 76th regiment, and Lieutenant Turton, of the 4th native infantry. As ſoon as the firſt gate was blown open, the troops advanced, in a circular direction, round a ſtrong baſtion of maſonry, along a narrow road, and through two gateways, which were eaſily forced, to a fourth gateway, leading into the body of the place; during which time they were much annoyed by a heavy croſs fire in every direction. It was ſome time, attended with great difficulty and danger, before the twelve-pounder could be brought up, and when it arrived, the gate could not be forced. Upon this occaſion, the perſonal gallantry of Major M'Leod was again conſpicuous. In defiance of all oppoſition, he burſt open the wicket, and the party entered the fort with reſiſtleſs impetuoſity, and ſoon compelled the enemy to ſubmit. The commander, M. Pedron, was here taken priſoner, and ſome part of the garriſon ſurrendered; but far the greater proportion endeavouring, as is uſual in India, to eſcape in every direction, numbers leaped into the ditch, and were drowned. This affair, which was as brilliant as deciſive, laſted more than an hour, the beſieged having during that time offered a moſt gallant and vigorous defence. Their loſs was very great, amounting, in killed alone, to more than 2,000.

The fall of Ally Ghur was a circumſtance of conſiderable importance to the future proſecution of the war; it was the uſual place of reſidence of M. Perron, and the grand depôt of his warlike ſtores, a conſiderable quantity of which, and ſome tumbrils of treaſure, fell into the hands of the captors. The latter was divided, on the ſpot, among the ſtorming party, as the reward of their bravery. General Lake having garriſoned the fort, and applied a draw-bridge to the gate-way, the place may now be conſidered as impregnable to any native power. On the 7th of September, M. Perron applied to the commander in chief for permiſſion to proceed, with his family and property to Lucknow, under Britiſh protection; he added, that he had reſigned his command in Scindia's army. This meaſure was probably in part owing to the ſurrender of Ally Ghur; but M. Perron himſelf aſſigned as his motive, that he was about to be ſuperſeded by Scindia; and that the defection, treachery, and ingratitude, of his European officers, had convinced him, that further reſiſtance to the Britiſh arms was uſeleſs and ineffectual. General Lake complied with M. Perron's requeſt, and he was conducted (eſcorted by the general's own body-guard) to Lucknow, where, and upon his route, he was treated with every mark of reſpect and honour.

On the following day, the army advanced to Koorjah, a fort of ſome ſtrength, about thirty miles from Ally Ghur, and which had been evacuated by its garriſon, on intelligence being received of the fall of that fortreſs. It was here that the commander in chief received advice of the ſurrender of Lieutenant-colonel Conyngham, with five companies of ſepoys, and one gun, to a numerous body of the enemy's cavalry, commanded by M. Fleury, (a Frenchman,) at Sheikoabad. This little force had only capitulated, after repeated attacks from a body far more numerous,

rous, and after having expended its ammunition. To counteract the impreſſion which this unpleaſant affair (ſlight as the loſs was in reality) might make upon the mind of the enemy, the commander in chief immediately detached a ſtrong body of cavalry, and a brigade of infantry, to beat up M. Fleury's quarters; but before theſe detachments could effect a junction with Colonel Vandeleur (with whom they were to have co-operated, at Futty Ghur, the enemy had recroſſed the Jumna, and afterwards diſperſed.

The main army, under General Lake, reached Secundra on the 9th of September; on the morning of the 10th, it made a ſhort march to the weſtward, and on that of the 11th reached its ground of encampment near the Jehna Nullah, about ſix miles from the city of *Delhi*. On the march, intelligence was received that Scindia's force, under M. Louis Bourquien, (who had ſucceeded M. Perron,) to the number of 13,000 regular infantry, 6,000 horſe, and a conſiderable train of ordnance, had croſſed the Jumna in the night, for the purpoſe of attacking the Britiſh army.

The troops, much fatigued with a march of eighteen miles, had ſcarcely time to pitch their tents, when the enemy appeared in ſuch ſtrength, in front, as obliged the commander in chief to order the grand guard and advanced picquets to turn out, while he proceeded in perſon to reconnoitre with the whole of the cavalry, (three regiments,) and found the enemy drawn up in order of battle, and in full force. Their poſition was taken very judiciouſly on riſing ground, each flank covered by a ſwamp, beyond which their cavalry was poſted: their numerous artillery covered the front, which was further protected by a line of intrenchments, nor could they be attacked in any other direction. As the Britiſh cavalry advanced, the enemy began a moſt heavy and deſtructive cannonade. At this moment orders were

ſent

ſent to the camp, to order up the infantry and artillery; upon receiving which, the line was directed to fall in, and move to the front, by columns of grand diviſions from each battalion, while the camp was left ſtanding under the protection of the advanced picquets, and a part of the 17th regiment of native infantry. The whole of the Britiſh troops who could be brought into action on this ever memorable day amounted to about 4,500, of which number, the 27th of dragoons, the 76th of foot, and the artillery, were European alone.

Notwithſtanding the alacrity and expedition with which the Britiſh troops were got under arms, an hour elapſed before the infantry could join the cavalry, who were advanced two miles in front, and had already ſuffered a conſiderable loſs both in men and horſes: during this interval the commander in chief had a horſe ſhot under him.

Finding that it would be difficult to defeat the enemy in their preſent ſtrong poſition, General Lake, with the moſt conſummate judgment, determined on a feint, to cauſe them to quit their intrenchments, and advance on the plain. With this view the Britiſh cavalry was ordered to retire, both for the purpoſe of drawing the enemy into a purſuit, and to cover the advance of the infantry. This movement was performed wth the greateſt order and ſteadineſs, until the moment when a junction was formed with the infantry, which, on a ſufficient interval being left for that purpoſe, advanced in front, forming one line: the cavalry, who had now faced about, being in a ſecond, about forty yards in the rear of the right wing: the whole of the Britiſh force then advanced towards the enemy, the gallant commander in chief leading it, at the head of the 76th regiment.

As ſoon as the cavalry began to retire, the enemy conceiving this movement to be a real retreat, immediately

diately quitted their ſtrong poſition, and advanced with the whole of their guns, ſhouting, and diſplaying every confidence in their future triumph. They halted, however, on the unexpected and ſteady advance of the Britiſh infantry, and then commenced a tremendous fire of round, grape, and chain, ſhot, which did terrible execution. In the mean while, the Britiſh line, led by General Lake, with the undaunted bravery and the utmoſt coolneſs, without taking their muſkets from their ſhoulders, moved on towards the enemy, until within a hundred paces of their line, which then commenced a general diſcharge from all their artillery. Orders were inſtantly given to charge the enemy with bayonets: the whole Britiſh line fired a volley, and, with their commander in chief at their head, ruſhed on with ſuch impetuoſity, as to force their opponents to give way, and fly in every direction. As ſoon as the Britiſh troops halted, after the charge, General Lake, with his accuſtomed judgment, ordered the line to break into columns of companies, to allow the cavalry to charge through the intervals with their galloper-guns, which completed the victory. The enemy was purſued to the banks of the Jumna, and vaſt numbers were driven into the river.

While theſe operations took place on the right, thoſe on the left, under Major-general St. John, were equally ſucceſsful. The enemy left the whole of their artillery, 68 pieces of ordnance, and 37 tumbrils laden with ammunition, in our poſſeſſion: 24 tumbrils blew up during the action, excluſive of which, many were loſt in the Jehna Nulla, and in the Jumna. Two tumbrils, containing treaſure, were alſo taken on the field of battle. The loſs of the enemy was eſtimated at 3,000 men, nearly equal to three fourths of the whole Britiſh army! This celebrated action was fought within ſight of the minarets of the city of *Delhi*, from which it is uſually deſignated.

On

On the following day, the whole army encamped close to the Jumna oppoſite to the city of Delhi. On the 14th of September it began to croſs the river: that day, M. Bourquien, who commanded the enemy's forces in the late action, and four other French officers, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners to General Lake; and on the 16th, the commander in chief paid his firſt viſit to the unfortunate Shah Aulum, in Delhi, to congratulate his majeſty on his releaſe from the degrading bondage in which he had been ſo long held by the French faction.—Immediately after the battle of the 12th, that ſovereign had ſent to the commander in chief, to expreſs his earneſt deſire of placing his perſon and authority under the protection of the Britiſh government, and had now directed his eldeſt ſon and heir apparent, the prince Mirza Akbar Shah, to conduct General Lake to his preſence. The prince arrived at the camp at half paſt three in the afternoon, when the cavalcade was formed, and proceeded to the city of Delhi, where it arrived about ſun-ſet. The ſtreets of the city were crowded to ſuch a degree, that it was with difficulty the proceſſion could make its way to the palace; and even there freſh obſtacles awaited the cavalcade, from the numbers of people who thronged its various courts, eager to witneſs the deliverance of their ſovereign, and to hail with tranſport the generous victors.

At length the Britiſh chief was uſhered into the royal preſence, and found the unfortunate and venerable emperor, the deſcendant and repreſentative of the Tamerlanes, the Akbars, and the Aurungzebes, oppreſſed by the accumulated calamities of old age, degraded authority, extreme poverty, and loſs of ſight! His majeſty was ſeated under a canopy, ſcanty and tattered, all that remained to him of his former ſtate, with every external appearance of wretchedneſs and miſery.

It

It was the immediate object of General Lake, with united tenderneſs and reſpect, to ſooth and comfort the royal ſufferer; to aſſure him of the future protection of the Britiſh government, which would immediately employ itſelf in the formation of a permanent arrangement, for the future maintenance of the dignity and comfort of his imperial majeſty, and of the royal family; and that the nobility and great officers of ſtate at his capital, (whoſe fortunes had been deſtroyed by the uſurpation of Scindia, and the rapacity of the French adventurers,) ſhould be reſtored to their poſſeſſions and revenues.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the impreſſion which the conduct of the commander in chief, on this intereſting occaſion, made on the minds of the inhabitants of Delhi, and of all the muſſelmans in India, who had been made acquainted with the tranſactions of the memorable 16th of September, 1803. In the metaphorical language of the eaſt, the native news writers who deſcribe this extraordinary ſcene, have not ſcrupled to declare that his majeſty Shah Aulum recovered his ſight from exceſs of joy. In addition to many other marks of the royal gratitude and favour, the emperor beſtowed upon his deliverer, the ſecond title in the empire.

The reſult of General Lake's operations, equally judicious and ſpirited, at Coel, Ally Ghur, and Delhi, were highly beneficial to the Britiſh intereſts in India; while the French officers, deprived of influence and authority, became the objects of the juſt indignation of the country they had ſo long enſlaved, and found their beſt ſafety in the generoſity and protection of the victors, whoſe humane conduct and orderly deportment cauſed them to be regarded univerſally throughout the conquered provinces, as friends and deliverers. But theſe victories, great and important as they certainly were, would have loſt half their luſtre, and all their effect, did they not ſerve to enable the governor-general the more effectually to extend his wiſe, juſt,

and liberal, ſyſtem of policy, over ſo great a portion of the Indian peninſula. Already advantageouſly known throughout Aſia as the reſtorer of the ancient royal houſe of the Myſorean dominion; his raiſing from the duſt the venerable and unfortunate Mogul emperor, to enjoy, in his latter days, thoſe comforts and even neceſſaries, of which he had ſo long ſuffered the privation, and the diſperſion or ſubjugation of the enſlavers of that ſovereign, eſtabliſhed the reputation for valour, clemency, and juſtice, of the Britiſh government throughout the Eaſt. Its triumphs brought no terror, ſave to the tyrant:—and its alliance and friendſhip were conſidered by the native powers as the ſureſt pledges, to their ſeveral ſtates, of happineſs and tranquillity. Conſidering theſe events alſo in a view purely political, it will be remembered, that by their operation, the Mogul emperor being now firmly reſtored to his functions, and under the protection of the Britiſh government, no other power could now avail itſelf of the weight and influence which his name muſt ever poſſeſs amongſt the Mahometan inhabitants of Hindooſtan.

The commander in chief having made the neceſſary arrangements, at once for the ſecurity of Delhi and the preſervation to the emperor of thoſe bleſſings of peace and independence to which he had been reſtored, proceeded in purſuit of the enemy towards Agra.

During theſe tranſactions, the force under Colonel Powel, ſtationed near Allahabad, had formed a junction with the cavalry of the peiſhwa, commanded by Himmut Bahader, his principal officer in the province of Bundelcund. This united army, amounting to near 17,000 men, reached the banks of the river Cane, on the 10th of October, and found the enemy's troops in conſiderable force, encamped on the other ſide, under the command of Shumſhere Bahadur, who though in fact an officer of the peiſhwa, had, from the weakneſs of the court of Poonah, ſucceeded in making himſelf nearly independent in Bundelcund. After ſome petty

ſucceſſes,

ſucceſſes, Col. Powell croſſed the Cane on the 12th, and having ſucceeded in forcing the enemy to a general engagement, entirely defeated them after a ſhort though ſharp conteſt. In conſequence of this event the whole province was freed from the armies of Shumſhere Bahadur, and the numerous inhabitants of that valuable diſtrict became the warm friends and ſupporters of the Britiſh cauſe.

On the 2d of October General Lake reached the city of Mathura (or Muttra), where he joined Colonel Vandeleur, who had occupied it with his detachment. To the latter, ſome few days before, M. Dodernaigue and two other French officers (who had been detached by Scindia at the head of ſome regular battalions, to reinforce M. Perron in July) ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. At Mathura alſo Colonel Vandeleur had poſſeſſed himſelf of one of M. Perron's principal founderies for caſting cannon.

In two days, the whole army reached *Agra*, which was immediately ſummoned to ſurrender, but no anſwer was returned, owing, as it afterwards appeared, to the diſtruſt which the garriſon had conceived of their European officers, whom they had put into cloſe confinement. On a nearer view of the defences of the place, it was found that ſeven battalions of the enemy's regular infantry, with ſome ordnance, were encamped on the outſide of the fort, and occupied the town and the principal moſque of Agra, as well as ſome ravines which led through broken ground, from the Britiſh camp to the ditch, on the ſouth ſide of the fort, and to the Delhi gateway. Theſe ravines General Lake determined to ſeize, and to diſlodge the enemy from the town, before he proceeded further againſt the fortreſs. Accordingly, after a long and ſevere conteſt on the morning of the 10th of October, both theſe objects were attained, although with conſiderable loſs in men and officers. The enemy were entirely defeated, having ſix hundred men killed, and loſing twenty-ſix

guns with ſeveral tumbrils of ammunition. The remainder of their battalions, to the number of 2,500, agreed to ſurrender to General Lake; and marched into the Britiſh camp, priſoners of war, on the following morning. After ſome inſidious attempts of the garriſon in the fort to protract the period of negociation, and its treacherouſly firing upon the Britiſh force while it was actually depending, General Lake determined upon taking the place by ſtorm: accordingly the breaching batteries were opened on the morning of the 17th, and conſiderable impreſſion being made on the walls in the courſe of the day, the fort capitulated in the evening. At noon on the day following the garriſon, conſiſting of 5000 men, marched out, and the place was immediately occupied by the Britiſh troops. An immenſe quantity of ammunition and ſtores, and many guns, were found in the fortreſs, together with tumbrils containing treaſure to the value of twenty-four lacks of rupees, (about 280,000l.) By this important conqueſt, that of Delhi, and of Mathura, one of the great propoſed objects of General Lake's operations was completely obtained, namely, of ſecuring the navigation of the river Jumna, by a line of poſts along its banks, and the co-operation and alliance of the independent chieftains in that quarter.

The attention of the commander in chief was now directed towards the purſuit of a force of the enemy, compoſed of fifteen of M. Perron's regular battalions (thoſe which formed the detachment under M. Dodernaigue) and of two which had eſcaped from the battle of Delhi, with a numerous and well-appointed train of artillery. This powerful body, during the ſiege of Agra, occupied a poſition about thirty miles in the rear of the Britiſh army, and it was now ſuppoſed that its object was to attempt the recovery of the important poſt of Delhi. To fruſtrate this deſign, and to deſtroy ſo formidable a force, General Lake moved from Agra on the 27th of October, and on the 29th took

up

up his ground on the north-weſt of Futtypore Sikree. On the 30th, the army made a march of twenty miles, leaving their guns and baggage behind, properly protected, in order to gain upon the enemy. On the next day, another march of twenty miles was made, and the commander in chief encamped nearly on the ground which the enemy had quitted in the morning. Animated to the greateſt exertion by this intelligence, the purſuit became now much more eager, and General Lake determined to puſh on the whole of the cavalry, in the hope of delaying the enemy by a light engagement, until the Britiſh infantry ſhould come up; and alſo to take advantage of any confuſion which might ariſe in the attack upon the enemy's guns and baggage. With theſe views, the commander in chief, with the cavalry, proceeded in the purſuit at twelve o'clock the ſame night, and having marched a diſtance of twenty-five miles in little more than ſix hours, came up with the enemy about ſeven o'clock the following morning, whoſe force amounted to about nine thouſand regular infantry, ſeventy-two guns, and from four to five thouſand horſe. Previouſly to this extraordinary march, the infantry were ordered to follow at three o'clock in the morning.

When the Britiſh troops reached the enemy, the latter appeared to be retreating in ſuch confuſion, that General Lake was induced to try the effect of an attack with cavalry alone. The enemy, however, whoſe operations were concealed by the clouds of duſt, raiſed by the movement of ſo large a body of horſe, ſucceeded in preventing for a period its rapid advance, by cutting through a large reſervoir of water, and thus rendering the road nearly impaſſable. In conſequence of which delay, they were enabled to take up a moſt advantageous poſition, having their right in front of the village of Laſwaree, and thrown back upon a rivulet, whoſe banks were ſteep and difficult of acceſs; their left upon the village of Mohaulpore, and their

their whole front concealed by high grafs, and protected by a powerful line of artillery. Unaware of this change in the enemy's difpofition, General Lake, therefore, proceeded in his original intention, and directed the advanced guard, and the 1ft brigade of cavalry, to move upon the point where the enemy had been obferved in motion, but which proved to be the left of their new pofition. The remainder of the cavalry was ordered to attack in fucceffion, as foon as they could form after paffing the rivulet.

In confequence of this order, Colonel Vandeleur, and Major Griffiths, at the head of their corps, made a charge with the utmoft gallantry and effect. The enemy's line was forced, and the cavalry penetrated into the village, and captured feveral guns; the fucceffive attacks of the other brigades of cavalry, were conducted with the fame fpirit and equal fuccefs. But, the fire from the enemy's remaining artillery was fo galling, that it was found prudent to withdraw the cavalry out of its reach; which was effected with perfect order and fteadinefs, fome of the enemy's ordnance ftill remaining in its poffeffion.

About noon on this ever-memorable day, the Britifh infantry arrived (after a dreadfully fatiguing march of twenty-five miles) on the banks of the rivulet. As reft and refreftment was abfolutely neceffary, during the time that they halted for this purpofe, the enemy fent a meffage to the commander in chief, offering to furrender their guns on certain conditions. Anxious to prevent the effufion of blood, General Lake directed a reply to be written, in which he acquiefced to the propofition, but limited them to one hour to execute its terms. In the mean while the following difpofition of the whole force was made for a general attack, fhould the enemy allow the prefcribed time to elapfe.

The Britifh infantry was formed into two columns on the left; the firft, compofed of the right wing, under Major-

Major-gen. Ware, was deſtined to aſſault the village of Mohaulpore, and to turn the enemy's right flank, which, ſince the morning had been thrown back, leaving a conſiderable ſpace between it and the rivulet. The ſecond, under Major-general St. John, was ordered to ſupport the firſt column. The third brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Macan, was directed to ſupport the infantry; Lieutenant-colonel Vandeleur, with the ſecond, was detached to the right of the Britiſh army, to watch the enemy's left to avail himſelf of any confuſion in their line, and to attack them ſhould they retreat. The firſt brigade of cavalry, under Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, compoſed the reſerve, and was formed between the ſecond and third brigades. As many of the field-pieces as could be brought up, and the galloper guns, formed four different batteries to ſupport the attack. It muſt here be obſerved, that ſince the morning the enemy had formed their infantry into two lines, with their right thrown back, the firſt line to the eaſtward, and covering Mohaulpoor, and the ſecond to the weſtward of that village.

At the expiration of the time which General Lake had allowed the enemy, no reply having been received, the Britiſh infantry advanced to the attack, moving along the bank of the rivulet, through high graſs and broken ground, which afforded ſome cover. As ſoon as it became expoſed to the enemy's guns, the four Britiſh batteries commenced their fire, and continued to advance notwithſtanding the vaſt ſuperiority of the enemy's artillery. The cannonade on both ſides was extremely ſevere, and maintained with the greateſt vigour and ſpirit. The artillery of the enemy was extremely well ſerved, and they threw grape from large mortars, as well as from guns of a very heavy calibre.

When the 76th regiment, which headed the attack, had arrived within one hundred and fifty paces of the

the enemy, it was so much exposed, and men fell so fast, that the commander-in-chief judged it preferable to proceed to the attack with that regiment, and as many of the native infantry as had closed to the front, rather than wait till the remainder of the column, which had been much impeded in its advance, should be able to form. As soon as this small body of brave men arrived within reach of the enemy's canniſter-ſhot, a moſt tremendous fire opened upon them. The loſs ſuſtained was ſevere, and, under ſuch a cannonade, it was impoſſible to make a regular advance. The enemy's cavalry now attempted to charge, but was repulſed by the fire of this gallant body of Britiſh infantry; it rallied, however, at a ſhort diſtance, and aſſumed ſo menacing an aſpect, that the commander-in-chief ordered it to be charged in its turn, by the Britiſh horſe, which was executed with the utmoſt gallantry and ſucceſs, by the 29th regiment of dragoons, under the command of Captain Wade, Major Griffiths being at that inſtant unfortunately killed by a cannon ſhot. The remainder of the infantry arrived in time to join in the attack of the enemy's reſerve, which was formed in the rear of their firſt line.

About this time General Ware fell dead, by a cannon ſhot; which event, from the courage and ſkill which always diſtinguiſhed that gallant officer, may well be regarded as a public loſs. The command of his column devolved upon Colonel Macdonald, who, though wounded, executed its important duties, at this trying moment, in the moſt exemplary manner.

The enemy oppoſed a vigorous reſiſtance to the laſt, and did not abandon their poſition until they had loſt all their guns. Even then their left wing endeavoured to retreat in good order, but they were broken in upon by Lieutenant-colonel Vandeleur's diviſion of cavalry, which cut ſeveral of them to pieces,

pieces, and drove the reſt in priſoners, with the whole of the enemy's baggage.

The loſs ſuſtained by the Britiſh troops, in the atchievement of this complete victory, was ſevere, amounting to nearly two hundred killed (in which number were included ſeveral valuable officers) and nearly ſeven hundred wounded. Of the enemy, two thouſand were made priſoners, and by far the greater number of the remainder were deſtroyed upon the field of battle.

There remained in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops, after the battle, the whole of the enemy's baggage and camp equipage; all their elephants, camels, and bullocks; 72 pieces of cannon, ſerviceable, and in excellent order; and a vaſt quantity of ammunition. Three tumbrils laden with treaſure, were likewiſe the fruits of the victory, and 5,000 ſtand of arms, which had been thrown down by the enemy, were found in the field of battle.

Thus terminated, at four o clock in the evening of the 1ſt of November, 1803, the *battle of Laſwaree*, in which Britiſh valour and ſteadineſs were ſo eminently conſpicuous, and which completely ſubverted Scindia's hoſtile power, and formidable reſources in Hindooſtan, and thoſe of the French force in that quarter. Great part of the army had been under arms for ſixteen hours, and had marched, in the courſe of two days and nights, a diſtance of more than ſixty-five miles! This great victory muſt, however, principally be attributed to the admirable ſkill, judgment, heroic valour, and activity, of General Lake, who thus at once conſummated his triumphs, and terminated his campaign. During the heat of the action, he was expoſed to one of the moſt ſevere trials, to which Providence has ever put human fortitude. On his horſe falling under him, pierced by ſeveral ſhot; his ſon (a moſt promiſing young officer, who conſtantly at-

tended his father's perſon) diſmounted, and offered his horſe to the general, who at firſt refuſed, but on his repeated ſolicitations, mounted, and Major Lake mounted a horſe from one of the troops of cavalry: in a moment, a ſhot ſtruck the ſon, and wounded him ſeverely. At this inſtant, the commander in chief found it neceſſary to head the infantry in the advance, and to leave Major Lake wounded on the field! A more affecting ſcene can hardly be preſented to the imagination. Our readers will rejoice, that at the cloſe of the battle, the moſt agonizing ſuſpence was terminated, by the general finding his ſon ſtill alive, and his wound not likely to prove dangerous.

The operations of the Britiſh arms thus glorioufly concluded on the north-weſtern frontier of Oude, we ſhall now revert to the campaign in the Deccan, where we left General Welleſley eagerly following up his ſplendid victory, at Aſſye. It will be remembered, that Colonel Stevenſon had been detached in the beginning of October, towards Boorhampoor and Aſſer Ghur, for the purpoſe of reducing thoſe places. The former was taken poſſeſſion of without reſiſtance, on the 16th, and the following day he proceeded to Aſſer Ghur, whence the enemy's infantry precipitately retired on his approach, and which place, after ſome ineffectual attempts on the part of the garriſon to gain time by the uſual artifices of Indian negociation, conſented to ſurrender on terms indeed highly advantageous to the beſieged, but not leſs ſo to the victors, if it be conſidered, that this fortreſs was deemed by the enemy impregnable, and that its fall was of the utmoſt importance to a ſpeedy termination of the con teſt.

Whilſt Colonel Stevenſon was thus ſucceſsfully employed, the unceaſing activity of General Welleſley was productive of freſh triumphs to the Britiſh arms,

arms, and of apprehenſion and diſmay to the enemy. On the 25th of October, the diviſion of the Britiſh army, commanded by him, re-aſcended the Adjauntee Ghaut, and marched to the ſouthward; intelligence being received, that the Berar rajah had paſſed the hills which form the frontier of the province of Candeiſh, and was proceeding towards the river Godavery. On the 29th, General Welleſley arrived at Aurungabad, where he learned that the Bhoonſla had gradually advanced to the eaſtward, and was at that moment at Lackeegaun, about 20 miles north from Pulteim. The rajah, finding himſelf thus hotly purſued, endeavoured by various ſtratagems to elude the vigilance of the Britiſh commander. Between the nights of the 29th and 30th of October, he changed his camp five times. With a further view to diſtract General Welleſley's attention he detached a body of 5,000 horſe, to intercept a valuable convoy of ſupplies for the Britiſh army, which was diſtant only a few days march. But his deſign was ſeen through, and fruſtrated by the ſagacity and activity of the Britiſh commander, who ſtill continued to watch and harraſs the army of the rajah, confiding in the ſtrength of the party under whoſe eſcort the convoy was placed, and the ſkill and bravery of its commander. Nor was he diſappointed: the convoy was attacked by the rajah's cavalry at Amber, but Captain Baynes, who commanded the Britiſh detachment, repulſed it with conſiderable loſs, ſecured the whole of the ſupplies, and conducted them in triumph, a few days afterwards, to the Britiſh camp. This ſucceſs ſtill further encreaſed the rajah's efforts to avoid a general engagement, by every means that activity and local knowledge could furniſh.

In the mean while, Scindia, who ſaw all his projects ſubverted, his French eſtabliſhment and alliance utterly deſtroyed, his provinces conquered, his

fortreſſes in the Deccan captured, and even his capital threatened by the victorious Britiſh, found that his beſt policy was to negociate. Accordingly, on the 11th of November, he ſent an ambaſſador to General Welleſley's camp at Jaum, to propoſe a treaty of peace.

That officer, well aware that to gain time (the uſual object of Mahratta ſubterfuge) was his purpoſe, yet anxious to evince the ſincere wiſh of the Britiſh government for the reſtoration of tranquillity, received him with every demonſtration of reſpect and ſatisfaction. After various conferences, on the 23d of November a ceſſation of arms was agreed upon, between Scindia and the Britiſh force in the Deccan and province of Guzerat. The principal condition of this truce was, that the army of the former ſhould occupy a poſition forty miles to the left of Elichpore, and that the Britiſh force ſhould not advance farther into the territories of Scindia.

While theſe negociations were on foot, the Berar prince had moved towards his own dominions, and General Welleſley had deſcended the mountains by Bajoorah, in order to co-operate with Colonel Stevenſon in the reduction of the ſtrong fortreſs of Gawil Ghur, on which ſervice that officer had been detached after the fall of Aſſeer Ghur. On the 28th of November, General Welleſley came up with the greater part of the Bhoonſla's infantry, ſtrengthened by a conſiderable body of Scindia's regular horſe: And as the latter had not fulfilled the conditions of the truce he had himſelf demanded with ſuch eagerneſs, General Welleſley reſolved, notwithſtanding the eager remonſtrances and proteſtations of Scindia's ambaſſador, (ſtill in the Britiſh camp,) to attack the enemy with all poſſible celerity.

General Welleſley immediately moved forward to Parterly, where he was joined by Colonel Stevenſon's diviſion, and whence the confederates had retired,

retired, although their rear was ſtill diſcernible from a lofty tower near the ſpot. The extreme heat of the day, and the fatigue of the troops, diſinclined General Welleſley from a further purſuit of the enemy until the evening. But the Britiſh troops were not long halted, before large bodies of horſe were obſerved in front; and upon advancing the picquets in conſequence, the whole army of the confederated Mahratta chiefs was diſtinctly perceived, formed in a long line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, extending in front nearly five miles on the plains of Argaum.

General Welleſley, finding that the enemy was thus prepared for a general action, loſt not a moment in advancing with the whole of his army in one column;—the Britiſh cavalry leading, in a direction nearly parallel to that of the enemy's line. On a nearer approach to the confederated force, the Britiſh army was formed in two lines, the firſt of which was compoſed of the infantry, the ſecond of the horſe: the right wing was advanced, in order to preſs upon the left of the enemy; the Britiſh left was ſupported by the Myſore cavalry. On arriving very cloſe to the enemy's line, the 74th and 78th regiments were attacked by a large body of Perſians, which, after a deſperate conflict, thoſe gallant corps ſucceeded in totally deſtroying; and Scindia's cavalry, being at the ſame time repulſed with great loſs by the 1ſt battalion of the 6th regiment, the whole line of the enemy gave way, and retreated with the utmoſt precipitation and confuſion, leaving in the poſſeſſion of the victors 38 pieces of cannon and all their ammunition. The Britiſh cavalry immediately purſued, deſtroyed many of the fugitives, and captured the whole of their elephants and baggage. The loſs on the part of the Britiſh forces was very inconſiderable.

After this action, which, if not ſo brilliant, was certainly

certainly not leſs deciſive than that of Aſſye, General Welleſley immediately moved towards *Gawil Ghur* in Berar, for the purpoſe of inveſting that fortreſs, conſidered to be one of the ſtrongeſt in India, and hitherto deemed by the natives to be impregnable. For this purpoſe, he arrived at Elichpoor on the 5th of December, and halted on the 6th, in order to ſettle the plan of the propoſed ſiege with Colonel Stevenſon, and likewiſe to eſtabliſh an hoſpital for the wounded in the battle of Argaum.

The fort of Gawil Ghur is ſituated in a range of mountains, between the ſources of the Taptee and Poonah rivers. It ſtands on a lofty mountain in this range, and conſiſts of one complete inner fort, which fronts to the ſouth where the rock is moſt ſteep; and an outer fort, which covers the approach to it from the north by the village of Labada; all theſe walls are ſtrongly built, and fortified by ramparts and towers. The communications with the fort are through three gates; one to the ſouth, with the inner fort; one to the north-weſt, with the outer fort; and one to the third with the north wall. The aſcent to the firſt is very ſteep, and is practicable only for men; that to the ſecond is by a road for the communications of the garriſon with the countries to the ſouthward, but the road paſſes round the weſt ſide of the fort, and is expoſed, for a conſiderable diſtance, to its fire; it is ſo narrow as to make it impracticable for regular approaches, and the rock is ſcarped on each ſide; this road alſo leads no farther than the gate. The communication with the northern gate is direct from the village of Labada, and here the ground is level with that of the fort; but the road leads through the mountains for about thirty miles from Elichpoor, and it was obvious, that the labour and difficulty of moving ordnance and ſtores thence to Labada, would be very great. Upon the moſt mature deliberation, however, the latter point

of

of attack was determined upon; and as Colonel Stevenson had long been deſtined, and was indeed equipped, for that ſervice, his corps was directed to make the principal attack by Labada, and that under General Welleſley was to cover the operation of the ſiege, and, if poſſible, carry into effect attacks upon the ſouthward and weſtward.

On the 7th of December, both diviſions marched from Elichpoor, and, from that day till the 12th, the troops of Colonel Stevenſon went through a ſeries of laborious ſervice, ſuch as had ſcarcely been ever witneſſed. The heavy ordnance were dragged up, over mountains and through ravines, for nearly thirty miles, by roads which it had been previouſly neceſſary for the troops to make for the purpoſe.

On the 12th at night, Colonel Stevenſon erected two batteries, for braſs and iron guns, to breach the outer fort and the third wall; and one to clear and deſtroy the defences on the point of attack. A fourth battery was opened by General Welleſley's diviſion, on the mountain, under the ſouthern gate, with a view to breach the wall near that gate, or at leaſt to divert and diſtract the enemy's attention. On the night of the 16th, the breaches of the outer wall of the fort were deemed practicable, and a ſtorming party was ordered for the attack, at ten o'clock on the following morning, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Kenny. At the ſame time, two attacks were to be made from the ſouthward, the one on the ſouth gate, by a ſtrong detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, and the other of a ſimilar force on the gate of the north-weſt, under Lieutenant-colonel Chalmers. Theſe latter diſpoſitions were calculated ſolely to draw the enemy's attention from the real point of aſſault. At the appointed hour, the three parties moved forward;—that under Colonel Chalmers reached the north-weſt gate juſt as the enemy were attempting to eſcape through it, from the bayonets

bayonets of the aſſailants under Col. Kenny. A dreadful ſlaughter enſued, and Colonel Chalmers entered without difficulty. The wall in the inner fort, in which no breach had been made, was now to be carried: after ſome attempts upon the gate of communication between the inner and outward fort, a place was at length found at which it was poſſible to eſcalade the wall. Here Captain Campbell, with the light infantry of the 94th regiment, fixed the ladders, ſcaled the wall, and opened the gate to the ſtorming party, who were quickly maſters of the place; the garriſon was numerous, and numbers of it were ſlain.

By the ſucceſs of this timely, vigorous, and brilliant, enterpriſe, the war was brought to a ſpeedy concluſion. The Rajah of Berar, awakened to a ſenſe of his danger, determined upon an immediate and ſeparate peace, without waiting to conſult the wiſhes or opinion of his ally; and without the loſs of a day, diſpatched an ambaſſador to the camp of General Welleſley, at Deogaum, in the vicinity of his recent conqueſt; and the negociation for a treaty of peace immediately commenced, and was concluded and ſigned on the part of the Britiſh government, and the Rajah of Berar, on the 17th of December, 1803.

On the part of the rajah it was agreed, Firſt, to renounce all adherence to the confederacy formed againſt the Britiſh government, between Scindia, himſelf, and other chiefs; and to engage to give no aſſiſtance to thoſe chiefs, ſhould they continue the war. Secondly, to cede to the company, in perpetual ſovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the fort and diſtrict of Balaſore; alſo all the territories, the revenues of which he had previouſly collected in conjunction with the nizam, together with all thoſe ſituated to the weſtward of the river Wurdah. And laſtly, to engage never to take, or retain in his ſervice, any Frenchman, or the ſubject of any Euro-

pean

pean or American ſtate, the government of which might be at war with the Britiſh government, or any Britiſh ſubject, whether Indian or European, without the conſent of that government.

The Britiſh government agreed, that the forts of Nornullah and Gawil Ghur ſhould be reſtored to the Rajah of Berar, together with the diſtricts dependant upon them; that the river Wurdah, from its ſource to the Godavery, ſhould be the boundary between the dominions of the Nizam and the Rajah of Berar; that no aid or countenance ſhould be given to any diſcontented relations or ſubjects of the rajah who might fly from, or rebel againſt, his authority; and finally, it was agreed, in order the more effectually to preſerve the relations of amity dtn good underſtanding between the contracting parties, that accredited miniſters from each government ſhould conſtantly reſide at the court of the other.

This treaty, ratified by the Rajah of Berar on the 25th of December, and tranſmitted to Calcutta, was ſpeedily followed by one with Scindia. That reſtleſs prince, finding that no chance exiſted of gratifying his ambition and revenge at the expence of the Britiſh government; having exhauſted his reſources and expedients, and without an ally; ſent inſtructions to his ambaſſador, (who ſtill followed General Welleſley's army,) ſeriouſly to open negociations for a durable and definitive treaty of peace: to which meaſure that officer acceded. By his firmneſs and deciſive tone, the treaty was concluded in a few days; and on the 30th day of December, 1803, a peace between the Britiſh government and Scindia was ſigned in the Engliſh camp at Surge Angengaum. Its principal conditions were as follow.

On the part of Scindia it was agreed, firſt, to cede to the company in perpetual ſovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights, in the Douab, to-

gether with all his forts, territories, rights, and intereſts, which lie to the northward of the dominions of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Judpoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud: ſecondly, to cede in like manner the fort and territory of Baroach, in the Guzerat, and the fort and territory of Ahmednughur, in the Deccan, and likewiſe all the territories which belonged to him before the commencement of the war, which are ſituated to the ſouthward of the Adjuntee hills in the Deccan, including all the diſtricts between that range of mountains and the Godavery river: thirdly, to renounce for ever all claims upon the Emperor Shah Aulem, and to engage never again to interfere with that monarch: and laſtly, not to take any Frenchman, or the ſubject of any European or American ſtate, the government of which might be at war with the Britiſh government, or any Britiſh ſubject, whether European or Indian, without the conſent of that government.

On the other hand it was agreed, firſt, to reſtore to Scindia the fort of Aſſeer Ghur, and the city of Boorhampoor, in the Deccan, and the forts of Dohud and Powan Ghur, with the territories in Candeiſh and Guzerat, appertaining to theſe forts: ſecondly, to allow Scindia, under the protection of the Britiſh government, to retain certain lands, which he had long held in his family, by gift from the kings of Hindooſtan; and that certain other lands, ſituated in the provinces conquered by the Engliſh, in Hindooſtan, which were held in jaghire by perſons belonging to the family of the late Madhagee Scindia, ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of thoſe perſons; and further, to prevent any individual from incurring loſs, or ſuffering diſtreſs by this arrangement, that the company ſhould either pay penſions, or grant lands in jaghire, to ſuch other perſons as Scindia ſhould name, provided the ſum to be paid did not exceed ſeventeen lacks of rupees by the year: thirdly,

to

to reſtore to Scindia certain lands and villages, ſituated in the peiſhwa's dominions, and lately taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh government or its allies, and which the family of Scindia had long held as a perſonal eſtate: laſtly, Scindia was invited to partake of the benefits of the ſubſidiary treaties, exiſting between the Britiſh government and the peiſhwa and nizam; and it was ſtipulated, that for the future, accredited miniſters from each government ſhould conſtantly reſide at the court of the other.

The treaty was ratified by Scindia, and returned to General Welleſley for tranſmiſſion to the ſeat of government. On the 15th of January, 1804, that with the Rajah of Berar was ratified by the governor-general in council; and, on the 13th of February, that with Scindia was alſo ratified by the Marquis Welleſley, who immediately cauſed the complete reſtoration of peace with the Mahratta princes to be proclaimed with the uſual forms, throughout the Britiſh empire in India.

The thanks of parliament were voted to the governor-general, and the commanders, officers, and ſoldiers, of the ſeveral armies, which had ſhared in the glory of the conteſt. His majeſty was alſo further pleaſed to create General Lake a peer of the realm, and General Welleſley a Knight of the Bath.

Having thus brought up the affairs of India to the year 1804, we proceed to detail the occurrences of Europe, as far as Great Britain was concerned in them, during the ſame year.

On the 14th of February, 1804, it was publicly announced by an official bulletin, at the palace of St. James's, that, on that day, his majeſty was *much indiſpoſed;* and a ſucceſſion of ſimilar notices left little doubt of the ſerious nature of the communication. The alarm and conſternation thus excited, throughout the metropolis, and the whole empire, is more eaſily to be conceived than expreſſed. The dreadful

viſitation of 1789 on our beloved ſovereign, was preſent to every mind. The uneaſineſs, of that peririod, and the height to which the differences of opinion, both in the legiſlature and the public, had proceeded, on the mode to be adopted for ſupplying the temporary ſuſpenſion of the executive branch of the conſtitution, was recollected with increaſed diſmay and apprehenſion. No proviſion had been ſuggeſted by the wiſdom of parliament on that occaſion (or on the more recent alarm in 1801, when it was univerſally ſuppoſed, that another attack of the ſame nature, although in a ſlighter degree, had been experienced), to meet the inconveniences neceſſarily attendant on a ſimilar calamity. But if the public mind was thus agitated during a period of profound peace, how muſt its anxiety be now increaſed, when every exertion the country could make, was employed to repel the threatened invaſion of the moſt powerful and infuriate enemy Britain had ever encountered?—Upon the nature of the malady which afflicted the beſt of ſovereigns and of men, we are precluded, by the delicacy of the ſubject, from offering the ſlighteſt conjecture; and as there was no parliamentary communication upon that head, nothing ſufficiently authentic remains, to eſtabliſh any fact reſpecting it, or to ſatisfy the ſolicitude of the public. A more pleaſing taſk remains for us, which we proceed to execute with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction; that of detailing the different circumſtances which gradually diſpelled the general uneaſineſs, and induced the univerſal hope in the perfect and permanent recovery of our virtuous and beloved ſovereign.

On the 27th of February, twelve days after the notification of his majeſty's illneſs, the firſt bulletin appeared which could be ſaid to hold out any proſpect of its favourable or ſpeedy termination; it announced the opinion of the ſubſcribing phyſicians to be, "that his

his majeſty was ſtill better than he was the day before, and appears to be gradually advancing towards recovery." Of this tendency, with very little variation, were the communications until March the eleventh, when they aſſumed a more decided tone; and the laſt, three days after (the 14th), confidently mentioned "the daily recovery of his majeſty.

The declarations in parliament of the chancellor of the exchequer, on the 29th of February, that there was "no neceſſary ſuſpenſion of the royal functions," and of the lord chancellor, on the 14th of March, "that the lords commiſſioners were warranted in expreſſing the royal aſſent to ſeveral bills which had already paſſed through both houſes of parliament," tended, in a great meaſure, to allay the ferment in the public mind, and reſtore tranquillity to the boſom of an affectionate and loyal people.

On the 29th of March, the ſum of £265,326 was was voted in the houſe of commons to Admiral Lord Hood, his officers and crews, being the value of the ſhips deſtroyed and captured at Toulon.

At a moment when both king and people appeared well ſatisfied with the perſons who were conducting the affairs of the government; at a moment when the prime miniſter, Mr. Addington, ſeemed to poſſeſs the confidence and good-will of the country; a party, or a co operation of diſcordant parties, ſuddenly appeared, *in the parliament only*, and determined to impede the adminiſtration of affairs, by enforcing a change in the miniſtry. His majeſty at length conſented to a change; Mr. Pitt became prime miniſter for a ſecond time on the 12th of May, 1804, and Mr. Addington retired, with the greateſt honour to himſelf untitled, and unpenſioned, though he afterwards accepted the title of Viſcount Sidmouth.

The firſt military operation of any conſequence which occurred in the courſe of the year, was the capture

capture of the Engliſh ſettlement of Goree, on the coaſt of Africa, by a ſmall French force, under the command of the Chevalier Mahé, which effected a landing on the rocks to the eaſt ſide of the town, where the ſurf raged with the leaſt violence, on the morning of the 18th of January, 1804. Having overcome the ſmall force which Col. Frazer the commandant had poſted there, the enemy ſucceeded in penetrating through the town, and in ſurpriſing the main guard, of which he gained poſſeſſion, though with ſome loſs, and in the courſe of the day reduced Colonel Frazer to the neceſſity of capitulating; the force of the Engliſh being reduced to twenty-five white men, and that of the enemy being conſiderably augmented by the landing of the whole ſtrength of the expedition, which had been fitted out at Cayenne for this purpoſe.

This conqueſt, however, did not long remain in the hands of the enemy. On the 7th of the March following, Captain Dixon, of his majeſty's frigate Inconſtant, with a ſtore-ſhip and ſome ſloops under his command, having arrived off the iſland of Goree, and ſuſpecting the ſettlement to be in the hands of the enemy, diſpatched his firſt lieutenant to aſcertain the fact: who not returning, nor making the ſignal agreed upon, Captain Dixon commenced hoſtilities by cutting out a ſhip in the harbour, and ſtationing his ſmall force in ſuch a poſition as to cut off all ſuccours from Senegal. On the following morning, as he was preparing to attack the town, he was agreeably ſurpriſed to ſee the Engliſh colours hoiſted over the French, and ſhortly after received information that the garriſon had capitulated to the officer ſent on ſhore. He conſequently ſtood into the harbour, anchored, and diſembarked a ſufficient number of troops to ſecure his conqueſt.—Thus was the ſettlement recaptured, and 300 black and white

white troops made prisoners without a blow being struck.

Early in spring, a most heavy calamity occurred to the country, in the loss of the Apollo frigate, of 38 guns, Captain Dixon, and the greater part of her convoy, off Cape Mondego, on the coast of Portugal. She had sailed from the Cove of Cork, in company with his majesty's ship Carysfort, and sixty-nine sail of merchantmen, bound for the West Indies, on the 26th of March. On the 2d of April, the Apollo and her convoy went on shore, and with difficulty twenty-nine of the latter were saved, and proceeded with the Carysfort frigate on their voyage. To what circumstance this disastrous event was owing has never yet been fairly accounted for; whether to the captain's not having kept a proper reckoning, or to his having taken charge of some vessels bound for Lisbon and Oporto; but whether it were to private or public mismanagement, certain it is, that the loss to the nation was that of a fine frigate, her captain, many of her officers, and sixty of her crew, with forty sail of merchant ships, richly laden, and more than five hundred seamen.

On the 15th of May, the accession of Mr. Pitt to the office of prime minister, gave the country a new naval administration. Under the circumstances of unparalleled difficulty in which our naval affairs were situated, it certainly was matter of the utmost moment to place at their head a successor to Earl St. Vincent, who should at once be able and popular, and possess sufficient talents to restore them to the prosperous condition in which they had been left by Earl Spencer. The appointment of Lord Melville (heretofore Mr. Dundas) as first lord of the admiralty, appeared therefore utterly strange and unaccountable, as it was well known, that although, as a statesman, he had filled almost every high office under the various administrations of this country for the last twenty years,

years, with the exception of that to which he was now called, he was utterly unqualified, by his total ignorance of naval matters, for his propoſed ſituation. But, as ſubſequent events have not only neceſſitated Lord Melville to retire from his ſituation at the admiralty, but have tumbled him headlong from the eminence where his good fortune had placed him, we are glad to have it in our power to ſtate, to the credit of this fallen miniſter, that to him the *civil* department of the navy was indebted for meaſures at once timely and deciſive. But the principal ſervice which the new firſt lord of the admiralty rendered to the navy, and to his country, was by laying down new ſhips of the line, and frigates, in the king's yards, and by reſtoring the practice of contracting for the building of others in thoſe of the merchants, which had been totally laid aſide; and thus providing for the future exiſtence of our beſt and ſureſt defence.

On the appointment of Lord Melville, much apprehenſion prevailed in the navy, that thoſe predilections which he was ſuppoſed to entertain (in common with all thoſe who come from the ſame part of the world) for his countrymen, would have filled up every ſubordinate ſtation with Scotchmen. It is, however, but juſtice to declare, that in this reſpect much impartiality governed his conduct during the period when he preſided at the admiralty; and, ſo great were his fears of incurring this cenſure, that although ſufficient grounds exiſted (which, by ſubſequent failures, have been too fatally confirmed) for the removal of ſome very improper appointments, yet he did not take advantage of his power, but continued thoſe men in office and ſituations, much to the diſadvantage and diſcredit of the country. It may alſo be aſſerted, with truth, that during his adminiſtration, mutual confidence, harmony, and ſatisfaction, were, in a conſiderable degree, reſtored to the navy.

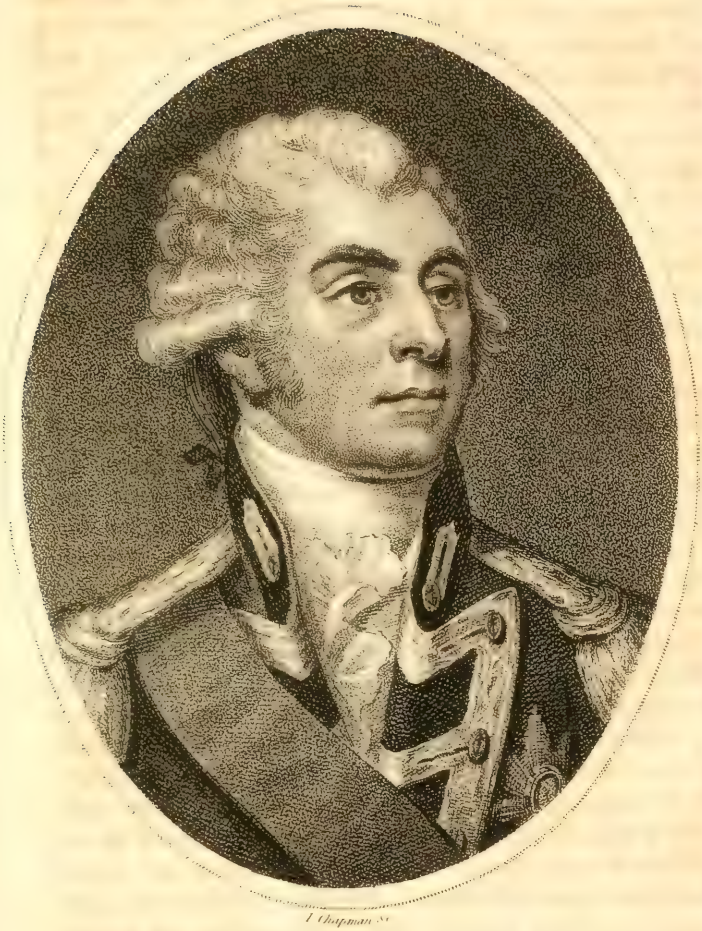
To all thoſe points of ſervice, on which we have endeavoured

endeavoured to render Lord Melville every credit, the talents of the new first lord of the admiralty were perfectly competent; and his indefatigable turn for business, enabled him to apply them with ease to himself, and satisfaction to others. But here his merits end. Far other qualities did it require, than he was known to possess, to wield the power of the British fleets, and direct their thunder in awful vengeance against the enemy. The few warlike events we have to detail, which took place under his direction, shew him to have been manifestly incapable of conducting a naval war. They exhibit as much deficiency in judgment and imbecility in execution, in the military department of his office, as he was intelligent and vigirous in its civil branch: and another inactive and inglorious year sunk the British nation in her own eyes, and in those of Europe.

On the 16th of May, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, in the Antelope frigate, and some sloops of war, to prevent the junction of the enemy's flotilla from Flushing with that at Ostend. The failure of success principally arose from the want of gun-boats, which, from the depth of water in which these vessels move, could alone act against the enemy with effect. Fifty-nine sail of the Flushing division reached Ostend in safety; and the English force, on the falling of the tide, was obliged to haul off into deep water, after being nearly a whole day engaged, and the loss of about fifty men in killed and wounded.

In the month of August, another attempt was made on that part of the French flotilla which lay at anchor in the road of Boulogne, by Captain Owen of the Immortalité frigate, and the sloops of war and cutters under his command; but with slender success. And on the 24th of July, and 2d of August, Captain Oliver, of the Melpomene, was equally unfortunate in his attempt upon the enemy's vessels in Havre Pier; some damage, however, was done to the town, by

the ſhells and carcaſes thrown into it on that occaſion. But the chief attempt of this kind was made towards the latter end of the year, when a great proportion of the enemy's flotilla having aſſembled in ſafety and in conſiderable force at Boulogne, the alarm of invaſion univerſally prevailed. It was at this period, that a project for its deſtruction was ſet on foot, of the ſucceſs of which the greateſt hopes were entertained; as it was well known, that Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville had given it their entire approbation, and that the partizans of the government anticipated a reſult, which ſhould at once confound the deſigns of France, and eſtabliſh the ſuperiority of the preſent naval adminiſtration over their predeceſſors in office. This plan, which ſome wretched projector had influence enough to induce Lord Melville to countenance, was one, which, to every experienced naval officer, appeared open to the ſevereſt animadverſion. It was principally to be carried into effect through the medium of copper veſſels, of an oblong form, containing a quantity of combuſtibles, and ſo conſtructed as to explode in a given time, by means of clock-work.—Theſe veſſels were to be towed and faſtened under the bottoms of the enemy's gun-boats, by a ſmall raft, rowed by one man, who being ſeated up to the chin in water, might poſſibly eſcape detection in a dark night. Fire-ſhips of different conſtruction were alſo to be employed in this projected attack. The moſt active and enterpriſing officers were diſtributed in the different exploſion veſſels, and the whole put under the orders and direction of Admiral Lord Keith, commanding in the Downs, who was to cover the ſmaller force with his powerful ſquadron. The appearance of 150 of the enemy's flotilla on the outſide of the pier of Boulogne, determined the moment of attack, and an early day in October was fixed upon for this important operation. It is not eaſy to deſcribe the mingled ſenſation of anxiety and confidence, which the length of time, and the extent of the preparation for



J. Chapman Sc.

ADMIRAL LORD KEITH.

Published as the Act directs Feb 1 1802

for this enterprise had created in the public mind. The latter, however, far predominated, and was confirmed by the rumours which were industriously spread that the first lord of the admiralty would himself superintend the execution of his plan, and that Mr. Pitt and other of the ministers were to be witnesses of its success from the elevation of Walmer castle. To such a pitch had this infatuation risen, that accounts in the public papers were published, before it was possible that the issue of the contest could be known in the metropolis, announcing, in the most enthusiastic and exaggerated terms, its complete success in the utter destruction of 150 of the enemy's ships, (the whole number on the outside of the pier,) and congratulating the country on the acquisition of such a naval minister as Lord Melville, for whom they claimed the whole merit of the plan, and no small share of that of its execution! The joy and exultation to which those fabrications (written in anticipation of the event) gave birth, were lowered gradually by the non-appearance of official statements; and, when Lord Keith's account appeared some few days afterwards, totally subsided, and gave way to sentiments of a very opposite nature.

On a comparison of the English and French accounts of this affair, it may, we think, be fairly stated as follows. On the 2d of October, Admiral Lord Keith, with his formidable fleet, anchored at about a league and half from the north to the west of the port of Boulogne. In the course of the day, a sufficient force was thence detached to take up an advanced and convenient anchorage for covering the retreat, and to give protection to wounded men, or to boats which might be crippled; or should the wind freshen, and blow in shore, to tow off the boats in general. While these preparations were going forward, the enemy was not inattentive or negligent in preparing his defences: the batteries were prepared, and the army drawn up in readiness for what might happen.

At a quarter paſt nine, under a heavy fire from the advanced force, and which was returned by a tremendous one from the ſhore, the firſt detachment of fire-ſhips was launched. But, as they approached the French line, the veſſels of the flotilla opened to let them through, and ſo effectually were they avoided, that they paſſed to the rear of the line without falling on-board of any one of them. At half paſt ten the firſt exploſion-ſhip blew up; it produced an immenſe column of fire; its wreck ſpread far and wide; but not the ſlighteſt miſchief was done either to the ſhips or the batteries. A ſecond, a third, and a fourth, ſucceeded no better: at length, after twelve had been exploded, the engagement ceaſed about four o'clock on the following morning; and the Engliſh ſmaller veſſels withdrew in perfect order, and without the loſs of a man. No miſchief whatever was aſcertained to be done to the flotilla, but from the miſſing two brigs and ſome ſmaller veſſels in their line, the next day, Lord Keith thought it poſſible they might be deſtroyed. The French reports acknowledge the loſs of twenty-five men in killed and wounded. Thus terminated, to the confuſion of the projectors, and the bitter diſappointment of the public, an enterpriſe, in the preparation of which much time, expence, and ingenuity, were waſted.

The invention on which ſo much reliance had been placed, was not new: it had been tried during the American war, by the rebel force, againſt ſome Engliſh ſhips, in ſituations much more calculated to ſecure ſucceſs to ſuch a mode of attack, than thoſe at Boulogne, and had completely failed. It evinced, therefore, a great abſence of common knowledge, as well as of profeſſional information in the admiralty, to countenance this contemptible ſpecies of warfare, which henceforward was, in deriſion, termed "the CATAMARAN PROJECT," and which moſt deſervedly fell into utter diſcredit after this attempt had been made; nor were the public ſurpriſed or diſappointed when

when a ſubſequent attack, by the ſame means, upon Fort Rouge, and the flotilla protected by it, in the harbour of Calais, was thoroughly unſucceſsful. The public were now divided in ſentiment, whether "the ſtone expedition" of the laſt year, or "the catamaran" of the preſent, had moſt impoſed upon their credulity, or were moſt deſerving of reprobation. But it was recollected, that the latter was planned under the auſpices of a man utterly ignorant of nautical affairs, whilſt the former had its origin under one of the firſt naval characters of the age.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to detail ſome further attempts which were made, late in the year, to prevent the junction of various portions of the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne, by the Britiſh cruizers, as they were all ineffectual. In thoſe efforts, the uſual gallantry of the Engliſh character was uniformly, though unſucceſsfully, diſplayed, and many valuable lives were fruitleſsly ſacrificed.

Intelligence of a more flattering nature was received by government on the 22d of June, in diſpatches from the commander-in-chief of the land and ſea-ſervice in the Leeward Iſlands, announcing the capture of the Dutch colony of Surinam, with very little loſs on the part of his majeſty's troops. This expedition ſailed from Barbadoes, under the command of Major-general Sir Charles Green and Commodore Samuel Hood, who hoiſted his broad pendant on-board the Centaur. On the 25th following, the ſquadron came to anchor about ten miles off the mouth of the river Surinam. On the next day a corps of 600 men, under the command of Brigadier-general Maitland, was detached to effect a landing at the Warappa creek, about ten leagues to the eaſtward of the Surinam river, where the enemy occupied a poſt. The ſame day Brigadier-general Hughes, with the 64th regiment, took poſſeſſion of Braam's Point, after ſome ſlight reſiſtance from the fort which defends the entrance

entrance of the river Surinam; and on that and the following day the greater part of the fleet anchored in the river. The Dutch governor being now ſummoned, after ſome ſhort delay, refuſed to capitulate. On the 29th it was determined to ſend two hundred ſoldiers and ſeamen, under Brigadier-general Hughes, to try for a practicable route through the woods, to come in the rear of the forts Leyden and Frederici, which formidable defences of the river it was conſidered unadviſable to attack in front. Accordingly, about eleven at night, this force landed at Reſolution Plantation, and proceeded, led by negro guides. After a moſt laborious march of nearly five hours, by paths always difficult, but then almoſt impaſſable, in conſequence of the great quantity of rain which had fallen, the detachment arrived in the rear of the Frederici battery, which was immediately aſſaulted and taken, the enemy flying to Fort Leyden, firſt ſetting fire to the powder magazine, by which a few Britiſh officers and men were ſeverely wounded. A repetition of the ſame gallantry at Fort Leyden was attended with ſimilar ſucceſs. The ſucceſs of Brigadier-general Maitland's diviſion, in effecting a landing at the Warappa Creek, was equally complete. By theſe operations the junction between the latter corps and the main army could always be effected, and the command of the fineſt part of the colony was ſecured. On the 3d of May, Brigadier-general Maitland, having overcome every obſtacle, came up the Commewine River, and was reinforced by a detachment from the main body. On the next day he advanced through a wood, and approached Fort New Amſterdam, ſituated on the confluence of the Surinam and Commewine Rivers, and defended by eighty pieces of ordnance, but which formed the laſt defence of the ſettlement. When on the point of inveſting the fortreſs on every ſide, a flag of truce arrived from the commander-in- chief of the Batavian troops, with propoſals to ſurrender on terms

terms of capitulation, which, after ſome modifications, were agreed to, and Fort New Amſterdam was taken poſſeſſion of the ſame evening, and with it the whole of the colony, of which, General Green writes, "the inhabitants ſeemed greatly to rejoice at the event which had taken place, reſtoring them to the powerful protection of the Britiſh government, and the ſolid advantages ariſing therefrom."

On this occaſion there likewiſe fell into the hands of the captors, the Proſerpine frigate of 32 guns, and the Pylades ſloop of war of 18; the quantity of ammunition, ordnance, and ſtores, taken, was immenſe. The loſs of the Engliſh force on this occaſion, did not amount in killed and wounded to more than ſixty men, whilſt the priſoners taken, (navy included) excluſive of ſtaff and departments, exceeded two thouſand.

The French Admiral Linois, who had been ſtationed at Pondicherry, had carried on a predatory warfare againſt the Engliſh commerce and poſſeſſions in that part of the globe, to a conſiderable extent. Not only had he, in the Marengo line of battle ſhip, of 84 guns, and ſome frigates, captured ſeveral of the Eaſt India Company's ſhips, and others of the private trade, but he had alſo made a ſucceſsful deſcent on Fort Marlborough (Bencoolen), and plundered the ſettlement. Flushed with uninterrupted ſucceſs, and in conſequence of a pre-concerted project of the French government, he now determined on a bolder game. About the beginning of this year, 1804, he cruized with his whole force near the entrance of the Streights of Malacca, with an intention of capturing or deſtroying, at a ſingle blow, the whole of the homeward-bound China fleet. In this meaſure, ſufficiently well-concerted, had his courage been equal to his views, ſevere indeed would have been the conſequence to Great Britain. But an official letter from Captain Dance, who acted as commodore, dated the 6th of Auguſt, to the court of direct-

ors

ors of the Eaſt-India company, announced his defeat of the French ſquadron, which had lain in wait for him, and doubtleſs conſidered him an eaſy and certain prey.

The fleet under his command, as ſenior captain, conſiſting of fifteen company's ſhips from China, twelve country ſhips, a Portugueſe Eaſt Indiaman, and a faſt-ſailing brig, (deſtined to execute the orders of the commodore till he had paſſed the Sreights of Malacca,) paſſed Macao Roads on the night of the 5th of February, when the Portugueſe veſſel, and one of the company's ſhips, the Rolla, parted company and never joined the fleet again. On the 14th the ſignal was made by the headmoſt ſhip of four ſtrange ſail in the ſouth-weſt, which, upon reconnoitring, were perceived to be an enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of a line of battle ſhip, three frigates, and a brig. The ſignal was immediately made, by the intrepid commodore, for his fleet to form a line of battle in cloſe order. At ſun-ſet the enemy was cloſe up with the rear of the company's ſhips, and an immediate action was ſuppoſed inevitable. The country ſhips were then placed by the commodore on the lee-bow, for their more perfect protection. At day-break on the 15th, the enemy was three miles to windward, lying-to; at this moment both fleets hoiſted their reſpective colours, when the French diſplayed a rear-admiral's flag, and battle was offered to him by the Engliſh, if he choſe to accept the challenge. At one in the afternoon, Commodore Dance, not wiſhing to wait an attack, and fearful that his rear might be cut off, executed a bold and gallant manœuvre, which decided the fate of the day. He made the ſignal to tack and bear down on the French line, and engage them in ſucceſſion. This order being correctly performed, the company's fleet bore down upon the enemy, under a preſs of ſail. Admiral Linois then cloſed his line, and opened his fire upon the headmoſt of the Engliſh ſhips, which was not returned by them

them till a nearer approach; but, before the three leading ships of the latter could get well into action, the enemy's squadron hauled their wind, and stood away to the eastward under all the sail they could set. At two the commodore made the signal for a general chase, and pursued his dastardly antagonists for two hours. Thus did the intrepid valour of a handful of British merchant ships, and the gallantry and presence of mind of Captain Dance, of the East India company's service, bring to action, and put to flight, a French admiral, commanding ships of war superior in force and in men, to the indelible disgrace of the French navy, and the immortal honour of the British name. Nor should it be forgotten that the property, so rescued from the insatiate gripe of France, was estimated at a million and a half sterling! On the arrival of Commodore Dance in England with his fleet, rewards were distributed with an unsparing hand, by the East India company, to the various commanders and their brave crews; the wounded and the representatives of the few killed in the action were nobly remunerated; and, to crown the whole, the gallant Captain (now Sir Nathaniel) Dance, received the honour of knighthood at his majesty's hands.

The most remarkable transaction of the year 1804, was the attack upon, and capture of, the Spanish homeward-bound treasure ships, which was effected by Captain Moore of the Indefatigable, and three other frigates under his command, off Cadiz. On the 5th of October, Captain Moore, who had been detached from the channel fleet for the purpose, fell in with four large Spanish frigates, viz. la Medée, la Clara, la Fama, and la Mercedes; which upon being hailed without any effect, were fired upon by the English force. A parley then ensued, when Captain Moore informed the Spanish rear-admiral, that he had orders to detain his squadron, and earnestly wished to execute them without bloodshed; but that his determination must be immediate. The officer dispatched on this

meſſage returning with an evaſive anſwer, an engagement immediately enſued, each of the Engliſh frigates taking an antagoniſt. In leſs than ten minutes, one of the Spaniſh frigates, the Mercedes, unfortunately blew up. In half an hour two more of the Spaniards ſurrendered; and the fourth, after an attempt to eſcape, was captured long before ſun-ſet. The loſs, on the part of the Engliſh, was ſaid to be very trifling; that of the Spaniards was (independently of 240 lives loſt by the exploſion of the Mercedes) nearly 100 in killed and wounded. The ſhips thus captured were convoyed to England, and their lading was found to be of immenſe value, in coined and uncoined gold and ſilver, and precious merchandize, the produce of Spaniſh America. In conſequence of this haſty commencement of hoſtilities on the part of Great Britain, the court of Spain, on the 14th of November, iſſued a declaration of war, againſt England, admitting in fact, one of the principal complaints of the Engliſh court againſt Spain—that of giving Bonaparte aid in money, in lieu of military and naval aid, thus confeſſing the nature of the ſubſidy paid to France.

This naturally leads us to a farther notice of the proceedings of the continental powers during this year, and particularly of France.

The flouriſhing ſtate of France was pourtrayed in the moſt captivating colours in the official report laid before the legiſlative body at the opening of the year 1804.—It is there repreſented that although the republic had been forced to change her attitude, her ſituation was in no reſpect deteriorated, and that the conſciouſneſs of her ſtrength was a ſure pledge of her proſperity—that the internal tranquillity of the country had not been diſturbed ſince the torch of war had been rekindled by a jealous enemy—that the public indignation againſt that enemy was as much increaſed as the devotion to the firſt conſul—that all danger of internal

internal diviſions was at an end, in deſpite of every effort made by the Engliſh to promote them. In ſhort, that the war had not even interrupted the plans formed for a time of peace, ſuch as the conſtruction of roads, canals, bridges, and harbours, and objects of a ſimilar nature; and that the government had purſued, with conſtancy, every meaſure that tended to eſtabliſh the conſtitution, in conformity to the genius and wiſhes of the citizens, ſo as to attach all intereſts and all hopes to its duration—that the finances were in a moſt thriving condition, and the revenues collected with the greateſt facility—that public credit had maintained itſelf in the midſt of ſhocks of war, and that the ſinking fund fulfilled, with conſtancy and fidelity, its deſtination—that out of two hundred millions (of livres,) which might have been captured by that the enemy, more than two-thirds had been ſaved—the Hanoverian army, to the amount of twenty-five thouſand men, had laid down their arms to them, and that their cavalry had been remounted at the expence of a poſſeſſion dear to the King of England, and which will be a ſecurity in their hands of the juſtice which he will hereafter be obliged to render them—that France will never acknowledge leſs advantageous conditions than thoſe of the treaty of Amiens—and, finally, that the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſted between France and the United States, Helvetia, Italy, the Ottoman Empire, and that the tranquillity given to the continent, by the treaty of Luneville, was ſecured by the laſt proceedings of the diet of Ratiſbon.

The public mind being thus prepared, by every artifice, to repoſe implicit faith in Bonaparte, a new event occurred, which materially contributed to accelerate the completion of his projects.

Early in the month of February, a plot was detected, the object of which ſeems to have been the overthrow of the conſular government. The principal perſons implicated were Pichegru, Georges

Cadoudal, Lajollais, a confident of the former, &c. It likewiſe appears that General Moreau had, to a certain extent, entered into the views of Pichegru, having had ſome ſecret interviews with him ſince his return to Paris. It was alſo poſitively aſſerted, that the conſpirators had come to the reſolution of making away, in the firſt inſtance, with Bonaparte.—The firſt intimation of this intrigue ſeems to have been given by a confidential agent of the parties, who had been arreſted near Calais.—Lajollais, Moreau, and ſeveral others were, hereupon, arreſted; but Pichegru and Georges, though known to be at Paris, found means, for a ſhort time, to ſcreen themſelves from the reſearches of the police.—On the 17th of February, a detailed report of this conſpiracy was made to the government by the grand judge or miniſter of juſtice; and the preſident, after making a few obſervations on the ſubject, concluded by declaring, in the name of the tribunate, that they would be reſponſible for the life of Bonaparte, which ſecured to France her glory and her proſperity. He then propoſed that the tribunate ſhould in a body, wait on the firſt conſul, in order to expreſs their deteſtation of the meditated attempt, and to congratulate him on his eſcape from the threatened danger.

Deputations from the ſenate, the legiſlative body, and the tribunate, waited accordingly on the firſt conſul, and, in terms of ſtrong indignation, deprecated the conſpiracy which had been revealed; attributed it to the inſtigation of England; and exhorted him to pay greater attention than his natural courage prompted him to do, to his perſonal ſafety, which was ſo inſeparably connected with that of the nation.

Theſe meaſures were accompanied by communications to the ſame effect, iſſued in general orders to the French armies, and were followed, of courſe, by correſponding addreſſes.—That from the ſailors, compoſing what was ſtyled the right wing of the national flotilla, concluded thus:—"Citizen firſt conſul,

ful, we wait with impatience for the moment when you ſhall proclaim the hour of vengeance."

On the 28th of February, Pichegru was arreſted in a private houſe at Paris, having been betrayed by a perſon with whom he had lodged: and on the 29th a law was propoſed and paſſed, in the courſe of a ſingle ſitting, by which the puniſhment of death was denounced againſt all thoſe who ſhould conceal Georges, or any of his accomplices; and a deputation was charged to communicate this law to Bonaparte. At the ſame time a proclamation was iſſued from the police office, notifying the law which had juſt paſſed—informing the inhabitants, that Georges and his aſſociates were ſtill at Paris, from whence it was impoſſible for them to eſcape, the barriers and roads being guarded with the utmoſt vigilance; and ſummoning all thoſe who had, or did conceal them, to profit of the period allowed by the law, for the purpoſe of averting its axe. Accordingly, on the 9th of March 1804, Georges, accompanied by a perſon of the name of Leridan, was arreſted in a cabriolet, attempting to eſcape from Paris in the duſk of the evening. He killed, with a piſtol ſhot, the peace officer who ſtopped the horſe, and wounded another who endeavoured to ſeize him.

The conſpiracy being thus defeated, and the principal perſons concerned in confinement, Bonaparte availed himſelf of an opportunity which then preſented itſelf, to get rid of one of the princes of the houſe of Bourbon, from whom it is preſumed he entertained conſiderable apprehenſions. In this he was not actuated ſolely by the ſpirit of revenge, for he had been previouſly heard to ſay, that the only individual of that family who could be deemed dangerous to the exiſting French government, reſided in an obſcure manner in a ſmall town in Germany. This could apply only to the Duke d'Enghien; conſequently it is probable that the ſeizure of that prince had long been in contemplation. In fact, the Duke

d'Enghien

d'Enghien had acquired the higheſt reputation. During the whole of the preceding war, he had ſerved under his gallant grandfather the Prince of Condé, and had ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill and bravery as an officer, added to his unbounded generoſity and humanity, as to be adored by his followers, and admired by his enemies. Such conduct muſt have procured him numerous friends and partizans in France. The violation of the territory of an independent but weak potentate, was no impediment, and but a trivial conſideration in the eyes of Bonaparte, compared with the ſacrifice of ſo illuſtrious and ſo valuable a victim.

Shortly after the diſbanding of the army of Condé, his highneſs fixed his reſidence at Ettenheim, in the electorate of Baden, where it is probable, the locality of his retreat furniſhed him with the opportunities of receiving earlier intelligence of what was paſſing in France, than if he had been further removed from the frontiers. Thus ſituated, and little expecting any attempt upon his perſon, he was ſeized, together with ſeveral other individuals, on the 15th of March, by a body of French cavalry, who had paſſed the Rhine on the preceding night, under the command of General Caulincourt, aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, and inſtantly conveyed to the citadel of Straſburg. On the 17th he was ſent forward to Paris, and was obliged to continue the journey, a diſtance of about 400 miles, without the ſmalleſt intermiſſion, eſcorted by relays of gens d'armes. At ſix o'clock in the morning of the 20th, he arrived at Paris, and was conducted to the Temple, and then to the caſtle of Vincennes, where a ſpecial military commiſſion had been convened. At nine o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, almoſt exhauſted from want of reſt and nouriſhment, he was forced to appear before his judges, who in the courſe of two hours, paſſed upon him the ſentence of death.

He was accuſed, 1ſt, Of having borne arms againſt the French republic. 2dly, Of having offered his ſervices

ſervices to the Engliſh government, the enemy of the French people. 3dly, Of having received and accredited agents of the ſaid government; of having procured for them the means of maintaining an underſtanding in France, and having conſpired, with them, againſt the internal and external ſafety of the ſtate. 4thly, Of having placed himſelf at the head of an aſſemblage of French emigrants, and others in the pay of England, formed in the countries of Fribourg and Baden. 5thly, Of having maintained a correſpondence in the town of Straſburgh, tending to ſtir up the neighbouring departments, for the purpoſe of effecting there a diverſion in favour of England. 6thly, Of being one of the favourers and accomplices of the conſpiracy planned by the Engliſh againſt the life of the firſt conſul, and intending, in caſe of the ſucceſs of this conſpiracy, to enter France hoſtilely. Upon each of theſe charges the court found the priſoner guilty, and judgment was pronounced in the following words. "The ſpecial military commiſſion unanimouſly condemns to the pain of death Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, duke d'Enghien, in atonement for the crimes of being a ſpy, of carrying on a correſpondence with the enemies of the republic, and of an attempt againſt the internal and external ſafety of the ſtate."

In the courſe of the night, General Murat, brother in-law to the firſt conſul, arrived at Vincennes, under an eſcort of mamalukes, accompanied by four aids-de-camp, together with Generals E. Mortier, Duroc, Hulin, and Louis Bonaparte. The caſtle was ſurrounded, and the avenues to that part of the wood of Vincennes appointed for the execution, guarded by Italian troops, while each mamaluke was provided with a torch for the occaſion. The duke, on being informed of his ſentence, tranquilly replied, "I am ready and reſigned." Upon hearing that the grenadiers commanded to ſhoot him were Italians, of Bonaparte's guard, he ſaid, "Thank God they are not Frenchmen!

Frenchmen! I am condemned by a foreigner, and God be praiſed that my executioners are alſo ſuch. It will be a ſtain the leſs upon my countrymen." At the place of execution he lifted up his hands to heaven, exclaiming, "May God preſerve my king, and deliver my country from the yoke of a foreigner." It was propoſed to bind a handkerchief over his eyes, but he prevented it, ſaying, "That a loyal ſoldier, who has often been expoſed to fire and ſword, can face death with open eyes, and without fear." He then looked at the ſoldiers who had levelled their pieces, ſaying, "Grenadiers, lower your arms, otherwiſe you will miſs or only wound me." Of the nine who fired, ſeven hit him: two bullets pierced his head, and five his body. A coffin, partly filled with lime, was ready to receive his corpſe, and a grave had been dug in the garden of the caſtle, where he was interred. Thus periſhed in the prime of life the only ſon of the Duke de Bourbon, a prince who inherited all the virtues of the illuſtrious houſe of Condé!

This unjuſtifiable proceeding excited a general, but, in many caſes, a ſmothered indignation. Ruſſia, however, came forward with that openneſs and intrepidity which ſo well became her. His imperial majeſty, comformably to that magnanimity which has long characterized the court of St. Peterſburg, took the earlieſt opportunity of teſtifying the lively intereſt which he felt in the fate of this unfortunate prince: and a ſpirited remonſtrance upon this inhuman tranſaction, was addreſſed to the French miniſter for foreign affairs, through M. Oubril, his imperial majeſty's chargé d'affaires at Paris. A note was likewiſe preſented on the 6th of May, at the diet of Ratiſbon, by the Ruſſian miniſter reſident there; wherein the princes of the empire are called upon to demand ſatisfaction for this unparallelled violation of the neutrality of Germany. But it did not ſeem expedient to moſt of the powers to whom this exhortation was addreſſed

addreſſed, to take up the ſubject with that earneſtneſs which their dignity and independence ſeemed to demand. So that a ſtep undertaken by Ruſſia, from ſuch juſt and noble motives, terminated in a feeble and fruitleſs correſpondence.

The tragical ſcene to which we have juſt adverted had ſcarcely cloſed, when another intrigue was denounced by the grand judge. In his report, which was accompanied by a variety of documents and intercepted letters, it is ſtated, that the Britiſh miniſter, reſident at the court of Munich, was engaged in a clandeſtine correſpondence with certain individuals in the heart of France, with a view to overturn the government. That theſe agents had been ſupplied with large ſums of money, which were to be employed in obtaining information of the meaſures in contemplation, by eſtabliſhing an intelligence in the different public offices;—in gaining over thoſe employed in the powder-mills;—in having at their diſpoſal a number of printers and engravers; in procuring a correct knowledge of the different parties in France;—and in taking every means to diſorganize the armies. Such is the ſubſtance of the inſtructions cited by the grand judge, as given by Mr. Drake to his principal correſpondent, Mehée de la Touche, who was ſuppoſed to be at the head of a committee of malcontents aſſembled at Paris.

This Mehée was a man of notoriouſly infamous character, but who, it appears, had had ſufficient hypocriſy and addreſs to obtain a degree of confidence from ſome members of the Britiſh government, and, through their introduction, to have gained acceſs to Mr. Drake, to whom he made a tender of his ſervices. No Britiſh ſubject, who had the intereſts of his country at heart, but particularly a Britiſh miniſter, could well refuſe, under ſimilar circunſtances, to receive any uſeful intelligence which might be imparted to him. But this propoſal from Mehée was merely a ſnare, in order to diſcover the views and the pri-

vate means of procuring information, adopted by the Engliſh cabinet; for he appears to have been, from the beginning, in the confidence of the French government.

The main drift of this publication was to implicate Mr. Drake in a participation in the plans of Georges and his adherents, and that was attempted to be proved by a diſtortion of Mr. Drake's correſpondence. Not a ſyllable, however, appears in any of the letters aſcribed to him to juſtify ſuch a conſtruction. Copies of theſe papers were addreſſed to the ſeveral miniſters from foreign courts, reſiding at Paris, with a circular note from M. Talleyrand annexed. The anſwers to which are conceived in general terms of compliment to the firſt conſul, with the exception of a few, of which the writers, ſolely upon the faith of the communication thus made to them, ventured to reprobate, in the harſheſt terms, the conduct of Mr. Drake.

On the 31ſt of March, a note was addreſſed to Mr. Drake, by Baron de Montgelas, the Elector of Baden's prime miniſter, wherein he expreſſes the regret of his ſerene highneſs, that his capital ſhould have been the central point of a correſpondence, ſo inconſiſtent with the miſſion with which Mr. Drake was inveſted at his court; and that he owes it to the dignity and welfare of his ſubjects to declare, that from that moment it became impoſſible for him to have any communication with Mr. Drake, or to receive him at his court. After the delivery of this note, it was impoſſible for Mr. Drake to delay much longer his reſidence in the Bavarian territories; and Mr. Spencer Smith, Britiſh envoy to the Elector of Wirtemburg, who was ſtated to have been concerned in theſe tranſactions, was alſo under the neceſſity of quitting Stutgard. The papers publiſhed with reſpect to the above tranſaction, had been ſo widely diſtributed, and been ſo generally read, throughout Europe, that it became neceſſary that ſome notice ſhould be taken of them by the Britiſh government.

Accordingly

Accordingly, a circular letter on this ſubject was addreſſed to each of the foreign miniſters, reſident at the court of London, by Lord Hawkeſbury, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs. In this letter Lord Hawkeſbury repels the charge of the king's government being parties to any project of aſſaſſination, whilſt he maintains the right of all belligerent powers to avail themſelves of any diſcontents exiſting in the countries with which they may be at war. And that this principle was to be acted upon with peculiar propriety, at a time when all Europe felt an anxious deſire to ſee re-eſtabliſhed in France an order of things more conſiſtent with its own happineſs, and with the ſecurity of ſurrounding nations. That this principle, were it under any circumſtances doubtful, was, in the preſent caſe, moſt fully ſanctioned, not only by the actual ſtate of the French nation, but by the conduct of the government of that country, which, ever ſince the commencement of the preſent war, had maintained a communication with the diſaffected in his majeſty's dominions, and had actually aſſembled on the coaſt of France a body of Iriſh rebels, for the purpoſe of aiding their deſigns. And that if any miniſter, accredited to a foreign court, had held correſpondence with perſons in France, with a view of obtaining information of the projects of the French government, or for any other legitimate purpoſe, he had done no more than miniſters, under ſimilar circumſtances, had been uniformly conſidered as having a right to do, with reſpect to the countries with which their ſovereign was at war.

Theſe poſitions of Lord Hawkeſbury were commented upon, ſome time after, in a circular note from M. Talleyrand, addreſſed to the ſeveral French diplomatic agents. He obſerves, that the project conceived by the Britiſh government, for the laſt half century, gradually to aboliſh the tutelary ſyſtem of public law, which unites all civilized nations, developed itſelf with a frightful progreſſion. The Britiſh

government is arraigned of audacity in ſporting with the faith of oaths and the moſt ſolemn treaties—that maritime nations daily experienced its tyranny.—No longer did there exiſt a theoretical ſyſtem of navigation—no convention which had not been ſcandalouſly violated, on every ſhore and on every ſea; that neutral ſtates, in exerciſing their rights with the moſt timid circumſpection, were expoſed to inſult, pillage, and extermination; that now it attacks rights collectively, and directs a blow againſt morality itſelf, againſt the religion of public law.—Diplomatic agents had at all times been conſidered as miniſters of peace—organs of conciliation—but the Britiſh government wiſhed them to be the inſtigators of plots, the agents of troubles, the directors of machinations, vile ſpies, cowardly ſeducers. The perſons to whom theſe notes were directed, were ordered to declare to the governments where they reſided, that Bonaparte would not recognize the Engliſh diplomatic body in Europe, ſo long as the Britiſh government did not abſtain from charging its miniſters with any warlike agency, and did not reſtrain them within the limits of their functions.

On the 8th of April appeared in the French official journal, the depoſition of ſix ſurgeons, appointed to inſpect the body of General Pichegru, who had been found ſtrangled two days before, in the place of his confinement. An attempt was made to prove that he had committed ſuicide: but, from the circumſtances related in that report, it ſeems almoſt impoſſible that he could himſelf have been the cauſe of his death, in the manner deſcribed; and, the general belief is, that Bonaparte, apprehenſive of the ſenſation that might be occaſioned by his trial or public execution, had cauſed him to be ſecretly ſtrangled. Georges, and ſeveral of his adherents, were publicly executed in the Place de Greve.

Nothing could be more auſpicious for Bonaparte's perſonal ambition, than the preſent ſtate of things.

All

All ranks of Frenchmen were proſtrate before him, ready to anticipate his wiſhes by the moſt abject ſubmiſſion. The crown of France was the object to which he had long aſpired. The regrets of the people, for their ancient monarchy, rendered, indeed, any ſyſtem of government approaching to it, even in the perſon of Bonaparte, to a certain degree palatable: and we find this prevailing ſentiment uſed as a principal argument to advance his pretenſions.

The firſt decided ſtep towards the accompliſhment of this long-medidated meaſure, was an addreſs to the firſt conſul, on the part of the ſenate, dated the 27th of March, propoſing to conſtitute him hereditary Emperor of France. His anſwer was dated the 25th of April, from St. Cloud; and was echoed by the moſt fulſome addreſſes from the armies, the departments, and principal cities.

Matters being ſo far ſettled, a propoſition was ſubmitted to the tribunate, on the 1ſt of May, for conferring on Napoleon Bonaparte the rank and title of "Emperor of the French," and of making the ſaid rank and title hereditary in his family, according to the laws of primogeniture. Carnot was the only member of that body who ventured to oppoſe the propoſition. He began, by declaring that he ſhould preſerve the ſame moderation, in delivering his opinion, which had been exhibited by the tribunes, who had ſpoken in favour of the motion. He aſked if it were to grant the firſt conſul a reward for his ſervices, to offer him the ſacrifice of liberty? If it were not to deſtroy Bonaparte's own work, to make France his private patrimony? "I voted," continued he, "againſt the conſulate *for life;* and I will not this day purſue a different courſe. I will be conſiſtent with myſelf. But the moment that the propoſed order of things is eſtabliſhed, I will be the firſt to conform to it, and yield to the new authority proofs of my deference. May all the members of the community follow my example!'

example!" He cited a number of paſſages from the Roman hiſtory, to ſhew that a government placed in the hands of an individual was no pledge of its ſtability or tranquillity. He drew the ſame inference from the Hiſtory of France, where inteſtine commotions and civil diſcords exiſted under the government of princes. After the peace of Amiens, Bonaparte had the choice of a republic or a monarchy—but he ſwore to defend the former, and to reſpect the wiſhes of France, who had made him her guardian. The Romans were moſt jealous of their liberty; and Camillus, Fabius, and Cincinnatus, only *ſaved the country by relinquiſhing the power which had been confided to them. The liberty of Rome periſhed as ſoon as Cæſar had uſurped abſolute power.*

We have ſo often, in our own parliament, ſeen all the reaſon on one ſide, and all the votes on the other, that we need not wonder if Carnot's arguments had no effect againſt a meaſure already determined upon.—Accordingly, on the 3d of May the tribunate, having heard the report of the ſpecial commiſſion, reſolved, 1ſt, That Napoleon Bonaparte ſhould be proclaimed "Emperor of the French;" and, in that quality, be charged with the government of France. 2d. That the title of emperor, together with the imperial prerogatives, ſhould be hereditary in his family, in the male line, and in the order of primogeniture. 3d. That the conſtituted authorities, in forming the neceſſary regulations for the eſtabliſhment of the hereditary power, ſhould make all due proviſions for preſerving liberty, equality, and the rights of the people.

The meaſure was finally adopted by the ſenate of the 18th of May, on which day a decree, denominated *An Organic Senatus Conſultum* was paſſed, conferring the title of *Emperor* on the firſt conſul, and eſtabliſhing that dignity hereditary in his family. It was likewiſe decreed, that the members ſhould immediately repair

repair to St. Cloud, to communicate this decision to Bonaparte. They accordingly set out at the close of the sitting, escorted by a body of troops. The senate were admitted to an audience on their arrival, and their president, the consul Cambaceres, presented the "Senatus Consultum" to Bonaparte, accompanied with an oration; to which the newly-made emperor replied in the following terms:—"Every thing that can contribute to the good of the country is essentially connected with my happiness. I accept the title which you think necessary to the glory of the nation. I submit to the sanction of the people the law of hereditary succession. I hope France will never repent of having surrounded with honours my family. In all cases my spirit will cease to be present with my posterity, the day on which they shall cease to deserve the love and confidence of the Great Nation."

On the 28th of May, this event was officially announced by the French chargé d'affaires to the diet Ratisbon, and a similar notification was made to the several foreign courts.

About this time some angry notes passed between the French government and those of Russia and Sweden, relating to the encroachments of Bonaparte, and the murder of the Duke d'Enghien. But these expostulations, far from producing any change in the offensive system of France, served only to provoke further enormities. They had scarcely been expressed, when the neutrality of another independent member of the Germanic body was infringed in the person of an accredited minister.

On the night of the 25th of October, a party of French troops passed the Elbe, (in consequence, as it was insultingly explained, of orders given by the minister of police at Paris,) and seized Sir George Rumbold, the British chargé d'affaires to the circle of Lower Saxony, at his country house in the vicinity of Hamburgh, under the pretext that he was concerned in

in plans ſimilar to thoſe attributed to Mr. Drake and Mr. S. Smith. This gentleman, together with the papers found in his poſſeſſion, were forwarded, without delay, to Paris. On his arrival there he was confined in the Temple, and detained two days and as many nights. At length, on his being induced to ſign a parole, not to return to Hamburgh, nor to within a certain diſtance of the French territories, and having in vain demanded the reſtitution of his papers, he was conveyed to the coaſt, and embarked at Cherbourg, in a veſſel carrying a flag of truce, which put him on-board of his majeſty's frigate Niobe, whence he was landed at Portſmouth. This act of violence was the ſubject of an official note from Lord Hawkeſbury to the cabinet of Berlin. But it appears, that that court had previouſly made a remonſtrance on the ſubject to the French government, to which the releaſe of Sir George Rumbold is chiefly to be attributed.

The 13th of November witneſſed another violation of the law of nations by order of Bonaparte. Mr. Wagſtaffe, the Britiſh meſſenger, was robbed of his diſpatches, money, &c. On the 6th he had ſet out for Peterſburgh, with dipatches for Lord G. L. Gower; and on the 11th, he took a carriage at Huſum, with intent to proceed through Berlin on his deſtination. Arriving at Nohrdoff, he proceeded to Lubec in company with a Hanoverian meſſenger; at which place they were joined by a Mechlenburgh merchant going to Schwerin. The three carriages proceeded together for Schwerin, in ſafety, until they arived between Rhena and Schwerin, in the foreſt within two German miles of the latter city. Here the two meſſengers and poſtillions were alarmed by the appearance of a horſeman in the uniform of an officer of French light horſe, who rode up with an inſolent air, looked in at the window of each carriage, and, having made his obſervations, drew up; inſtantly ſeven men, well

well mounted, ruſhed from the wood and joined him. They had the uniform and appearance of French cavalry, and were armed with carbines and ſabres. The men preſented their pieces at Mr. Wagſtaffe and his companions, threatening that, if the leaſt reſiſtance were made, they would blow out their brains. They then dragged the parties into a wood, about a quarter of a mile from the road ſide. Here they proceeded to tie the two meſſengers, the Mechlenburgh merchant, and the poſtillions, to the trees, and left them, threatening to ſhoot the firſt who attempted to diſengage himſelf. At length Mr. W. untied himſelf, and releaſed his companions; when, on reaching their carriages, they found that the banditti had robbed them of every thing.—Mr. W. then returned to Huſum, and thence proceeded to London. This outrage took place upon the territory of the Duke of Mechlenburgh Schwerin, within two German miles of his capital. The perſons who robbed Mr. Wagſtaffe were afterwards diſcovered to be the commandant of Ratzeburgh, and ſeven French ſoldiers.

The aſſumption of the imperial dignity by Bonaparte, gave a new intereſt to the political concerns of Europe. As ſoon as that event was notified to the court of Vienna, the Emperor of Germany reſolved immediately upon making the dignity of emperor *hereditary* in the houſe of Auſtria. The patent for that purpoſe, (dated Aug. 11,) ſtated the object of this meaſure to be, "the preſervation of that degree of equality which ſhould ſubſiſt between the great powers, and the juſt rank of the houſe and ſtate of Auſtria, among the nations of Europe." As the emperor and the Germanic body had acquieſced, with ſcarcely an exception, in the increaſe of title in the French ruler; ſo, on the other hand, did the Emperor of France offer no oppoſition to the head of the Auſtrian houſe aſſuming the ſame hereditary title; but which, till now, had only been elective. The meaſure, in itſelf, indeed, appeared indifferent in the eyes of all

the ſovereigns of Europe, except the King of Sweden, who preſented a note thereon, at Ratiſbon, declaring "that he conſidered it as a matter that ought to be ſeriouſly weighed and diſcuſſed at the diet there ſitting, and not as the ſubject of a verbal communication by the Auſtrian miniſter." But this ſtep, however, excited ſome uneaſineſs in the political circles of almoſt every country in Europe, as it appeared to be an act undertaken in concert with France: that this mutual aſſumption of title was the fruit of a perfectly good underſtanding between theſe powers, and many feared that there was ſtill a farther connexion between them; a conjecture not diſproved by any event which took place within this year. The French journals even inſinuated that Auſtria was extremely jealous of the preponderant influence Ruſſia had gained over the councils of the Porte, and of her approach to Dalmatia, by the occupation of Corfu.

This happened previous to the coronation of Bonaparte, which took place on the 19th of November, at Paris.

In the weſtern hemiſphere, ſome uneaſineſs appeared between the United States and the Spaniſh government, upon the ſubject of Louiſiana, which, at one moment, threatened diſagreeable conſequences. This extenſive tract of country was, as our readers have ſeen, ſold by France to the American union. The Spaniſh miniſter, however, in the name of his court, proteſted againſt this transfer, on the ground that France had not yet fulfilled thoſe articles of the private treaty, in conſequence of which Spain had conſented to cede Louiſiana to that power. Nor did the Spaniſh government confine itſelf merely to remonſtrances, but prepared to reſiſt, by force of arms, the occupation of that country by the United States. Spain, however, in the courſe of the year, reluctantly acceded to an arrangement agreed upon by France

and

and America, and to which, dictated by such a combination, she could not refuse her acquiescence.

The once flourishing island of Hispaniola, or French settlement of St. Domingo, was now entirely in the power of the black inhabitants, who consummated the victory they had gained over the colonists, by the slaughter of every white person in that part of the island, almost immediately after the English squadron had carried off the French government, and such of the inhabitants as could withdraw from that dreadful scene. Those who remained were all butchered, with circumstances of unheard-of cruelty. The negro Dessalines, who had succeeded Touissaint l'Ouverture in the supreme command of the black population, on the first interval of leisure, caused himself also to be proclaimed *Emperor of Hayti*, (being the ancient Indian name of the island;) and, in imitation of his prototype in Europe, created his great officers of state, established a necessary etiquette, and conducted himself with the most unbounded and unrestrained despotism.

In little more than a month after the coronation of Napoleon as Emperor of the French, that extraordinary man thought fit to transmit overtures for peace to the court of London. It was alike the policy of Bonaparte on his advancement to the consulate, and now again on his assumption of the absolute sovereignty of France, to manifest, in the eyes of the world, a desire of becoming the pacificator of Europe. Evidently in this mind, he dictated the following letter to the King of Great Britain, 12th Nivose, January 2, 1805:

"SIR AND BROTHER,—Called to the throne of France by Providence and by the suffrages of the people and the army, my first sentiment is a wish for peace. France and England abuse their prosperity. They may for ages—but do their governments well fulfil the most sacred of their duties; and will not so

much blood, ſhed uſeleſsly, and without a view to any end, accuſe them in their own conſciences? I conſider it as no diſgrace to make the firſt ſtep. I have, I hope, ſufficiently proved to the world, that I fear none of the chances of war; it beſides preſents nothing that I need to fear. Peace is the wiſh of my heart, but war has never been contrary to my glory. I conjure your majeſty not to deny yourſelf the happineſs of giving peace to the world, nor to leave the ſatisfaction to your children; for, in fine, there never was a more fortunate opportunity, nor a moment more favourable, to ſilence all the paſſions, and liſten only to the ſentiments of humanity and reaſon. This moment once loſt, what end can be aſſigned to a war which all my efforts will not be able to terminate? Your majeſty has gained more within ten years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe. Your nation is at the higheſt point of proſperity; what can it hope from war?—To form a coalition of ſome powers on the continent? The continent will remain tranquil: a coalition can only increaſe the preponderance and continental greatneſs of France.—To renew internal troubles? The times are no longer the ſame.—To deſtroy our finances? Finances founded on a flouriſhing culture can never be deſtroyed.—To take from France her colonies? Colonies to France are only a ſecondary object: and does not your majeſty already poſſeſs more than you know how to preſerve? If your majeſty would but reflect, you muſt perceive that the war is without an object, without any preſumable reſult to yourſelf. Alas! what a melancholy proſpect to cauſe two nations to fight for the ſake of fighting!—The world is ſufficiently large for our two nations to live in it; and reaſon ſufficiently powerful to diſcover means of reconciling every thing when the wiſh for reconciliation exiſts on both ſides. I have, however, fulfilled a ſacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart. I truſt

I truſt your majeſty will believe in the ſincerity of my ſentiments, and my wiſh to give you every proof of it, &c. &c. NAPOLEON."

To this letter the following official anſwer was given by the then Engliſh ſecretary Lord Mulgrave, in a note directed to M. Talleyrand, miniſter for foreign affairs in France, dated January 14, 1805:

"His majeſty has received the letter which has been addreſſed to him by the head of the French government, dated the ſecond of the preſent month. There is no object which his majeſty has more at heart than to avail himſelf of the firſt opportunity to procure again to his ſubjects, the advantages of a peace, founded on a baſis which may not be incompatible with the permanent ſecurity and eſſential intereſts of his ſtates. His majeſty is perſuaded that this end can only be attained by arrangements, which may at the ſame time provide for the future ſafety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities in which it is involved. Conformably to this ſentiment, his majeſty feels that it is impoſſible for him to anſwer more particularly to the overture that has been made him, until he ſhall have had time to communicate with the powers of the ntinent, with whom he is engaged in confidential connections and relations, and particularly with the Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſdom and elevation of the ſentiments with which he is animated, and the lively intereſt which he takes in the ſafety and independence of Europe.

MULGRAVE."

Two years had elapſed ſince the renewal of hoſtilities between Great Britain and France; but the war had not been hitherto ſignalized upon either ſide by any memorable event. Some valuable colonies had been captured by Great Britain; but the advantage of theſe acquiſitions was much more than counterbalanced by the charges ariſing from the

the war. Theſe charges were enormous. The national expenditure in the laſt year had amounted to upwards of ſeventy millions. But, notwithſtanding the preſſure of the public burthens, the nation continued to advance in wealth and proſperity. Such was the effect of her induſtry, and ſuch the extent of her commerce, that the whole world was tributary to her power. Her revenues were immenſe, and her financial means appeared to be almoſt inexhauſtible. But in the proſecution of the war Great Britain laboured under one eſſential deficiency. So great was the drain from her population in conſequence both of her extenſive navy and the force requiſite for the ſecurity of her colonies, that the amount of that part of the regular army which was deſtined for European ſervice ſcarcely exceeded, notwithſtanding the greateſt exertions of government, 50,000 men; and it was evidently impoſſible, without the ſupport of other powers, to undertake offenſive operations againſt the continental dominions of France. But on the other hand, France, deſtitute of a navy, poſſeſſed no means of attacking Great Britain. The alarm of invaſion had long ceaſed. The more the project was conſidered, the more difficulties appeared in the way of its execution. It was poſſible indeed that twenty or thirty thouſand men might be thrown upon the ſhores of Great Britain; but to land ſuch a force as would ſeriouſly endanger the iſland, appeared completely impracticable. Neither was the country without adequate means of defence. Although her regular army was too ſmall for any hoſtile enterpriſe againſt the coaſt of France, it was yet ſufficient, ſupported by the volunteers and other deſcriptions of military force, for her own ſecurity.

Such was the poſture of affairs when Mr. Pitt returned to power. While in oppoſition, he had loudly condemned the inactivity of miniſters, and he felt the neceſſity therefore of ſignalizing his adminiſtration by ſome extraordinary effort. His attention was of

courſe

courſe immediately directed to the continent; and he laboured to form a new league among the ſtates of Europe againſt the power of France. The ſituation of the continent was favourable to the accompliſhment of his deſign. Ruſſia and Sweden were diſguſted and irritated by the conduct of France; and Auſtria obſerved the meaſures of that government with jealouſy and alarm. The negotiation was carried on with great activity through the medium of the court of St. Peterſburgh. Ruſſia entered into the meaſure with eagerneſs and zeal; but Auſtria, who was ſenſible that ſhe had much more at ſtake than the other powers, was wavering and timid. It was hoped and expected, however, that the influence of the pecuniary means of Great Britain, the intreaties and remonſtrances of Ruſſia, and the continually increaſing irritation ariſing from the meaſures of the French government, would, at no diſtant period, induce her to unite in the league.

The ſpirited conduct of Guſtavus Adolphus, the young king of Sweden, had directed much of the public attention towards that country. Provoked at the indecent and inſolent language of the government of France, he had recalled his miniſter, and had ſuſpended all diplomatic intercourſe with that country, before the Emperor of Ruſſia had reſorted to the ſame meaſure. The reſources however of Sweden were too inconſiderable to render her enmity formidable to France. The character of the people was indeed ſufficiently warlike, and they were attached to the perſon of their ſovereign; but the nation was poor, and had been little accuſtomed to the payment of burthenſome impoſitions. Guſtavus, however, was reſolved not to remain inactive. He entered into negotiations both with Great Britain and Ruſſia, and declared himſelf ready and eager to concur to the extent of his means in deciſive meaſures of hoſtility againſt France. Accordingly, on the 3d of December

ber 1804, a preliminary and secret convention had been concluded with Great Britain, in which it was agreed that a depôt for Hanoverian troops should be assigned in Swedish Pomerania, and that the British government should advance 60,000*l.* in order to enable Sweden to provide more effectually for the defence of Stralsund.

At the same time negotiations were carried on between Great Britain and Sweden for a treaty of subsidy, which was to take effect in the event of the recommencement of hostilities upon the continent of Europe. Notwithstanding the secrecy with which these procedings were conducted, they did not entirely escape the vigilance of the French government. Complaints were made to the court of Berlin; and that power, which considered itself as the guardian of the neutrality of the north of Germany, transmitted a formal remonstrance upon the subject to the court of Stockholm. "His majesty," said the Prussian minister in his official note upon this occasion, "cannot permit Swedish Pomerania to become either the scene of preparation or the actual theatre of war; and he does not conceal from the King of Sweden, that if he shall pursue offensive operations against France, his Prussian majesty will be obliged, though reluctantly, to take the most decisive measures with respect to that province, in order to guard against the disturbance of the system which he has adopted." This language and conduct on the part of Prussia excited the resentment of the King of Sweden; it produced no alteration, however, in his system of policy: he still adhered to his connection with Great Britain and Russia, and expected with impatience the moment when the accession of Austria might enable the allies to act with effect against France.

This moment at length arrived.—Soon after the annexation of Genoa to the French empire (August 1805.) Francis emperor of Austria entered into a quadruple

druple alliance with England, Ruſſia, and Sweden, to proſecute the war with vigour and effect, by croſſing the Rhine, and commencing hoſtilities in the territory of France. The allied army was to conſiſt of 500,000 effective men; and their operations, on paper, were moſt ably projected. But it unfortunately happened with theſe, as with moſt allied armies, that they were not mutually prepared, nor ready to act in concert with each other. Of this the crafty Napoleon took an early advantage. Inſtead of allowing the Auſtrians time to croſs the Rhine and carry the war, as they had projected, *into the very heart of France*; the republican army was the firſt to croſs that river, and unite its forces with thoſe of the Elector of Bavaria, who had ſecretly entered into an alliance with the French.

The grand diviſion of the imperial army, under the chief command of the Archduke Ferdinand, and Field-marſhal Baron Mack, finding itſelf anticipated by the French in croſſing the Rhine, was compelled to fall back into the interior of Swabia, with a view to concentrate and ſtrengthen its lines. The diviſion under Prince Ferdinand made choice of a ſtrong poſition for its encampment on the banks of the Danube; while that of General Mack ſecured itſelf under the ſtrong fortifications of the city of Ulm. The French army, under the command of Bonaparte in perſon, with Marſhal Berthier, and the Generals Ney and Laſnes, came up with the Archduke Ferdinand's diviſion, near Gramberg, on the 7th of October, 1805; and on the 8th, a partial action took place at Wertingen, which was followed on the 9th by the ſkirmiſh near Gunſberg, wherein the Auſtrians loſt 2500 men; and Prince Ferdinand was obliged to retire to the banks of the Inn.

After this ſucceſs, the French loſt no time in marching for Ulm. At day-break, on the morning of the 14th of October, the corps under Marſhal Ney attacked

and took poeſſion of the bridge at Elchingen; and, equally early, on the morning of the 15th, Bonaparte drew up his whole army in line of battle before the city of Ulm. Here he harangued each regiment, each battalion, ſeparately and cordially, addreſſing himſelf to the feelings and paſſions of his ſoldiers, and inſpiring them with courage and reſolution to die, rather than loſe the firſt great battle, which was, he ſaid, on that day to be fought; and on the ſucceſs of which, he very juſtly remarked, would in a great meaſure depend the ultimate fate of the war. He was anſwered from the ranks by ſhouts of "Victory or death!"—and the whole line were anxiouſly waiting for the dreaded onſet from the veteran corps under General Mack, when to the utter aſtoniſhment of the whole French army, as well as of all Europe, Mack, with the flower of the Auſtrian army, conſiſting of thirty-three thouſand fine troops, all picked men and real ſoldiers, who had faced death in a thouſand forms without fear or diſmay, entered into a haſty capitulation, and never even attempted to ſave the garriſon, or ſtrike a ſingle blow! How much he was deſpiſed for this puſillanimous conduct, even by his own ſoldiers and his adverſaries who wiſhed to fight, let their exclamations and ſtinging reflexions evince to all the world. On the 17th of October the articles of capitulation were ſigned; and on the 20th Bonaparte had the pride of ſeeing this fine Auſtrian army defile before him, which laſted from two o'clock in the afternoon till ſeven in the evening: during all which time he kept Mack, with eight of the Auſtrian generals, and ſeven of the lieutenant-generals, at his ſide to witneſs their own diſgrace; which indeed muſt have been truly heart-breaking to every man of ſentiment and courage, to ſee ſo numerous and fine an army march before the conqueror with all the honours of war, though without a ſcratch or a wound,—then ignobly to lay down their arms, and be driven, like beaſts

beaſts of burden, into the interior of France, as priſoners of war! What ſoldier amongſt them would not have vigorouſly fought, and nobly died in the defence of his country, rather than have ſubmitted to ſuch indelible diſgrace and infamy? Let Field-marſhal Mack anſwer the queſtion.

Whether the divided and disjointed organization of the Auſtrian troops under different deſtinations, was politic and judicious, or not, may be a queſtion in military ſcience; but it is nevertheleſs certain that it proved fatal to nearly the whole of that noble army, which fell like a vaſt foreſt before the keen edge of the woodman's axe. Beſides the flower of the army under the Archduke Ferdinand and Count Mack, fifty thouſand choice troops were detached into Italy under the command of the Archduke Charles; to whom was oppoſed the French diviſion under General Maſſena. Here the whole campaign was ſpent in fatal ſkirmiſhes, by which the army was reduced to half its number, and no one point gained: Prince Charles ſlowly and unwillingly moving from poſt to poſt through the whole Italian territory, until he was finally obliged to retreat for ſafety into the hereditary dominions of Auſtria. Another grand diviſion of the army under the command of the Archduke John, and Generals Jellachich and Wolfskehl, were deſtined to the defence of the eaſtern and weſtern Tyrol, and the Voralberg; yet, notwithſtanding the utmoſt bravery of theſe troops, prince John was overpowered by ſuperior numbers of the French, commanded by Marſhal Ney; and he was defeated, after an obſtinate action, at the foot of Mount Brenner, in the Tyrol. The other generals, at the head of the diviſion in the Voralberg, were defeated in a ſimilar way by a ſuperior corps of the enemy under the command of Marſhal Augereau, who took Jellachich priſoner, with the greateſt part of his troops. Thus the Auſtrian army, conſiſting of nearly two hundred and fifty thou-

ſand men, was prematurely defeated, and upwards of one hundred thouſand of them taken priſoners, by being engaged piecemeal, and under different deſtinations; but which, had they been kept together, and concentrated ſo as to have encountered the enemy in one mighty body, it is more than probable that the event of the war would have taken a very different turn.

It now became the object of Napoleon to follow up this great blow with redoubled vigilance; and his determination was to take poſſeſſion of Vienna, the capital of Auſtria, by forced marches; and to this point, as to a centre, he commanded the four diviſions of his army to direct their courſe, in ſpite of every obſtacle that might preſent itſelf in their way. On the oppoſite ſide of the Inn, a numerous body of Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops were poſted, as if to diſpute the paſſage; but after a ſlight ſkirmiſh they fell back to Lintz, and left the French army to croſs the river without interruption, which it accompliſhed on the 28th of October. It now advanced through the Auſtrian territory, almoſt without reſiſtance, till it reached St. Polten, only twenty-ſix miles from Vienna. Here Napoleon was waited upon by a deputation from the emperor Francis, tendering him the keys of the city, and truſting to his magnanimity and juſtice, in not ſuffering private perſons, nor their property, to be violated, nor that magnificent metropolis to be defaced and pillaged by the ſoldiery. On the 13th of November, 1805, Napoleon, at the head of his whole army, took poſſeſſion of Vienna; and to his honour it muſt be recorded, that he held the preſervation of the city, and the rights of its inhabitants, ſacred.

Previous to this direful and ever to be lamented day, (for Vienna had never before been taken or entered by an hoſtile army,) the Emperor Francis II. had retired to Preſburg, in Upper Hungary, in his

way to Olmutz, the capital of Moravia, where he was to meet the Ruſſian emperor Alexander; and to which place his empreſs, family, and houſehold, with all his valuables that could be ſecured in time, had been before removed. And here alſo, amid the poignant diſtreſs of the empreſs and royal family, and after having loſt his whole Auſtrian dominions, Francis magnanimouſly publiſhed a declaration to his ſubjects, couched in the moſt animated terms, "that it was ſtill his determination to purſue his fortune to the laſt ſtake, and neither ſubmit to an inexorable foe, nor enter into a ſeparate peace, while he could rely on the *pledged aſſiſtance of the King of Pruſſia*, and on his invincible allies the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the King of Great Britain,—*but under circumſtances of the very laſt extremity*." He alſo called upon his loyal and beloved ſubjects to riſe in maſs, further to ſtrengthen and aid the undiminiſhed armies of his great allies and friends until the Emperor of the French ſhould be brought to ſuch terms and conditions of a peace, as would not tarniſh or abridge the honour and independence of the firſt and higheſt monarchy in Europe."

But the memorable event which was to decide the fate of the empire, and blaſt the laurels of the houſe of Auſtria, was now at hand: this was the battle of Auſterlitz; the only important ſtand made by the allies during the war. The Emperor Francis had collected a conſiderable part of his diſcomfited army, conſiſting of about twenty-five thouſand men, under his own immediate command, aſſiſted by Prince John of Lichtenſtein; and which he now united to the grand Ruſſian army conſiſting of about eighty thouſand men, commanded by the Emperor Alexander in perſon, aſſiſted by the Grand duke Conſtantine, Prince Pangrazion, and the Generals Kutuſow and Buxhovden. The French army was commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in perſon, aſſiſted by the Marſhals Soult, Laſnes, Bernadotte, Davouſt, and Prince Murat,

rat, and consisted of one hundred and twenty thousand men, elated with conquest, and enthusiastic in the pursuit of victory. Early on the 2d of December, 1805, the arduous and bloody conflict began. The whole French line was instantly put in motion; and having a most decided advantage in its numerous cavalry and artillery, it galled and mowed down the ranks of the allies even before they could come into action. The horses of the Russian artillery and cavalry, worn down by so long a march, and destitute of food for three days previous to the battle, were wholly incapable of acting. The only alternative left for the allies, was to march up to within point-blank shot of the enemy, and after discharging a few rounds as they approached, to engage them on the point of the bayonet. This manœuvre was enforced with all possible expedition throughout the line, and a dreadful effusion of human blood was the consequence. The French front were compelled to give way; but being supplied with a strong reinforcement of fresh troops, they in turn gained ground, and a dreadful havock was again made; both sides fighting more like enraged tigers, than like men. At length the French succeeded in forcing the centre of the allies; and the right and left wings being too much disjointed, and destitute of cavalry, the enemy easily turned their flanks, and fell upon their rear. Every chance of recovering this misfortune was lost; a dreadful slaughter ensued, and victory declared for the French. Here ended the last struggle of Francis II. with the implacable Napoleon Bonaparte; and the emperor Alexander marched back his discomfited troops to the Russian territory.

The Emperor of Germany foiled in every hope, and reduced to the last extremity, was compelled to sue for an armistice, as a prelude to a peace on such terms as the conqueror might thing fit to grant. These, though hard, and extremely humiliating, were nevertheless not so severe as might have been expected from

from the triumphant leader of a revolutionary army. It was ſtipulated that the Emperor of Auſtria ſhould for ever relinquiſh the ſtates of the republic of Venice, as ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, with the Venetian iſles, Iſtria, and Dalmatia, now to be united to the kingdom of Italy; and of which the emperor Napoleon ſhould be acknowledged king. That the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemburgh, the allies of France, ſhould reſpectively take upon them the title of King, and be thus acknowledged by the houſe of Auſtria and the German ſtates; and who ſhould never in future exerciſe any kind of authority over them, or over the Elector of Baden, or the territories claimed, or to be claimed, by all or either of them.—Signed at Preſburgh the 26th of December, 1805.

From the diſaſters of our allies upon the continent, we turn with feelings of relief and exultation to our own ſucceſſes on the ocean.—Without entering into any inquiry as to the utility or inefficiency of the ſyſtem of blockade, we need only ſay that upon the return of Mr. Pitt to power it was again acted upon with increaſed vigilance and effort. As early, however, as the month of January, 1805, after having remained in port for two years, a French ſquadron at length ventured out to ſea. It conſiſted of ſix ſail of the line and two frigates, which quitted Rochefort upon the 11th, with a view, it was at firſt imagined, to unite itſelf with the larger force of Breſt. The tone of France was at this period loud and menacing. "Years, it was true, had elapſed, but they had not been paſſed inactively. Arms, and ſhips, and men, had been ſecretly in preparation, and fleets were now to be poured forth from all her harbours. The ocean was no longer to be England's; ſhe was bade to tremble in every quarter of the globe, for in every quarter of the globe would her poſſeſſions be aſſailed." Rumours were ſpread abroad upon the continent, now that the Breſt fleet was out of

of port, now that that of Toulon was on its way—Sicily, Malta, Egypt; the Weſt Indies, the Brazils, the Eaſt Indies; a deſcent in Ireland; a total junction of the ſeveral navies in alliance with, and under the control of, France.—Theſe were the pointswhich variouſly were ſuggeſted as undoubtedly in the contemplation of the enemy. A general movement took place in her native maritime force; and it was aſcertained, that in addition to the eſcape of the ſhips from Rochefort, a fleet of eleven ſhips of the line, ſeven frigates, and two brigs, with from nine to ten thouſand troops on-board, ſet ſail on the 15th from Toulon. This fleet, however, ſpeedily returned to port through ſtreſs of weather, having firſt captured a few ſtraggling merchantmen.

In the Weſt Indies, an attack was made on theiſland of Dominica on the 20th of February, by a force conſiſting of one three-decker, two ſeventy-fours, and ſome frigates. A landing was attempted, which was long gallantly reſiſted by General Prevoſt with very inferior ſtrength. The ſhips of the line ſtrove in vain to ſilence the batteries of the town of Roſeau; for which, however, upon its accidently taking fire, it was deemed prudent to capitulate. The general in the mean while, by a forced march, made good his retreat to St. Rupert's. His poſition there was ſo tenable, that the enemy finally abandoned his conqueſt. St. Nevis, St. Kitt's, and other of the ſmaller iſlands, were afterwards plundered.

Admiral Cochrane, with a ſquadron of ſix ſhips of the line, having been ordered, ſome weeks before this intelligence arrived in England, to that quarter of our poſſeſſions, the public anxiety was in ſome degree allayed; but it was not long before a new and more important danger awakened it into alarm. The French, having already made a ſhow of ſailing up the Archipelago, again took advantage of the temporary abſence of the blockading fleet, and a ſecond time

put

put to ſea. It was naturally imagined, from their former motion, that Egypt was likely to be their object. Lord Nelſon, therefore, yielding to the deception, bore away from Sicily, (to which he had puſhed off in expectation of their venturing out of harbour, and with a view to intercept their paſſage,) and ſailed inſtantly upon hearing of their departure from port to Alexandria. The Toulon fleet moved down the Mediterranean, and directed its courſe to Cadiz. Sir John Orde, who commanded the Britiſh ſquadron off the Spaniſh coaſt, diſcovering that the combined force of the enemy would neceſſarily now be out of all proportion with his own, (the French alone nearly doubling it,) thought it prudent to retire from his ſtation, and reinforce with his own veſſels the fleet under Lord Gardner in the Channel. On the 14th of May the Breſt fleet got under weigh and ſtood out from harbour. This, however, was either a mere movement of bravado, or elſe the admiral of the French declined executing his firſt intention, intimidated by the appearance of the Britiſh. It ſpeedily reſumed its former ſituation: it amounted to twenty-five ſail of the line with frigates. Lord Gardner's force at this time was not more in number than ſeventeen ſail.

On the 19th of April, previous to this movement at Breſt, the combined Spaniſh and French fleet quitted Cadiz. Its deſtination was long doubtful; but it was at length diſcovered on the 14th of May at Martinique. It was now that apprehenſion was at its height. The fate of Jamaica itſelf was conſidered as in hazard. Of Lord Nelſon nothing was known. having been naturally and excuſably deceived by the early motions of the French, it now ſeemed impoſſible for him to regain the days, which had ſo warrantably, though fruitleſsly, been conſumed in ſeeking them where they were not to be found. To follow them to the Weſt Indies, even had he informa-

tion of their having bent thither their courſe, was deemed likely to be utterly without effect. Unvictualled for ſuch a voyage, and, as it was ſuppoſed, without the means in the Mediterranean of any preparation for the undertaking, an attempt to purſue was pronounced to be little ſhort of madneſs. The poſition of his fleet was for ſome weeks as much unknown as that of the enemy. The reſources, however, of a mind active as that of Lord Nelſon, were not to be eſtimated by the every-day probabilities of vulgar calculation. Having viſited Alexandria, the ſcene of his former glories, and diligently traverſed the whole of the Mediterranean, he haſtily proviſioned at Palermo, and departed from Europe. So incredibly great were his exertions, that on the 15th of May he paſſed twenty leagues to the eaſtward of Madeira, and on the 4th of June arrived at Barbadoes. The report of his approach had gone before him: his very name ſounded terror to the enemy. Having left three thouſand men intombed at Martinique from the prevailing diſtempers of the climate, without having achieved a ſingle enterpriſe againſt a ſingle iſland, the French fleet inſtantly took flight. Lord Nelſon, however, fearing an attempt, ſteered to Antigua, with two thouſand men from the garriſon of Barbadoes. He there learned that the fugitive fleet had paſſed on the 12th. Debarking therefore his troops, he recommenced, without delay, his unexampled purſuit. Aſſured of the ſafety of our Weſt Indian colonies, all minds now became alive to the hope of intercepting the returning enemy. That the combined fleet could never reach a friendly harbour, and that even, if it eſcaped Lord Nelſon, it yet could not avoid falling in with ſome of our numerous armaments, ſeemed the general and juſt expectation.

In truth it did not wholly eſcape, but it gained the coaſt of Spain with *comparatively* little injury. On the 22d of July, Vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder, who held

held under his direction a fleet of fifteen ſail of the line, came in view of the confederate ſquadrons: they conſiſted of twenty ſail of the line, of three large veſſels armed en flute of about fifty guns each, with five frigates and three brigs. An action through the manœuvres of the Britiſh was brought on, which laſted four hours. It ended in the capture of the San Rafael of 84 guns and the Firm of 74. The wind and weather were unfavourable through the battle; ſo thick a fog prevailed, that the Britiſh ſhips could hardly avoid firing into each other. Not a ſignal could be perceived, and all ſuperiority of tactics was therefore done away. The Windſor Caſtle ſuſtained ſo much damage as to be rendered unfit for further ſervice. The fleets remained nearly in ſight of each other for ſome days after the 22d, at which time Sir Robert Calder imagined himſelf able to renew the action. On the 26th he loſt ſight of them. The conduct of the vice-admiral has ſince ſuffered a profeſſional cenſure, but his courage is allowed to be unimpeached. The court-martial, which at his own deſire ſat in judgment upon him, was of opinion that he neglected to do his utmoſt to renew the engagement, but that his error aroſe not from want of perſonal intrepidity, but from a culpable indeciſion. The fate of this gallant officer was conſidered by the better-informed of the public as ſomewhat hard. It is a ſingular inſtance of the high confidence exiſting in the country with reſpect to our naval excellence, that an admiral with a fleet of *fifteen* ſail ſhould incur reproof for having obtained a partial victory in a conteſt with an adverſe force of more than *twenty* ſail.

Lord Nelſon reached Gibraltar on his return to Europe only three days before the combined ſquadron was met by Sir Robert Calder. In the mean time, after the action on the 22d, they made their way good to Ferrol; where having formed a junc-

tion with the ſhips in that harbour, they again put to ſea, and were diſcovered in the evening of the 13th amounting to a force of from 27 to 28 ſail of the line, with five frigates and three brigs: their deſtination excited as uſual much ſpeculation, till they finally again took a poſition in the port of Cadiz. Admiral Collingwood now formed an union with the ſquadron of Admiral Calder and that of Sir Richard Bickerton, and with a force therefore of 26 or 28 ſail of the line blockaded anew the port. After the long cruize therefore of the French fleet little advantage ſeemed to have been obtained by it, other than that of exerciſing and diſciplining their ſeamen. Cadiz, experience had ſhown, was more capable of a perfect blockade than any other of the enemy's naval ſtations. It now appeared, for ſome time at leaſt, to be unfitted for all effective operations. The Victory with Lord Nelſon arrived at Spithead on the 18th of Auguſt: after a ſhort ſtay in his native country, he was ſent out to take the command of the fleet before Cadiz.

During the ſummer various attacks were made upon the flotilla, which ſtill continued to collect at Boulogne. Numerous gun-brigs, ſchooners, and ſmall craft from Oſtend and Dunkirk, crept along the ſhore, the final rendezvous of which was the harbour of Boulogne. Our larger veſſels could ſcarcely get near enough to land, ſo as to make a deciſive attack. Many however were from time to time driven aground and diſperſed. In one of our more ſerious attempts, not fewer, however, than fifty of the veſſels were conſumed and deſtroyed, and great part alſo of the town was burnt by our rockets.

The year now was wearing away, and the diſaſters of the Auſtrians on the continent, which, both from their unexampled ſuddenneſs and their extent, ſeized deeply on the public mind, whilſt they failed not to elate the ſpirits of our adverſaries, naturally created a ſenſation, not indeed of fear, but at leaſt of awe, in the breaſts

breasts of Englishmen. In little more than a month the main army of a powerful ally was swept away almost without a struggle. The lateness of the season prevented any expectation of further naval operations, and all therefore was sad and heavy. It was at the moment that the Austrians under General Mack were piling up their arms before a French division, that Lord Nelson encountered the fleet which he had before so long and so unremittingly pursued in vain. On the 19th of October, information was communicated by the watching frigates that the enemy had put to sea. Concluding their destined object was the Mediterranean, he instantly, with his squadron consisting of twenty-seven ships, bore away to the entrance of the Straits, which from assurances sufficiently to be relied on, he soon learnt had not been passed.

On Monday the 21st, in the vicinity of Cape Trafalgar, at day-light, the French and Spaniards, offering a line of thirty-three ships, appeared in sight. Eighteen were French, and the remaining fifteen Spanish. The ships of the two nations were intermixed without any view to national distinction. Admiral Villeneuve the commander-in-chief, in the Bucentaure, was in the centre. Admiral Gravina, in the rear, hoisted his flag in the Prince of Asturias. Lord Nelson, to free himself from the inconvenience and delays usually attending the formation of a line of battle, and to render the repetition of numerous signals unnecessary, had long previously to action determined on a novel method of attack. As the fleet formed in order of sailing, he directed his ships to bear up in two columns; the one led by himself in the Victory, the other headed by Vice-admiral Collingwood in the Royal Sovereign. The unusual mode of attack on the part of the British led the line of the enemy also to take an unusual form. As the English bore down, it extended itself in the shape of a crescent. About twelve o'clock the Victory broke through the enemy about

about the tenth ſhip from the van; the Royal Sovereign did the ſame in the rear; and the van of the adverſe line was left unengaged. Nelſon, in the battle of the 14th of February 1797, off Cape St. Vincent, had fought the Santiſſima Trinidada. He had determined in the preſent action to engage his "old acquaintance;" and the Victory therefore was ordered to carry him alongſide of her. Each ſhip as it followed in either column broke ſeparately in all parts through the adverſe line, and opened their fire at the very muzzles of the guns of the enemy.

The conteſt was ſevere, but never was a victory more complete. At three in the afternoon Admiral Gravina ſtood towards Cadiz, many of the French and Spaniſh ſhips having by this time ſtruck their colours, and their whole line being diſordered. Five alſo of the headmoſt ſhips in the van of the enemy tacked and ſtood to the ſouthward, to windward of the Britiſh line. They were however compelled to re-engage, and the ſternmoſt of them was taken. Nineteen ſhips of the line were left to the diſcretion of the Britiſh fleet. Two of theſe, the Santiſſima Trinidada and the Santa Anna, were firſt-rates; three flag-officers were taken, Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief; Don Ignatio Maria d'Aliva, vice-admiral; and the Spaniſh rear-admiral, Don Balthazar Hidalgo Ciſneros. The Achille, a French ſeventy-four, after her ſurrender, through the miſmanagement of her own crew, caught fire and blew up; but two hundred of her men were ſaved by our tenders. The Temeraire, the ſhip that immediately ſucceeded the Victory in the van, during the action, either by accident or deſign, was boarded by a French ſhip on the one ſide and by a Spaniard on the other. The ſpirit of our countrymen proved invincible. The conteſt, while it laſted, was indeed vigorous; but the combined enſigns were at length torn away, and the Britiſh hoiſted in their place.

The

The victory of Trafalgar, glorious as it was, was yet dearly purchaſed. Lord Nelſon, about the middle of the action, received a muſket-ball in his left breaſt. It was from the Redoubtable that his lordſhip received his mortal wound; the fatal ſhot was fired from the enemy's mizen; it ſtruck the epaulette on his left ſhoulder, and penetrated his cheſt. This was at a quarter paſt one; and at half paſt four he expired. He lived long enough, however, to be aſſured that the triumph of his fleet was ſecure, and he died thankful that he had done his duty.

As no individual ever better merited the tears and enthuſiaſtic admiration of a country, ſo no country ever more deeply felt, or more nobly expreſſed, than his own did, the ſentiment of veneration which his unrivalled abilities and honourable application of them ſo juſtly and ſo univerſally inſpired. Never was a race of fame more ably run, nor more glorioufly concluded. The boaſt of France, that ſhe had made for herſelf a marine of twenty thouſand ſailors, was annihilated at a blow; the vaunted labour of years was ſhaken to its foundation; and the viſions of "commerce, and colonies, and ſhips", which paſſed before the fond imagination of her chief, at once diſſolved into air. The conquered ſhips, through the boiſterous weather which immediately followed the battle, were moſt of them obliged to be deſtroyed. The Duguay Trouin, the Formidable, and the Montblanc, which eſcaped from the victory of the 21ſt, on the 3d of November fell in with the ſquadron under Sir R. J. Strachan, and, after a gallant but ſhort reſiſtance, all of them ſurrendered.

In proceeding to detail the ſucceſſes of our arms in the Eaſt Indies, we are obliged to confeſs our inability to ſpeak with deciſion as to the juſtice or injuſtice of our tranſactions in that diſtant territory. The narrative from which alone at preſent our information can be derived, is drawn up under the immediate

diate inſpection and command of the late governor-general of India, the Marquis of Wellesley; and it is therefore to be considered as the ſtatement of an intereſted party.

At the concluſion of the peace with Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar, (ſee p. 451,) Holkar was at the head of a conſiderable body of troops, on the frontier of the domains of the Rajpoot-ſtate of Jeynagur. Before the victorious Britiſh army quitted the field, it was judged proper to enter into negotiations, as a means of determining what the deſigns and pretenſions of Holkar really were. The miniſters of the Rajah of Berar and of Scindia, after the defeat of their reſpective maſters, ſcrupled not to admit, on the treaty of peace with them being ſigned, that Holkar had undoubtedly formed an engagement with them in oppoſition to the Britiſh power. As no act of direct hoſtility, however, was committed by him during the war, inſtructions were given by the governor-general and council to General Wellesley, not to wage hoſtilities on Holkar without further grounds of juſtification than his mere intended junction with the vanquiſhed confederates. In ſpite, however, of his public profeſſions of amity towards the Engliſh government, his correſpondence with many of the native princes owing allegiance to that government was of a nature not at all conſonant with peaceful deſigns. Of this correſpondence ſome letters were put into the hands of the Britiſh by the princes to whom they were addreſſed, and ſome were intercepted. Information alſo was received of the murder of three Britiſh ſubjects in his ſervice, upon a falſe charge of a communication between them and the commander in chief. The plan laid down by the governor-general was intended to effect the reduction of the power of Holkar, without at the ſame time entering into any compromiſe of the rights of others. The Britiſh government was in no way pledged to ſupport the claims

of

of Caſhu Rao Holkar, with reſpect to whom Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was no other than an uſurper; but at the ſame time it was deemed a juſt precaution, that that uſurpation ſhould not be ſanctioned and legitimatized by any interference which might be conſtrued into a deciſion on the ſubject.

On the 29th of January 1804, the commander in chief, in conformity with his inſtructions, required the immediate evacuation of the poſt occupied by Holkar, and ſtated that he ſhould be left in the unmoleſted enjoyment of his authority, provided he retired into his own domains, and abſtained from all further exactions of tribute from the allies of the Eaſt India company. To this requiſition a reply was returned on the 27th of February in amicable terms, and an aſſurance was given that vaquels (ambaſſadors) ſhould be ſent to negotiate a treaty. On the 16th of March they arrived, and propoſed on his part, terms of a nature ſufficiently extenſive. They demanded, "that he ſhould be permited to collect the *choute*, agreeably to the cuſtom of his anceſtors; that the ancient poſſeſſions formerly held by the family, ſuch as Etawah, &c. (aſſigned to the company by the nawub vizier under the treaty of Lucknow in 1801) twelve pergunnahs in the Dowab, and a pergunnah in Bundelcund, ſhould be ceded to him; that the country of Hurriana, which was alſo formerly in the poſſeſſion of the family, ſhould be given up; and that the territory then occupied by him ſhould be guarantied, and a treaty concluded with him on terms ſimilar to that ſigned with Scindia." Theſe propoſitions were inſtantly rejected, and the offer of peace again made, ſolely on the condition that he ſhould withdraw his troops within his own dominion. Several communications afterwards took place, all of them on his part evaſive of this propoſal. The laſt, about the 4th of April, ſtated that he was about to viſit Ajmere, a province belonging to Scindia; whence, after having

performed ſome devotional duties aſſigned as the cauſe of his journey thither, he ſhould commence his march home. At Ajmere he levied conſiderable contributions, and even made an atttempt to poſſeſs himſelf of the fort. This tranſaction therefore, combined with the information afforded by the miniſters of Scindia, compelled the commander-in-chief at once to reſolve upon war.

It appears, that ſubſequent to the peace concluded between Scindia and the company, Holkar earneſtly preſſed that prince to aid him in his hoſtile deſigns. Scindia, averſe to any renewal of a war in which he had already ſuffered ſo much, ſteadily refuſed all co-operation, but expreſſed his own deſire to be at peace, complaining at the ſame time of the injury which had been committed upon him by the attack at Ajmere. Holkar, in juſtification of his conduct, alleged, that the Rajah of Jodepoor (with whom he intended to leave his family, "*when he commenced his operations againſt the Engliſh*") was unwilling to take upon himſelf that charge, unleſs the fort and province of Ajmere were firſt made over to him, and inſiſted that Scindia could not do otherwiſe than forgive a ſtep neceſſary to that war which was to be waged for the independence of the Mahratta empire.

With ſuch motives for military movements, and reduced to the neceſſity of either maintaining the Britiſh army in the field in a ſtate of inactivity, upon a ſcale of expence not inferior to that which the moſt active campaign would have occaſioned, or of immediately commencing hoſtilities, it is not at all to be wondered that a determination was adopted in favour of the latter. Indeed the numerous bands out of employment in conſequence of the peace, and which would neceſſarily have offered their ſervices to the predatory forces of Holkar, joined to the conſideration of the danger to which the opulent city of Jeyſingur would be expoſed in the abſence of the Britiſh army,

army, and the reſources which its plunder would neceſſarily have yielded an enemy, rendered all heſitation dangerous and blameable. On the 16th of April, therefore orders were iſſued to the commander-in-chief for operations in Hindooſtan and the Deccan, a notification of which intention was conveyed by Major Malcolm to Scindia.

The principal poſſeſſions occupied by the followers of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the Deccan were the fort and territory of Chandore, about one hundred and thirty miles north of Poonah, and the forts of Dhoorb and Galna; a territory alſo was held under his authority in Candeiſh, together with a few diſtricts intermixed with the dominions of the Nizam. The ſiege of Chandore and Galna, as the occupation of them would at once deprive the enemy of all his poſſeſſions in the Deccan, was naturally reſolved upon. To the march of an army for that purpoſe the waſted country between Poonah and Chandore preſented many difficulties, and an apprehenſion was entertained, that unleſs hoſtilities were poſtponed until the rainy ſeaſon, no effective operations could take place in the Deccan. Major-general Welleſley, however, placed the troops under his command in a ſtate of equipment for immediate ſervice.

The diſpoſition made with a view to hoſtilities againſt Holkar was as follows: The principal corps was to aſſemble at Aurungabad under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Wallace of his majeſty's 19th dragoons, four regiments of native cavalry, two regiments of European infantry (the 74th and 94th), and ſix battalions of ſepoys, with a battering train and a proportion of artillery in pioneers; leaving a reſerve at Poonah of four battalions of ſepoys, at Hyderabad of two battalions, and a garriſon of one battalion in Ahmednugger.

In the judgment of the commander in chief, the advance of troops in the Guzerat, againſt the do-

mains of Holkar in Malva, was likely to be attended with great advantage; and measures therefore were conſequently adopted for reinforcing the troops in that quarter. Colonel Murray was the officer who received inſtructions relative to that branch of our attack. At the ſame time Scindia was directed to employ his ſtrength in the reduction of ſuch parts of the poſſeſſions of Holkar as might be moſt acceſſible to his troops. This direction was received with reſpect and ſatisfaction.

During the negotiation, which has already been ſpoken of, the commander-in-chief had continued ſlowly to advance towards the country of Jeynagur, with a view to accelerate the acceptance of our propoſed accommodation, and for the protection of that province in caſe it was rejected. Lieutenant colonel Ball was ſtationed with a detachment of troops near Canoon, a town about ninety miles ſouth-weſt of Delhi, to oppoſe any irruption into the recently-acquired territory of the company in that direction. A detachment was alſo formed under Lieutenant-colonel Monſon for the defence of Jeypoor, which began its march towards Jeynagur on the 18th of April. On the 21ſt it arrived in the vicinity of that city. On the morning of the 23d, Holkar retired from his poſition in that territory, and commenced a precipitate retreat towards the ſouthward. We ſhould obſerve, that General Welleſley having received inſtructions from the governor-general in June, to proceed to Fort William on the public ſervice, reſigned, previous to the complete commencement of hoſtilities, the military powers intruſted to him.

After a reſt of two days, upon the further advance of Colonel Monſon with the detachment, followed at no great interval by General Lake with his main army, Holkar again reſumed his precipitate retreat; which he continued till he reached Kotah, a place ſo diſtant from the troops which followed, that he was

neceſſarily

neceſſarily ſecured from an inſtant attack. The detached parties of Hindooſtanee horſe which hung upon his flight, repreſent his force as much reduced. About ſeventy miles north-eaſt of Kotah ſtood the fortreſs of Rampoora, for the attack of which Lieutenant-colonel Don was ſelected. At the head of three battalions of native infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, with heavy ordnance and field-artillery, that place was aſſaulted and carried on the 16th of May, 1804. The attack was commenced before day-break. Lieutenant-colonel Don determined to aſſail the gateways. He did not, however, take a poſition oppoſite to it, leſt by ſuch a movement his intention ſhould be betrayed. Major Doveton's regiment was left within the camp, with orders as ſoon as the attack commenced to move down in the direction which the fugitives would naturally take, and to intercept them in their flight. The detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Don moved on without diſcovery till within two hundred-and-fifty yards of the gateway, when a picquet of the Jonk battalion fired. The garriſon, however, was ſtill not alarmed, nor did any diſcharge of muſquetry or artillery take place till the troops were within a hundred yards of the paſſage. A number of men were then ſeen running along the top of the glacis, endeavouring to gain the gateway; upon whom a heavy fire was immediately opened on the part of the Britiſh, which fruſtrated their intention. The gates were then blown open and the town entered. The fugitives, taking the direction which had been foreſeen, were of courſe intercepted. The enemy's force was from one thouſand to eleven hundred men, of whom near fifty were deſtroyed in paſſing through the gateways, and little ſhort of three hundred in the flight towards the plain. A conſiderable number of guns, with powder, ſhot, &c. were taken in the fort. Lieut. Boileau was ſlightly wounded, and ſome loſs was ſuſtained of natives.

We

We shall not enter into any minute detail with respect to the transactions of the province of Bundelcund. About the 21st of May, 1804, an incursion was made in that quarter by a body of predatory horse, amounting to little short of five thousand troops. On the 22d this squadron succeeded in cutting off a part of a detachment under Captain Smith, who had been ordered by Lieutenanant-colonel Fawcett to attack a fort about five miles distant from Colonel Fawcett's position at Kooch. The command of the British in the province had devolved upon this latter officer on the death of Lieutenant-colonel Polhill. Captain Smith himself with five companies of sepoys made his retreat, with the loss of one man only, to the camp of Lieutenant-colonel Fawcett. The whole of the smaller detachment, however, under Captain Feade and Lieutenant Morris, was cut off, and their artillery, consisting of two howitzers, two twelve-pounders, and one six-pounder, captured. The body of banditti was fortunately defeated near Kooch on the 30th of May by Colonel Shepherd: they then entirely evacuated the province.

On the 29th of May, Captain Gardiner, who had been detached by the commander-in-chief with two parties of irregular horse to watch the motions of Holkar, fell in with a native chieftain named Tantia. Assisted by Lieutenant Lucan, he made a successful movement upon this ally of Holkar's which finally led to the surrender of a native leader named Parle, on condition of being safely conducted to the camp of Bappoo Scindia, and of never again serving against the British government. Tantia himself with his cavalry made his retreat.

Still more decisive success attended Lieutenant-colonel Martindale: having attacked the position occupied by Rajah Ram and the Negahs, he carried it with little loss, and with the capture of the baggage, tents, camels, horses, &c. of the enemy.

On

On the second of July was assaulted the important fortress of Hinglais Ghur; a place, in the language of the country, deemed wholly impregnable. At half-past two, a party from Lieutenant-colonel Monson's detachment, composed of the 2d battalion 2d regiment, six six-pounders, and a part of Lieutenant Lucan's Hindoostanee cavalry, the whole under the command of Major Sinclair, advanced to the attack. The fire from the fortress was in the course of an hour entirely silenced, the walls were then escaladed, and the place carried without the loss of an officer. Hinglais-Ghur had been possessed by the family of Holkar for fifty years. It is surrounded by a natural ravine two hundred and fifty feet in breadth, and two hundred in depth, the sides being perpendicular, on the inner side of which stood the walls of the fort.

In addition to the importance of the place itself, was the possible practicability of communicating with Colonel Murray, at that time on his march from Guzerat towards Ougein. With a view to a junction and in the hope of procuring supplies, Colonel Monson advanced about fifty miles from the Mockundra pass. It was his first intention, if possible to give battle to the troops under the personal command of Holkar: finding himself, however, in great want of provisions, and learning that Colonel Murray intended to fall back on the Myhie river, he judged it prudent to retire again to the pass. It was upon this march that intelligence was received of an attack having been made by Holkar on Lieutenant Lucan, who it was stated had himself with several sirdars been taken prisoners. On the morning of the 10th of July, Holkar's cavalry appeared in sight. So formidable was their number, that a demand was made requiring the surrender of the guns and small arms of the British detachment. This requisition was scornfully rejected; and Holkar in vain attempted to make an impression upon the firmness of Colonel Monson's

Monſon's ſmall army. Conſiderable difficulties were ſuſtained in the retreat, and the different corps drew back in much diſorder to Agra, which they all reached by the 31ſt of Auguſt. No united attack, however, was made by the enemy after the 28th.

We now proceed to the operations ſubſequent to the march from Cawnpore, in September 1804, under the commander-in-chief, General Lake. After Colonel Monſon's retreat, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar advanced to Muttra and took poſſeſſion of that city, which is ſituated about thirty miles from Agra, whither General Lake arrived on the 22d. Having united his whole force at Secundra, he on the 1ſt of October marched againſt the troops of Holkar at Muttra, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 3d. Upon the 8th, Holkar detached his infantry and guns to the attack at Delhi; which was fortunately entered by Colonel Byrne, in time for its defence. On the 7th a heavy cannonade was opened againſt the place, but it did little injury; the walls, however, being much out of repair, and a breach being deemed practicable, it was thought neceſſary to check the progreſs of the aſſailants by a ſortie: two hundred men were therefore ſelected from the 2d battalion of the 14th regiment, and one hundred and fifty from Captain Harriot's corps. Lieutenant Roſe, who commanded the party, led them inſtantly againſt the enemy's battery; poſſeſſed himſelf of their guns, and ſpiked them. A ſiege was ſuſtained of nine days. On the 14th of the month a general aſſault was attempted, which entirely failing, the enemy on the 15th abandoned their attempt and retreated.

The commander-in-chief having completed his ſupplies at Muttra, on the 17th of October reached Delhi. Holkar with his cavalry immediately paſſed the Jumna, acroſs which the commander-in chief purſued him, taking the left bank of that river with the reſerve

reſerve under Lieutenant-colonel Don, three regiments of dragoons, three of native cavalry, and the European mounted artillery. Major-general Frazer, with the remainder of the infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, and the park of artillery, at the ſame time took the right bank of the Jumna from Delhi.

This movement was combined with a view to compel both the infantry and cavalry of Holkar to riſk an action. The infantry and artillery of Holkar had at this period reached the fortreſs of Deig, where they were protected by the guns of that place. The force of the enemy encamped near Deig amounted to twenty-four battalions of infantry, a large body of horſe, and one hundred and ſixty pieces of ordnance. Major-general Frazer found the enemy very ſtrongly intrenched, the left wing of their force extending to Deig, and a large jeel of water covering the whole of their right and front. The attack was delayed till the morning of November the 13th. At three o'clock a circuit was made to the left round the jeel, ſo as to open to us the right flank of the enemy. A large village which protected them was inſtantly carried. Major-general Frazer, following up his ſucceſs, marched down on their line and ſeized the whole of their guns and howitzers: he, however, whilſt at the head of the troops, received ſo ſerious a wound as to compel him to be carried off the field. Colonel Monſon then aſſumed the command, and completed the victory; the enemy was driven under the fort, which commenced a very heavy fire. The loſs of the Britiſh was in conſequence very conſiderable; the whole, however, of the infantry, with the ordnance, under the command of Hernaut Dada, the chief officer of Holkar, fell into their hands. Two thouſand of the enemy were killed or drowned in their efforts to eſcape; and eighty-ſeven pieces of ordnance were captured. The Rajah of Burtpore violated on this occaſion his alliance with the Eaſt India company. The troops in the fortreſs which fired upon

the Britiſh were the rajah's. The gallant General Frazer, having ſuffered amputation, unfortunately died on the 24th of November.

Whilſt Holkar's infantry was thus deſtroyed, General Lake in the mean while continued to purſue the main body of his cavalry: a march of four hundred and fourteen miles had been performed in eighteen days. On the 17th of November the whole force of the enemy's cavalry was ſurpriſed near the city of Ferruckabad, a diſtance of fifty-eight miles, was overcome in a march of twenty-four hours, and a complete victory obtained. Holkar himſelf with difficulty eſcaped, and fled with a very ſmall body of retainers.

The fortreſs of Deig was ſoon after inveſted; and its outwork having been carried by aſſault, it was afterwards evacuated without further reſiſtance. The fugitives compoſed of the Rajah of Burtpore's battalions, and his garriſon, with the remainder of Holkar's infantry, appeared generally to have taken the direction of Burtpore. The Britiſh army therefore immediately marched for Burtpore, and attempted to ſtorm the place on the 9th of January 1805, but without ſucceſs. The fortreſs was expoſed to no leſs than five aſſaults under the immediate obſervation of the commander-in-chief Lord Lake, in every one of which our troops where repulſed with conſiderable loſs. The rajah, who had ſhut himſelf up in it, propoſed conditions, which the commander-in-chief, acting under the orders of the governor-general, did not think it proper to accede to. The conditions, we are informed, as propoſed by him, were, to pay all the expences of the war, and to give, beſides, three lacks to be diſtributed among the troops. Theſe advantageous offers were rejected, in conſequence of a determination to proceed againſt him with the utmoſt rigour, on account of his treachery to the company, he being one of its moſt ancient and favoured

voured allies. The inſtructions of the governor-general were, according to our information, that nothing leſs than an unconditional ſurrender ſhould be accepted.

It does not, however, appear that the reduction of Burtpore was a taſk of ſuch eaſy accompliſhment as Marquis Welleſley, at the diſtance of many hundred miles from the ſcene of action, was led to imagine. The rajah who defended it, had accumulated in that fortreſs every thing that was moſt dear to him—his family, his treaſure; and had expreſſed an intention of blowing up both them and himſelf, ſhould the Engliſh obtain a footing in the place. This important fortreſs is ſituate in a ſmall, but one of the higheſt cultivated diſtricts in India, the inhabitants of which are all of the ſame tribe, and connected either by conſanguinity or other relations with each other. The force with which Lord Lake ſat down before the town, did not exceed twelve thouſand men; and the works were of ſo great extent, that he was not enabled to maſk more than one quarter of them. All the other parts of the garriſon had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the rajah were ſingularly brave and faithful. Theſe circumſtances are ſufficient to account for the obſtinacy of the defence; and our loſs in the various aſſaults upon Burtpore, is eſtimated at 3000 men, of whom 105 were officers. During the laſt attack of the Engliſh on the above fort, a number of old guns were brought forward, on the firſt firing of which no leſs than five of them burſt, killed twenty men, and wounded ſeveral others. The troops were ſtruck with a ſudden panic, and the artillery corps refuſed, for a moment, to do their duty: Holkar flew to the ſpot, attended by the Killadar, and harangued the garriſon with great firmneſs and ſpirit. This meaſure had the deſired effect, and the troops returned to the charge with redoubled vigour. It is

more than probable that this ſingle circumſtance contributed materially to the ſalvation of the place.

At length the Rajah of Burtpore, after repelling all the aſſaults which had been made upon him, propoſed conditions, to which General Lord Lake thought fit to accede. The terms upon which peace was granted to him, were ſettled on the 10th of April, 1805, and ſubſequently ratified by the governor-general. The articles, among other particulars, ſtipulated, "that he ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of his fortreſs of Burtpore; that he ſhould pay twenty lacs to the army; that the fort of Deig, and a diſtrict for three miles round it, ſhould be ceded to the company; and that he ſhould reſtore all the territory conferred upon him when he was our ally."

But it was not till March 1806, after the recal of Marquis Wellefley, that peace was made with Holkar. The treaty with Holkar reſtores him to the poſſeſſion of the greater part of his dominions. He will be nearly in the ſame ſituation as before the war. Sir George Barlow, Bart. the acting governor-general, returned to Calcutta from the upper provinces, after concluding a peace on a ſolid baſis, and which promiſed to enſure the tranquillity of India for a conſiderable time.

Marquis Cornwallis was appointed to ſucceed Marquis Wellefley as governor-general, and had even arrived in India; but died at Gazepoor, in the province of Benares, before he was able to reach the head-quarters, on the 5th of October, 1805. Sir George Barlow has therefore continued to act; but Lord Minto is now (1807) appointed to that important office.

INDEX.

ABERCROMBIE, Sir Ralph, commands in the West Indies, 125; takes Trinidad, 151; attacks Porto Rico, 152; commands the Helder expedition, 242; lands with the army in Egypt, 299; drives the French before him, 300; takes post near Alexandria, 301; defeats the French in a general action, 302; mortally wounded, 305; dies, 306.
ABOUKIR taken by the Turks, 277; retaken by Bonaparte, 278.
ACRE, siege of, 267.
ADDINGTON, Mr. made prime minister, 294; dismissed, and created Viscount Sidmouth, 453.
ALEXANDER I. emperor of Russia, 296.
ALEXANDRIA taken by Bonaparte, 204; battle of, 301-306; besieged by Gen. Hutchinson, 317; surrenders to him, 321.
AMBOYNA and Banda taken from the Dutch, 135.
AMIENS, peace of, 326.
ANTWERP taken by the French without resistance, 63.
APOLLO frigate, and many trading ships, lost, 455.
AYLETT, Captain, and other officers of the 15th, receive a medal from the Emperor of Germany, 221.
BAIRD, Major-gen. brings an army from India to Egypt, 317.
BANK of England, discontinues paying cash, 144.
BARLOW, Sir George, acting governor-general of India, 516.
BATTLES:—Near Landrecy, 19; of Villers en Couche, 21; of Landrecy, 23; of Rousselaer, Tournay, and Courtray, 26; of Turcoing, 28; near the Schelde, 30; of Kaiserslautern, 31; of Gosselier, 32; of Collioure, 35; near Cneglia, 35; of Mount Cenis, 36; the first of June, 49-58; near Mons, 60; at Alost and Mechlin, 61; at the Iron Mountain, near Louvaine, 62; of Edichoffen, 64; near Liege, 70; of Clermont, 71; between the Meuse and the Waal, 75; before Nimeguen, 76; of Bellegarde, 90; of Kaya, 92; of Lord Bridport with the French, 121; off Cape St. Vincent, 145; off Camperdown, 156; of Vinegar-hill, 176; of Kilconnoy-hill, 178; of Abouquir, 208; of Pfullendorf and Stockach, 222; first of Verona, 227; second, 228; of Cassano, 229; of Novi, 238; of Bergen in Holland, 250; at Alkmaar, 252; at Baccum, 253; at Mount Tabor, 271; second battle of Abouquir, 278; of Marengo, 289; of Alexandria, 301; of El-Hanka, 310; of Assye, 417; of Ally Ghur, 425-427; of Delhi, 429; at Agra, 435; of Laswaree, 459; of Paterly, 445; of Austerlitz, 493; of Trafalgar, 501; of Deig, 513.
BAVARIA, Elector of, joins the French, 489; made a king, 495
BEAULIEU, the Austrian general, takes Bouillon, and gives it up to be pillaged, 30; retreats, 31.
BELLEGARDE taken by the French, 90.
BONAPARTE, his successes against the Austrians, 158; makes peace with the emperor, 159; sails for Egypt, 197; attacks Malta, 200; gains it, 201; lands in Egypt, 203; takes Alexandria, 204; his peculiar manner of making war, 218; enters Cairo, 256; establishes an institute, &c. 257; takes El Arish, 264; takes Jaffa, and destroys the garrison, 265; poisons his own sick, 266; besieges Acre, 267; succours Kleber, 270; returns to Acre, 271; constantly foiled, 272; retires to Cairo, 274; defeats the Turks, and recovers Aboukir, 276; returns to France, and overthrows the government, 279; made First Consul, 285; his letter to the King of England, 286; gains the battle of Marengo, 289; makes peace with the emperor, 293; with England, 326; oppresses the Swiss, &c. 356; his dialogue with Lord Whitworth, 359; prepares to invade England,

England, 363; detains the English travellers, 375; plot against him, 467; causes the Duke of Enghien to be shot, 469; causes Messrs. Drake and Spencer Smith to be dismissed from the courts of Baden and Wirtemberg, 473; made Emperor of the French, 477; causes Sir Thomas Rumbold to be seized, 479; and Wagstaffe to be robbed of his papers, 480; proposes to negotiate a peace with England, 488; enters upon another campaign, 489; takes possession of Vienna, 492; gains the battle of Austerlitz, 493; which is followed by the treaty of Presburgh, 495.
Bridport, Lord, defeats the French, 121.
Bruges surrenders to the French, 34.
Bruis, French admiral, his fleet defeated, and his own ship blown up, 210.
Burke's speech on Harrison's motion, 6.
Burtpore, Rajah of, 513; his noble defence, 514, 515; suffered to retain his fortress, 516.
Cairo taken by the French, 205, 206; revolt there, quelled, 259; taken by Gen. Hutchinson, 316.
Calder, Admiral, engages the French fleet, 499.
Campo Formio, or Udina, treaty of, 159.
Cape of Good Hope taken by the English, 114-117; feeble attempt to recover it, 133.
Carnot opposes the making Bonaparte emperor, 477.
Catameran project, 458.
Ceylon taken by Adm. Rainer and Col. Stuart, 112-114.
Charleroi, the French prepare to besiege it, 31; it surrenders to them, 33.
Cisalpine Republic, 159; the directory quit Milan, 230.
Clairfait, a successful but retreating general, 26, 33; defeated by Kleber, 63; again defeated, 71; still retreats, 72; defeats and pursues the French, 100-102.
Clarke, Mr. wounded by one of his own workmen, 385.
Coblentz, Frankendal, and Worms, taken by the French, 73.
Coburg, Prince, endeavours to save Charleroi, 32; defeated, 33, 60; his retreat through Brussels, 60.
Cologne, Venlo, Nuys, and Bonn, taken by the French, 72.
Conde, Valenciennes, and Quesnoi, retaken by the French general Scherer, 67.
Corfu taken by the Russians, 285.
Corsica annexed to the crown of Great Britain, 45, 46; a more detailed account, 83-89; evacuated by the English, 137.
Courtray and Menin taken by the French, 25.
Cornwallis, Lord, quells the rebellion in Ireland, 180; signs the peace of Amiens, 326; appointed governor-general of India, dies, 516.
Crevecoeur and Bois-le-duc taken by the French, 74.
Dagobert takes Urgel, but is soon after killed, 35.
Dance, commodore of the China fleet, 463.
Davison and Stupart, Lieuts. their gallant exploit, 284.
Deig, fortress, taken by Col. Monson, 514.
Delhi attacked by Holkar without success, 512.
Demarara, Issequibo, and Berbice, taken, 125.
Dessalines, the black general, 367, 370; proclaimed Emperor of Hayti, 383.
Djezzar Pacha, 261, 268, 269, 273.
Domingo, St. part of it reduced by Commodore Ford, 41; Fort Tiberon evacuated by the British, 98; farther operations, 129; abandoned by the English, 132; the English assist the blacks against the French, 365; the blacks keep possession, 371; murder the whites, and choose an emperor, 483.
Dominica, and other West-India Islands, plundered by the French, 496.
Doppet, Gen. his successes in Spain, 89, 90.
Drake, Mr. the minister at Munich, 473.
Dugommier, French general, gains a great victory in Spain, 95; his death, 90.

Dumas defeats the Sardinians at Mount Cenis, 36.
Duncan, Adm. blockades the Dutch fleet in the Texel, 140; defeats it, 156: created Viscount Camperdown, 157.
Dundas, Major-gen. his death and eulogy, 95.
Dusseldorf taken by assault, 101.
Dwyer, a leader of rebels in Ireland, 379.
Egyptian expedition, 195-212, 255-279, 299-325.
Elba, island, taken by Nelson, 136.
Emmett, Robert, 376, 378, 380, 382, 386, 387; executed, 391.
Enghien, Duke of, put to death, 469.
Falkener, Captain, of the Blanche, his bravery and death, 129.
Ferdinand IV. King of Naples, annuls the treaty made by Cardinal Ruffo, 232; his cruelty, 233; restrained by Capt. Trowbridge, 236.
Fox, Mr. his speech on the habeas-corpus suspension, 9.
Francis II. Emperor of Germany, declares himself hereditary Emperor of Austria, 481; gains Vienna, 492; his declaration; heads his army, 493; defeated at Austerlitz, 494; signs the treaty of Presburgh, 495.
Frazer, Major-general, wounded at Deig, 513; his death, 514.
Frederic Duke of York, commands the British army, 19; worsts the French near Boulain, 20; gains the battle of Landrecies, 23; takes the town, 25; gains the battle of Tourcoing, 26; repulsed at Turcoing, 26; continues retreating, 34, 58, 61, 69, 73, 74; his account of an action with Gen. Pichegru, 75; abandons Nimegaen, 76; which is taken by the French, 77; commands at the Helder, 249; his operations, 250-254; withdraws, 255.
French troops landed at Fishguard, but almost immediately surrender, 147.
George III. makes a subsidiary treaty with the King of Prussia, 7; his message to parliament relative to the corresponding society, 8; subsidizes the Emperor of Germany, 99; orders reprisals against the Dutch, 111; fruitless endeavours for peace, 144-155; pays an extravagant subsidy to Russia, 241; declines Bonaparte's first proposal for peace, 287; union with Ireland, 293; changes his ministers, 294; makes peace, 326; declares war against France, 393; his alarming illness, 451; recovers, and again changes his ministers, 453; declines Bonaparte's second proposal for peace, 485.
Goree lost and recovered, 454.
Grave taken by a detachment of Pichegru's army, 81.
Grey, Sir Charles, with Sir John Jervis, takes Martinico, 37; St. Lucia, 43; the Saints, 44; Guadaloupe, 45.
Guadaloupe taken by Sir Charles Grey, 45; re-taken by the French, 96, 97.
Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, 487.
Habeas-corpus act suspended, 9; again, 161.
Hanover taken by the French, 371.
Hardy, secretary to the corresponding society, taken up, 8; tried, 13; acquitted, 14.
Harris, General, defeats Tippoo Saib, 281; takes Seringapatam, and ends the war, 282.
Harrison's motion on places and pensions, 5; lost, 6.
Harvey, Mr. B. B. commander of the Irish rebels at Wexford, 170; his fate, 179; cruelty to his heirs, 180.
Hinglais Ghur, a strong Indian fortress, 511.
Holkar, his war with Scindia, 402; victorious, 403; forced to retreat, 406; unites with Scindia, 407; renews the war after Scindia had made peace, 504; his proposals rejected; 505; endeavours to detach Scindia, 506; obliged to retreat, 505; attacks Col. Monson, 511; takes and abandons Muttra, and attacks Delhi without success, and is pursued across the Jumna by Lord Lake, 512; defeated at Deig, 513; and Ferruckabad, 514; peace at length signed, 516.
Holland, British expedition to, 240-255.

Hood, Lord, takes possession of Corsica, 46; a more detailed account of that event, 83-89; well rewarded for the Toulon business, 453.
Hotham, Admiral, engages the French twice, 120, 121.
Howe, Lord, defeats the French, 49-58.
Humbert, French general, lands some troops in Ireland, 182; surrenders, 185.
Hutchinson, Major-general, succeeds Abercrombie in Egypt, 306; cuts the canal of Alexandria, and takes Rosetta, 307; has an audience of the Grand Vizier, 313; besieges Cairo, 315; takes it, and proceeds to besiege Alexandria, 316; which he takes, and thus concludes the war in Egypt, 321; resists the cruelty of our allies the Turks, 322-324; made a peer, 325.
Jaffa and its garrison, 265.
Jamaica, revolt of the Maroons, who are hunted down by dogs, 118.
Jarvis, Sir John, takes Martinico, 30; St. Lucia, 43; the Saints, 44; Guadaloupe, 45; defeats the Spaniards, 145; made Earl St. Vincent, 146.
Invincible standard, 305.
John, Archduke, defeated by Marshal Ney, 491.
Johnson, Gen. recovers Ross from the rebels, 174.
Joubert commands the French in Italy, 237; killed, 238.
Jourdan defeats the Austrian general Beaulieu, 26; takes Manheim, 221; defeated at Stokach, 222; returns to Paris, 223.
Ireland, Hoche's expedition to, 138; rebellion there, 162; names of the leaders, 163; the plot discovered, 164; wrong behaviour of Lord Camden and the army, 164-169; attack upon Naas, 165; behaviour of Father John Murphy, 166; rebels take possession of Wexford, 170; defeated in several places, 171; take and lose Ross, 173; their cruelty, 174; fail in their attempt upon Arklow, 175; evacuate Wexford, and are defeated at Kilcomney-hill, 178; and at other places, 179; pacific measures of Lord Cornwallis, 180; the chief rebels spared, and tranquillity restored, 181; French troops landed at Killala, 182; defeated, and the rebellion suppressed, 185; reflexions, 186; extracts from Hay's History of the Insurrection, 187; pitch-cap torture, 190; union of Ireland and England as one kingdom under one parliament, 292; another rebellion there, 375; murder of Col. Browne, 386; of Lord Kilwarden, 389; end of the rebellion, 395.
Italy, successes of the French there, 35, 141.
Juliers surrenders to the French, 72.
Kaunitz, Gen. defeats the French, 27-30.
Keith, Lord, employed to assist in the catamaran project, 458.
Keyserslautern, the French defeated there, 31; abandoned to them, 66.
Kilwarden, Lord, murdered in Dublin, 387-389.
Kleber, Gen. defeats Gen. Clairfait, and takes Louvain, 63; and Maestricht, 77, 78; gains the battle of Mount Tabor, 271.
Lake, Gen. marches against the Irish rebels, 176; commander in chief in India, 408-414; defeats Perron at Ally Ghur, 425; and M. Bourquion at Delhi, 429; his visit to Shah Aulum, 432; proceeds towards Agra, 434; which he takes, after defeating the enemy, 435, 6; pursues the enemy to Laswaree, 437; and defeats them, 439; created a peer, 451; marches in pursuit of Holkar, 508-512; defeats him, but attacks the fortress of Burtpore without success, 514.
Landrecies, battle of, 23; surrenders to the Duke of York, 25; retaken by Gen. Scherer, 66.
Liege, Cadsand, and Sluys, taken by the French, 64.
Linois, French admiral, beaten off by the India fleet, 463.
Louisiana sold to America, 482.
Lucas, Dutch admiral, is sent out to recover the Cape, 133; surrenders without fighting, 135.
Lucca, republic of, 219.
Lucia, St. taken by the English, 43; recaptured by Victor Hugues, 118; re-taken,

re-taken, 125-128; restored at the peace, 327; taken by Gen. Grinfield, 361.
Luneville, treaty of, 293.
Lutz, Antony, takes the invincible standard, 305.
Luxemburgh taken by the French, 100.
Macdonald withdraws his troops from the south of Italy, 230.
Mack, Austrian general, 489; surrenders Ulm without a struggle, 490.
Maestricht besieged by Kleber, 77; surrenders, 78.
Mahrattas, a brief account of them, 395.
Makarras, Major, his death, 10.
Malmesbury, Lord, goes to Paris to treat about peace, 143; returns unsuccessful, 144; another fruitless negociation at Lisle, 155.
Malta, some account of it, and the knights of St. John, 198; attacked by Bonaparte, 200; who gains it by the treachery of the knights, 201; Goza taken, and Malta blockaded, by the English, 215; Malta taken by the English, 290; becomes a bone of contention after the peace, 361.
Manheim taken by the French, 101; re-taken by the Austrians, 102; again by the French, 221.
Mantua taken by General Kray, 236.
Marengo, battle of, 289.
Martinico described, 37; taken by the English, 39.
Melville, Lord, first lord of the admiralty, 455.
Minorca taken from the Spaniards, 214.
Minto, Lord, appointed governor-general of India, 516.
Mitchel, Adm. captures the whole Dutch fleet, 246.
Moira, Lord, arrives at Ostend too late to render any service to the cause of royalty, 58; repulses the French attack at Alost, 61; returns home, 62.
Mons surrenders to the French, 60.
Monson, Col. 508; attacked by Holkar, 511; completes the victory at Deig, 513.
Moreau, a volunteer in the army of Italy, 227; beaten by Suwarrow, 229; obliged to retreat, 230; implicated in a plot against the government, 468.
Mortier, a French general, takes possession of Hanover, 371.
Mourad Bey, his death, 308.
Namur abandoned to the French, 63.
Nelson, Captain, assists in the reduction of Corsica, 87; in taking Elba, 136; in cutting out store-ships at Loana, 140; in the defeat of the Spaniards, 145; made K. B. 146; bombards Cadiz, 150; loses an arm at Santa Cruz, 155; (Admiral,) destroys the French fleet at Abouquir, 208; made a peer, &c. 212; passes the the Sound, and makes peace with the Danes, 295, 6; his pursuit of the French fleet, 497; defeats the combined fleet off Trafalgar, 501; killed 503.
Nieuport surrenders to the French, 61.
Nimeguen abandoned by the allies, 76; taken by the French, 77.
Noirmoutier island, last stand of the royalists in that quarter, 18.
Orange, Prince of, defeats the French, 32; obliged to retreat, 62.
Ostend abandoned by the English, 58, 59; disastrous expedition against, 212.
Oudenarde abandoned to the French, 60.
Paoli, president of Corsica, suspected by the convention, 83; invites the English to take possession of the island, 84.
Parker, Richard, head of the mutineers at the Nore, 148; executed, 149.
Paul, Emperor of Russia, detains British seamen, and effects the armed neutrality, 291; his death, 296.
Perron, French general, co-operates with the Mahrattah chiefs against the British, 409; retreats before Gen. Lake, 425; and resigns his command under Scindia, 428.
Phelippeaux, a French officer, 268, 270.
Pichegru worsts Gen. Clairfait, 25; defeated by Gen. Fox, 30; takes Creveccœur and Bois-le-Duc, 74; beats the Duke of York, 75; crosses

the Maese, but receives a check, 81; crosses the Waal, makes a grand and successful attack, and completes the conquest of Holland, 82; commands the army of the Rhine and Moselle, 99; crosses the Rhine, and takes Manheim, 101; forced to retreat, ibid; conspires against Bonaparte, 468; arrested, 469; his death, 476.

PITT, Mr. moves and carries the suspension of the habeas-corpus act, 9, 161; his plan for the redemption of the land-tax, 161; resigns, 293; a second time minister, 453; makes a new continental coalition against France, 487.

PIUS VI. pope, his deposition and death, 216.

PORTO RICO, unsuccessful expedition against, 152.

PRESBURGH, treaty of, 495.

PRUSSIA threatens to withdraw from the confederacy against France, 6; accepts a subsidy from Great Britain, 7; bad faith, 493.

QUIGLEY, 377, 379, 383; pardoned for rebellion, 395.

RAMPOORA, the taking of that fortress, 509.

RASTADT, congress of, 217, 220; the French deputies murdered, 224.

ROCHAMBEAU, Gen. commands the French at St. Domingo, 367; his ill success, 369; capitulates to the English, 370.

ROME taken by the French, 217; evacuated by them, 230; attacked by the allies, 235; capitulates to the English, 236.

ROSAS besieged by the French, 91; surrenders, 92.

RUFFO, Cardinal, recovers Naples for the king, 231; makes a treaty, which is shamefully broken, 232.

RUMBOLD, Sir Thomas, seized, 479; released, 480.

RUSSEL, 377, 379; executed, 394.

SAINTS, islands, taken by the English, 44.

SAUMAREZ, Adm. his two actions near Gibraltar, 297, 8.

SCHERER, republican general, re-takes Landrecy, 66; Quesnoi, Valenciennes, and Condé, 67; gains all Tuscany, 226; defeated in two successive battles, 227.

SCINDIA, a Mahratta chief, 399: his differences with Holkar favourable to the designs of Wellesley, 400; makes a treaty with the British, 403; keeps up a secret understanding with Holkar, 407; joins him, 408; his negociations with General Wellesley, 411; concluded, 412; renewed; 441; his army defeated in the mean time, 445; makes peace, 449; employed against Holkar, 508.

SEAMEN's wages raised, which indulgence is followed by a partial mutiny, 148, 149.

SEBASTIANI's mission to Egypt, 337; occasions a remonstrance from the English government to Bonaparte, 357.

SMITH, Sir Sidney, assists in the defence of Acre, 267; attacks the flotilla at Flushing, 457.

SPAIN, successes of the French in that country, 34, 89: placemen tax themselves, 94; declares war against Great Britain, and sustains a great defeat at sea, 145; their treasure-ships seized, 465; upon which they declare war, 466; give Louisiana to the French, who sell it to the Americans, 482.

STADTHOLDER arrives in England, 82.

STRACHAN, Sir Rd. takes the ships that escaped from Trafalgar, 503.

SURINAM taken from the Dutch, 283, 461.

SUWARROW arrives in Italy, 226; gains the battle of Cassano, 227; farther operations, 237; gains the battle of Novi, 238; his death, 240.

TANTIA, a Mahratta chief, 50.

THELWALL, tried and acquitted, 16.

TIPPOO SAIB, his conduct suspected by the English, 280; twice defeated, and besieged in Seringapatam, 281; killed, and his territory divided, 282.

TOBAGO taken from the French, 365.

TONE, T. Wolfe, 163; his death, 194.

TOOKE, Horne, his trial, 14; acquitted, 16.

TOURNAY, abandoned by the Duke of York, 34; taken possession of by the French, 59.
TREVES taken by the French, 66.
TRINIDAD taken from the Spaniards, 151; retained at the peace, 327.
TROLLOPE, Capt. his bravery, 140.
TROWBRIDGE, Capt. taken by the French, 49; relieved on the 1st of June, 54; assists the King of Naples in recovering his dominions, 233; restrains the cruelty of that monarch, 236.
VENDEAN war, 17, 98; renewed with the assistance of the English, 104; unfortunate issue of the Quiberon expedition, 104, 111; the war at length terminated, 124.
VENICE and GENOA, their ancient government changed, 159.
VINCENT'S, St. the English authority restored there, 128.
VINEGAR-HILL, battle of, 176.
ULM surrendered to the French, 490.
UNION, Count de l', defeated by the French general Doppet, 89, 90; and killed, 90.
VOLUNTEERS render a levy-en-masse unnecessary, 361.
VYSE, Col. superintends the evacuation of Ostend, 59.
WAGSTAFFE the messenger robbed of his dispatches, 480.
WALKER tried for a conspiracy, and acquitted, 11.
WARREN, Sir J. B. takes the Pomone and Babet, 46; the Etoile, 139; the Hoche, and three frigates off Ireland, 194.
WATT and DOWNIE convicted of high treason at Edinburgh, 11; Watt executed, Downie pardoned, 12.
WELLESLEY, Major-general, political and military chief in the Deccan, 410; negociates with Scindia, 411; takes Amednagur, 415; gains the battle of Assye, 417; arrives at Arungabad, 443; defeats the army of Boonsla and Scindia, 445; besieges Gaul Ghur, 446; takes it by storm, 448; makes peace with the Rajah of Berar, 448; and at length with Scindia, 449; receives the thanks of parliament, and is made K. B. 451.
WELLESLEY, Marquis, his policy as governor of India, 400; his account of the last campaign, 504; recalled, 516.
WEST-INDIA islands taken from the Danes, 294.
WEXFORD, taken possession of by the Irish rebels, 170; evacuated, 178.
WHITLOCK, Col. reduces part of St. Domingo; his letter to Gen. Lavaux, 41; the general's answer, 42.
WHITWORTH, Lord, ambassador at Paris after the peace of Amiens, his representations upon the encroachments of France, &c. 357; his curious dialogue with Bonaparte, 359; quits Paris, 363.
YPRES besieged by the French, 33; taken, 34.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE COPPER PLATES

VOL. I.

FRONTISPIECE to face the Title
Caractacus, King of the Britons - Page 54
Saxons defeated by Vortigern K. of the Britons 70
Battle of Hastings - - - - 133
Norman Soldiers - - - - 139
Portrait of William the Conqueror - - 140
——— William Rufus - - - 158
——— Henry I. - - - 160
——— King Stephen - - - 174
——— Henry II. - - - 181
——— Richard I. Cœur de Lion - - 223
Death of Richard I. - - - 232
Portrait of King John - - - - 233
——— Henry III. - - - - 268
——— Edward I. - - - - 282
——— Edward II. - - - - 291
——— Edward III. - - - - 303
Battle of Cressy - - - - 322
A British Archer under Edward III. - - 325
Edward the Black Prince - - - 327

VOL. II.

Portrait of Richard II. - - - 3
——— Henry IV. - - - - 14
——— Henry V. - - - - 21
The Battle of Agincourt - - - 25
Portrait of Henry VI. - - - - 36
French Carracks - - - - 54
Portrait of Edward IV. - - - 61
——— Edward V. - - - 78
——— Richard III. - - - 80
——— Henry VII. - - - 89
——— Henry VIII. - - - 112
——— Edward VI. - - - 163
——— Lady Jane Grey - - - 171
——— Queen Mary - - - - 177
——— Queen Elizabeth - - - 192
——— Mary, Queen of Scots - - 216
The Spanish Armada - - - 249
Portrait of Sir Francis Drake - - 250
——— Howard, Earl of Effingham - - 264
——— James I. - - - 335
——— Sir Walter Raleigh - - 340
——— Charles I - - - 378
——— Hampden - - - 396
——— Oliver Cromwell - - 427
——— General Fairfax - - 439

VOL. III.

	Page
King Charles's Death Warrant	46
Admiral Blake	104
Admiral Van Tromp	108
Admiral De Ruyter	110
Engagement off the North Foreland	114
General Monk	162
Charles II.	166
Engagement between Eng. & Dutch in 1666	186
Admiral Spragge	199
Admiral Earl of Sandwich	207
Prince Rupert	213
Admiral Lord Dartmouth	242
James II.	253
William III.	316
Duke Schomberg	336
General Ginkle	366
Adm. Lord Ruffell	377
Mary II. queen of William III.	415

VOL. IV.

Queen Anne	3
Prince Eugene	16
Sir George Rooke	27
Admiral Benbow	31
Duke of Marlborough	38
Sir Cloudesly Shovel	46
Battle of Blenheim	54
Shovel defeats the French	68
Battle of Ramillies	91
Battle of Turin	117
Battle of Oudenarde	179
Siege of Lisle	191
Siege of Tournay	248

VOL V.

	Page
George I.	3
Battle of Belgrade	30
Lord Torrington	40
George II.	93
Queen Caroline	96
Frederic II. King of Pruſſia	225
William Duke of Cumberland	258
Lord Anſon	286
Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart	322
Battle of Culloden	335
Admiral Hawke	388
Admiral Boſcawen	394

VOL. VI.

General Blakeney	59
Admiral Sir Charles Saunders	216
General Wolfe	220
Defeat of La Clue by Boſcawen	231
Defeat of Conflans by Hawke	234
Battle of Minden	243
General Amherſt	261
Marquis of Granby	271
King George III.	292
Lord Chatham	321
Catharine Empreſs of Ruſſia	336

VOL. VII.

	Page
Portrait of General Washington -	48
——— General Lord Howe -	73
——— General Burgoyne -	105
——— Lady Harriet Ackland -	114
——— Admiral Lord Keppel -	158
——— Admiral Sir Charles Hardy -	162
Rear Admiral Digby, The Duke of Clarence } to face each other -	163
Portrait of General Lord Heathfield -	183
——— Admiral Lord Rodney -	184
Destruction of the Spanish Gun-boats at Gibraltar	196
Portrait of Sir Roger Curtis - -	197
———Edmund Burke, Esq. -	199
Sir Richard Pearson, Paul Jones } to face at -	210
Hyder Ali - -	213
Tippoo Saib - - -	246
Admiral Sir Hyde Parker - -	264
Portrait of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt -	268
Rodney's Defeat of the French fleet -	269
Portrait of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox -	290
———his R. H. the duke of York -	355
———Marquis Cornwallis -	366
Reduction of the Fort of Savendroog -	367
Storming of Bangalore - -	369
Defeat of Tippoo Saib at Seringapatam -	373
Siege of Williamstadt - -	418
Battle of Aix la Chapelle - -	422
The Prince of Saxe Cobourg - -	432
Seizing Stores at Ostend - -	434
Capture of Tobago - -	443
Siege of Valenciennes - -	447
Taking the Cleopatra, French frigate -	450
Portrait of Captain Sir Edward Pellew -	451
Portrait of Lord Hood - -	460
The Town and Harbour of Toulon -	461
Burning the Ships, &c. at Toulon -	474
Portrait of Earl Moira - -	479

VOL. VIII.

	Page
The Hon. Thomas Erſkine - -	13
John Horne Tooke, Eſq. - -	14
The Battle of Landrecy - -	32
Portrait of General Sir Charles Grey -	37
Taking of Fort Royal, Martinico -	38
Portrait of Admiral Sir J. B. Warren -	46
Taking of Three French Frigates -	47
Portrait of Admiral Lord Howe -	49
Battle of the 1ſt of June 1794 -	54
Captain Sir Thomas Trowbridge -	55
Portrait of Admiral Lord Nelſon -	87
Admiral Lord Bridport His Action with the French } to face at -	122
Captain Sir Henry Trollope - -	140
Admiral Sir John Jervis (Lord St. Vincent)	145
His Action with the Spaniards - -	146
Portrait of Admiral Lord Duncan -	156
His Action with the Dutch Fleet -	157
The Battle of the Nile - -	208
Portrait of Admiral Mitchel - -	246
——— Sir Sidney Smith - -	267
——— General Harris - -	281
——— Paul, Emperor of Ruſſia -	291
——— Alexander, Emperor of Ruſſia	296
——— Sir James Saumarez -	297
——— General Sir R. Abercromby -	299
——— General Lord Hutchinſon -	306
——— Admiral Lord Keith -	458

THE END.

LEWIS AND HAMBLIN, PRINTERS, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

J. Chapman sc.

His Royal Highness The DUKE of CLARENCE

Published as the Act directs June 1st 1794

J. Chapman sc.

GENERAL BUONAPARTE.

Published as the Act directs 1 Jan.y 1797

EARL OF MOIRA

GENERAL KRAY

Published as the act directs Augst 1800

J. Chapman sculp.

ADMIRAL SUFFREIN

Published as the Act directs April 1st 1784.

J. Chapman sculp.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HARRIS.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1799

J. Chapman sculp.

GENERAL KINGSLEY

Published as the Act directs Apr. 1 1800

dit se trouve

J. Chapman sculp.t

DUC DE MONTMORENCY.

Publish'd as the Act directs June 1.st 1790

Ant. C. de France

J. Chapman sculp.

COUNT de GRASSE

Published as the Act directs Aug. 1.1799

FRANCIS II.

London Published as the Act directs Sept.r 29th 1804 by J. Wilkes

HENRY II.

London. Published as the Act directs Sept.r 1794 by J. Walker.

CLOVIS,
The First Christian King of France.

London, Published as the Act directs, April 19th 1806, by J. Wilkes.

PRINCE DE COBOURG

MARY II

Published as the Act directs April 1st 1790

HENRY III OF FRANCE.

London Published as the Act directs, Oct.r 28th 1804, by J Wilkes.

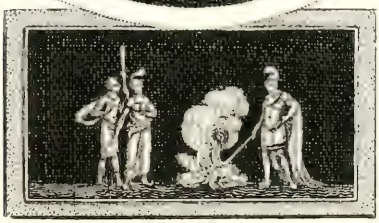
J. Chapman sculp

JEAN BART

Published as the Act directs Nov 1797

T. Chapman Sculp.

EDWARD III.



PUB.EL.ADRIAN.

Published as the Act directs May 1st 1790 by J.White

J. Chapman sculp

CHARLES VIII

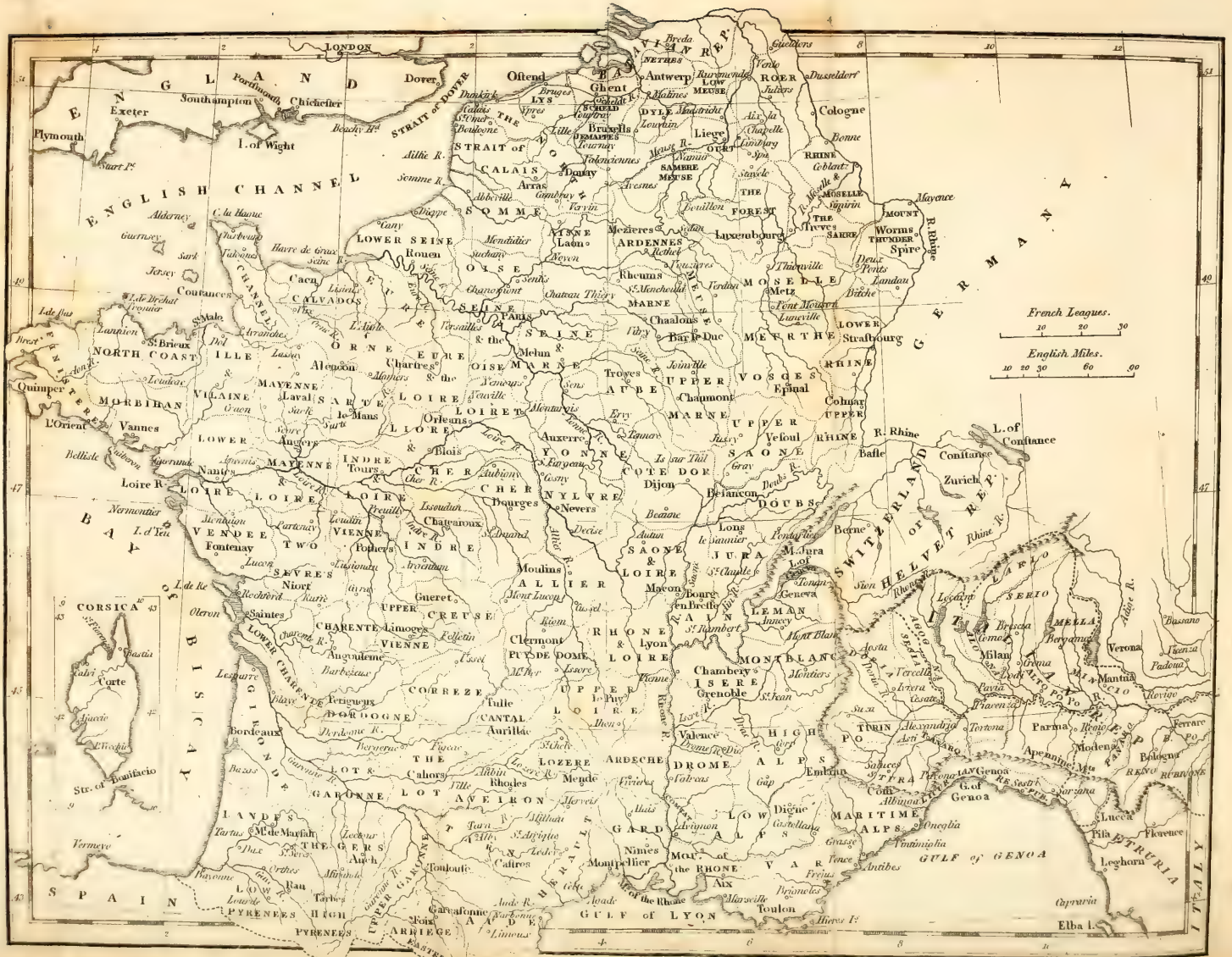
Published as the Act directs July 25th 1800

JOHN II

Published as the Act directs Nov 15 1800 by J. Wilkes.

JOHN II

Published as the Act directs Nov 15 1800 by J. Wilkes.


French Leagues.
10 20 30
English Miles.
10 20 30 60 90
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
SPAIN
GULF of LYON
GULF of GENOA
ETRURIA
CORSICA
LONDON
Dover
Ostend
Ghent
Antwerp
Cologne
Exeter
Plymouth
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
I. of Wight
Dunkirk
Boulogne
Calais
Arras
Amiens
Lille
Brussels
Namur
Liege
Aix la Chapelle
Coblentz
Mayence
Worms
Spire
Luxemburg
Metz
Thionville
Verdun
Rheims
Chalons
Bar le Duc
Strasbourg
Nancy
Epinal
Colmar
Basle
Constance
Zurich
Berne
Geneva
Lausanne
Sion
Milan
Mantua
Verona
Padua
Turin
Genoa
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Ferrara
Florence
Leghorn
Lucca
Pisa
Rouen
Caen
Cherbourg
Havre de Grace
Dieppe
Abbeville
Versailles
Paris
Melun
Fontainebleau
Troyes
Chaumont
Vesoul
Dijon
Besancon
Auxerre
Orleans
Blois
Tours
Le Mans
Alencon
Chartres
Evreux
Brest
Quimper
L'Orient
Vannes
Nantes
Angers
Rochefort
La Rochelle
Niort
Poitiers
Fontenay
Saintes
Angouleme
Limoges
Bourges
Nevers
Moulins
Clermont
Lyon
Grenoble
Chambery
Montiers
Valence
Avignon
Nismes
Montpellier
Toulon
Marseilles
Aix
Frejus
Antibes
Nice
Oneglia
Genoa
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Carcassonne
Perpignan
Auch
Tarbes
Pau
Bayonne
Dax
Agen
Cahors
Rhodez
Mende
Puy
Aurillac
Tulle
Brive
Perigueux
Limoges
Poitiers
Rochefort
Saintes
Niort
Fontenay
Nantes
Vannes
Quimper
Brest
Morlaix
St Brieux
St Malo
Cherbourg
Caen
Rouen
Le Havre
Dieppe
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Ghent
Antwerp
Breda
Flushing
Middleburg
Ostend
Dover
Portsmouth
Southampton
Exeter
Plymouth
Chichester
I. of Wight
Corsica
Bastia
Corte
Ajaccio
Bonifacio
Str. of Bonifacio
Elba I.
Capraria
Leghorn
Pisa
Florence
Lucca
Genoa
Gulf of Genoa
Oneglia
Antibes
Nice
Frejus
Toulon
Marseilles
Aix
Arles
Avignon
Nismes
Montpellier
Carcassonne
Perpignan
Toulouse
Auch
Tarbes
Pau
Bayonne
Bordeaux
Rochefort
La Rochelle
Niort
Poitiers
Limoges
Bourges
Nevers
Moulins
Clermont
Lyon
Grenoble
Chambery
Montiers
Valence
Avignon
Nismes
Montpellier
Toulon
Marseilles
Aix
Frejus
Antibes
Nice
Oneglia
Genoa
Gulf of Genoa
Leghorn
Pisa
Florence
Lucca
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Ferrara
Mantua
Verona
Padua
Milan
Turin
Geneva
Zurich
Basle
Constance
Berne
Lausanne
Sion
Dijon
Besancon
Auxerre
Orleans
Blois
Tours
Le Mans
Alencon
Chartres
Evreux
Rouen
Caen
Cherbourg
Brest
Quimper
L'Orient
Vannes
Nantes
Angers

Neele sculp 352 Strand.

LOUIS XIII of FRANCE.

London. Published as the Act directs. Dec.r 1.st 1804. by J. Wilkes.

LOUIS XVI KING OF FRANCE.

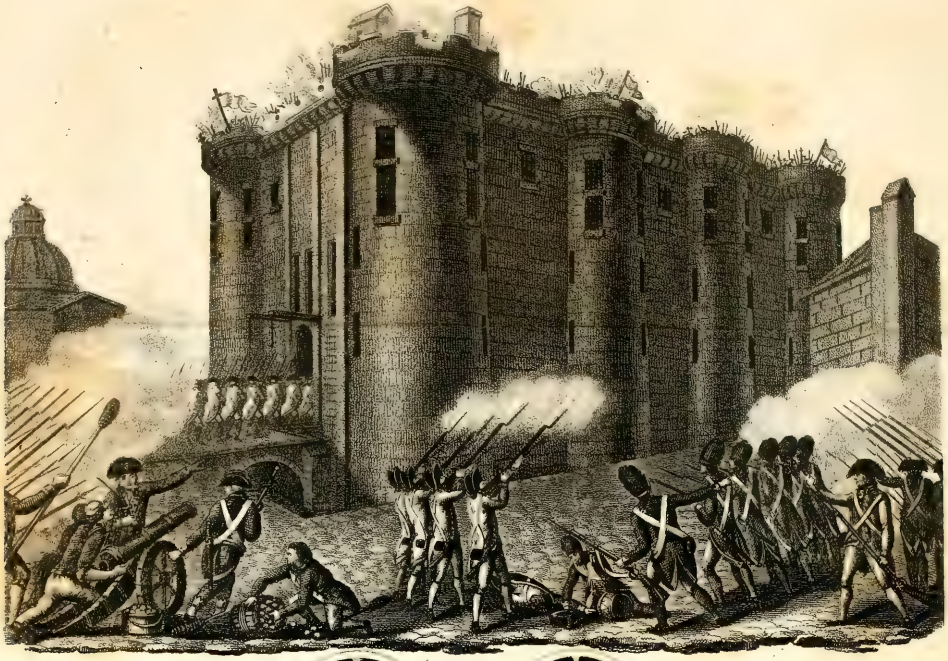
London Published as the Act directs Dec.r 23.1804 by J.Wilkes

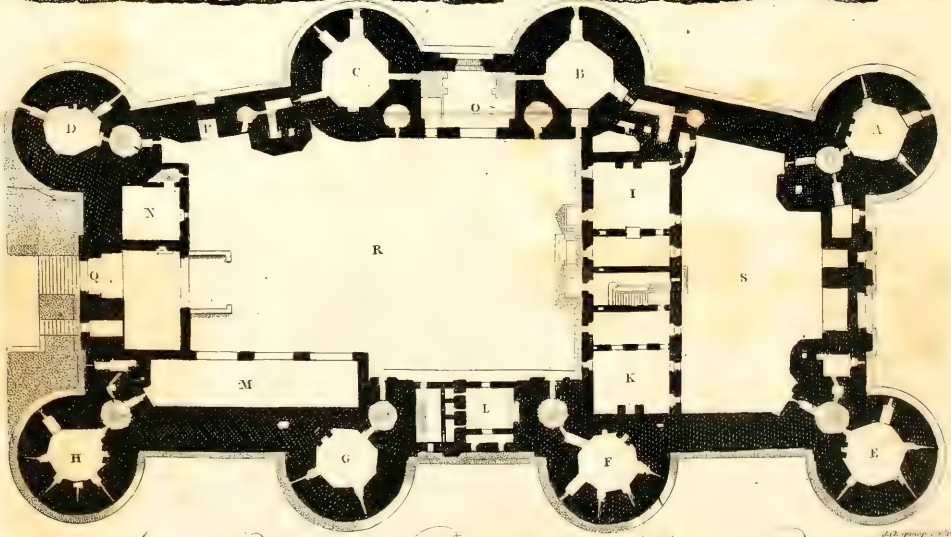
View of the Pantheon, Oxford Street, from the Pavement in front of the Hall.

London published 1st May 1795 by J. Taylor, Architectural Library, High Holborn.

LOUIS XVI KING OF FRANCE.

London. Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1.st 1793 by J.Wilkes





A correct View of the Bastile, with its Ground Plan.

London, published as the Act directs April 21 1789